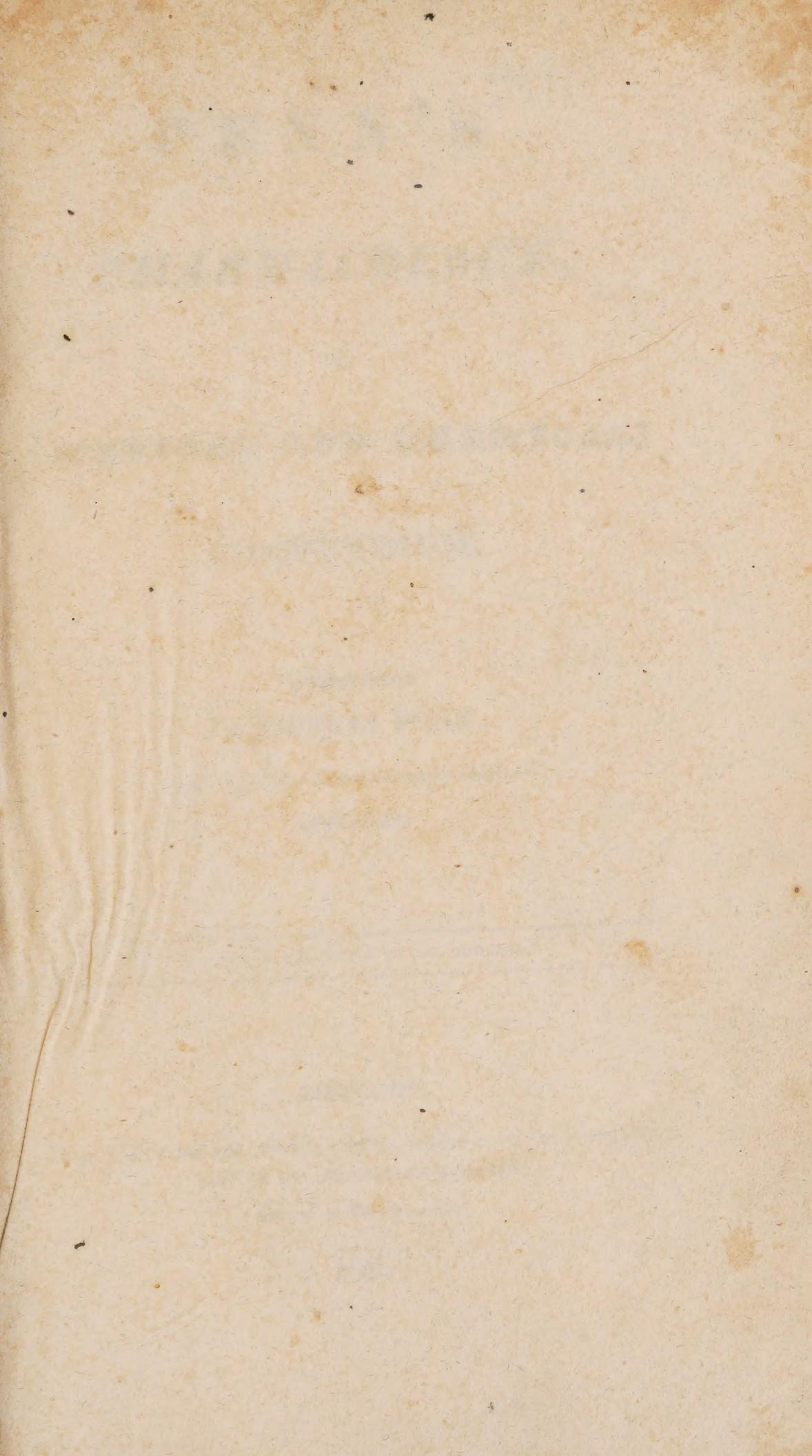




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of every Apothecary, Chemist, Druggist, &c. who entrust young men or apprentices to retail or dispence, by referring to which it will prevent the possibility of mistakes which frequently occur from the confusion caused by the names of the medicines being changed every few years. The initial letters, placed after the names of the articles, denote the **Pharmacopœia**, in which they are found.--By **THOMAS PENN**, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, Sidmouth; where a regular assortment of the choicest and most genuine Chemicals and Drugs that can possibly be procured, are constantly kept on sale at prices so as to preclude the possibility of any one (by comparison) selling on lower terms, and which, on inspection, will ensure their future confidence in a matter so important.

PREFACE.

THE advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine, wholesale and retailing Apothecaries, Chemists, Druggists, &c. are ('tis presumed) too obvious to need enumeration. This work was drawn up originally for my own use, and in the course of a very extensive practice, I have found it very convenient to refer to occasionally; it was the opinion of those medical gentlemen who saw the MSS. that it would be equally useful to others, and this was my motive for making it publick; it will assist the practitioner, or compounder of medicines memory, at least till he has leisure to consult larger works when needful: where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals at which the medicines are to be repeated; but these may be varied at the prescribers discretion, as the limits assigned to this work would not admit of formulæ. I have endeavoured to bring together as much useful information as possible, and I will not suppose that there is any medical practitioner who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, balsusses, or other forms that may be required; and if two articles of the same virtue (aperients for example) are employed, it scarce need be mentioned, that the dose of each must be proportionally less; it may be added,

that ingredients of a volatile nature should be given in a liquid form lest their virtues exhale ; very nauseous ones should, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or bolusses. If this work assists the Apothecary, Chemist, or Druggist ; or meet with acceptance among the students in our Hospitals ; or prevents mistakes, which so frequently happen in shops, and prove fatal, (from the numerous names each article bears,) my design is fully answered, and I shall think myself well rewarded for my trouble.

THOMAS PENN,

Apothecary, Operative Chemist and Druggist

Sidmouth, 1822.

PENN'S
CATALOGUE
OF THE NAMES OF THE
VARIOUS MEDICINAL ARTICLES
TREATED OF IN THE
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,
PHARMACOPOEIAS,
Alphabetically arranged, to assist the Memory of the Compounder of Medicines,
and to answer the purpose of
A DRUGGIST'S PRICE-BOOK.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Arabic, Gum			
Acacia, Gum			
Acacia, gummi. Phar. L.	ad Libitum.		
Gummi, arabicum. D.			water
Gummi, mimosæ niloticae, E.			
Acacia Mucilage			
Mucilago acacia, L.	1 dram to 1 ounce		
Mueil, gummi arabici D			
Mueil, mimosæ niloticae E.			
Acetate of Iron	30 to 60 drops		
Acetas ferri, D.			water
Acetate of Potash			
Potassæ acetatis, L.			
Acetis Potassæ, E.	10 grains to 2 drams	5 to 20 grains	3 times a day
Acetas Kali, D.			
Sal Diureticus			
Acetate of Quicksilver			
Hydrargyri acetas L.	1 grain to 10		
Hydrargyri acetis E.			
Acetated Cerusse			
Super-acetate of lead	half a grain to 2		
Plumbi super-acetatis	grains		
Plumbi acetas, D. (acetis, E.)			
Saccharum Saturni, (sugar of lead.)			
Cerussa acetata			
Acetic Acid (distilled vinegar)			
Acidum Aceticum	1 dram to 1 ounce		
Acidum acetosum distillatum, E.	and a half		
Acetum distillatum, D.			
Acetic, or strong aceto- ous acid			
Acidum acetosum forte E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Acidum aceticum, D.			
Acetic, or strong aceto- ous acid camphora- ted			
Acidum acetosum cam- phor. E.			
Acid, acetic, campho- ratum, D.			
Aconite leaves (monks- hood.)			
Aconiti folia, L. D.	half a grain to 4		
Aconitum napellus, E.	grains		
Aconitum neomontana- num, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
diuretic and emollient	Given in hoarseness and thin acrimonious state of the fluids, and where the natural mucus of the intestines are abraded. - - - -		
ditto	Very useful in many Pharma- ceutical operations, its effect as above ; of all the gums it seems the purest. - -		
tonic	A mild and efficacious chaly- beate. - - - -		
emollient and diuretic	Dropsy, &c. and in the ana- sarca succeeding scarlatina in children.		
astringent	Used as a styptic, in haemorrh- ages, profuse colliquative sweats, seminal fluxes. The fluor albus, &c. externally employed in the passive ophthalmia. In superficial inflammations, &c. - -		
cooling, antalkalin, anti- septic.	Excellent in all kinds of inflam- matory and putrid diseases, either internal or external.		
analeptic, stimulant, and rubefacient.	Used as an analeptic remedy in syncope, asphyxia, hysterick affections, and head-achs ; applied to the skin it acts as stimulant and rubefacient.		
analeptic			
stimulant	Glandular swellings, venereal nodes, ankylosis, spina ventosa, itch, amaurosis, gouty and rheumatic pains intermittent fevers, and con- vulsive disorders. -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Aethiops, mineral			
Hydrargyri sulphure- tum nig. E. D.			
Hydrargyrus cum sul- phure	10 grains to 30	5 grains to 10	Honey twice a day
Black sulphuret of Quicksilver			
Agario (Touchwood boletus)			
Agaricus, E.			
Boletus ignarius, E.			
Agrimony			
Agrimonia, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Agrimonæ eupatoria E			
Alcohol, L.D.			
Alcohol, (deaqueated spirit) [rit]	half dram to 1 dram		
Alcohol (rectified spi- ritus Rectificatus L.			
Spiritus Vinosus Rec- tificatus, D.	half dram to 1 dram		
Alcohol, E. [spirit]			
Alcohol diluted (proof Spiritus Tenuior, L.	1 dram to half an		
Sp. Vin. Ten. D.	ounce		
Alcohol dilutum, E.			
Alkanet root (Dyers Bugloss)			
Anchusæ Radix, D.			
Anchesa Tinctoria, E.			
Allspice, (Jamaica pep- per.)	5 grains to 1 scrup- ple.		
Pimentæ baccaæ, L.			
Myrtus pimentæ, E.			
Pimento, D.			
Almonds			
Amygdala dulces (sweet) L. D.	1 ounce to 2 ounces		
Amygdala amarœ (bit- ter) L. D. [E.			
Amygdalus communis,			
Almond Confection	1 dram to half an		
Confectio amygdalœ, L.	ounce		
Almond Emulsion (mix- ture, lac)			
Mistura amygdalœ L.			
Emulsio amygdalœ, com. E.	a wine glass full	1 to 2 table spoons	every two hours
Lac amygdalœ, D.			
Almonds, oil of			
Oleum amygdalarum L. D.	half an ounce to	half a dram to 1	ditto in honey
Ol. amygd. communis L. A.	1 ounce	dram	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
alterative	Glandular swellings and cutaneous diseases, scald head, &c. - - - - -		
styptic	Veneous and arterial haemorrhagies.		
tonic and deobstruent astringent			
stimulant	Passive haemorrhagies applied externally. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
	Employed for making Tinctures - - - - -		
	Used for the coloring of oils, ointments, &c.		
aromatic stimulant			
	Sweet almonds are supposed to obtund acrimonious juices in the prima via taken 6 or 8 times a day they give present relief to the heartburn.		
demulcent	Used internally for tickling coughs, strangury, heat of urine, pain and inflammation.		
ditto relaxing	Ditto obtunds acrimonious humours. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Aloes, common, hepatic, or Barb			
Aloes vulgaris extractum, L.	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 6 grains	in pills
Aloe hepatica			
Aloe barbadensis			
Aloes socotrine, or spiked extract	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 6 grains	dittto
Aloe socotrina			
Aloes spicata extract			
Aloes, compound decoction [L.	2 to 3 tea-spoons full		
Decoctum; aloes comp.			
Aloes, (watery) purified extract	5 grains to 15	1 to 4 grains	
Extractum aloes, L.			
Aloes, compound powder	10 grains to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grains	pills
Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco D.			
Aloes powder, with canella [D.	10 grains to 1 scruple	4 to 8 grains	mint water
Pulv. aloes c. canella,			
Hiera picra			
Aloes, tincture			
Tinctura aloes, L. D	half an ounce to 1 ounce	1 to 2 drams	
T R. Aloes, socotrianae, E.			
Aloes, compound tincture			
Tinctura aloes comp L. D.	half a dram to 2 drams		
— c myrrhae, E.			
Elixir aloes			
Aloes, Ethereal tincture, E	half a dram to 2 drams		
Tinctura aloes etherea, E			
Aloes, wine of			
Vinum aloes, L. D.	half an ounce to 1 ounce		
— socotrianae, E.			
Tinctura sacra			
Aloetic Pills			
Pilula aloes, comp. L.			
Pil. Aloeticae, E.	10 grs. to 24 grs.	3 to 6 grains	
Pil. aloes cum Zingiber, D.			
Alum, (sulphate ar super sulphate of alumina and potass			
Alumen	10 grains to 1 dram		
Sulphas aluminae			
Super sulphas argillae alcalizatae, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pint or Per Pound.	Pound.
purgative	A stimulating purgative cleanses the prima via, warms the habit, quickens the circulation, promotes the uterine and hæmorrhoidal fluxes, serviceable in habitual costiveness.		
ditto	Ditto - - - - -		
ditto	Employed externally as a detergent application to recent wounds, and to prevent suppuration - - - - -		
ditto	The same as common aloes, but less irritating - - - - -		
ditto and sudorific	A warm gummy resinous purgative - - - - -		
ditto and stomachic	Flatulency, costiveness, a useful aloetic purgative - -		
ditto and vermifuge	Obstinate costiveness, worms, one of the best formulae under which aloes can be exhibited - - - - -		
stimulant	Used as a stimulant and aperient, it strengthens the stomach, &c. - - - - -		
purgative, &c.	Agrees in its effect with other tincture of aloes, only more penetrating and stimulating. Held in high estimation as a cathartic & stimulus of great service in languid phlegmatic habits, not only for cleansing the primæ viæ, but for stimulating the solids. - -		
ditto			
ditto and stomachic.	Costiveness, much used as a warm stomachic laxative adapted to people of sedentary lives. - - - - -		
astringent	A powerful astringent, serviceable in hæmorrhagies - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Alum dried or burnt			
Alumen exsiccatum, L.	10 grains to half a		
—ustum, D.	dram	ditto	
Sulphas alumin exsicce E			
Alum compound liquor			
Liq. aluminis comp. L.			
Aq. alum. comp. aq.			
styptica.			
Bates alum water			
Alum compo and powder			
Pulv. alum inae sulph-	10 grains to half a		
ates, C. E.	dram	2 to 6 grains	
—aluminis, composi-			
tus, pulv. stypticus.			
Amber			
Succinum, L. E. D.			
Alum roach			
Alumen rupellensis			
Amber acid (salt of am-			
ber)			
Acidum succinicum, E.			
Sal. succini volatile			
Acidum succini, D.			
Amber rectified oil of			
Oleum Succinum, L.	10 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains	honey twice a day
Ol. succini rectificatum			
D. pur, E.			
Ammonia, stronger lini-			
ment			
Linimentum ammoniae	half a dram to 2		
fort. L. D.	drams		syrup 3 or 4
Oleum ammoniatum, L.			times a day
Ammonia lin. of subcar-			
bonate of lin. am-			
moniae subcarbonatis	half a dram to 2		
Volatile liniment, L.	drams		ditto
Ammonia spirit of			
Ammonia spiritus, L. D.	half a dram to 1		
Alcohol ammoniatum, E	dram		
Ammoniated Alcohol			
Ammoniae aromatic spi-			
rit of			
Ammoniae spiritus aro-			
maticus, L.			
Alcohol ammoniatum	5 drops to 1 dram		
aromaticus, E.			
Spiritus ammoniae comp			
Volatile aromatic spirit			
Ammoniae foetid spt. of			
Ammoniae spiritus foetidus, L.	half a dram to 1		
Sp. volatilis foetidus	dram		
Tinctura assafoetida am-			
moniata			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
ditto	Highly extolled in cases of the cholice, externally an astringent and repellant, used for lotions, &c. - -		
ditto	Used for cleaning and healing ulcers, wounds, and cut- aneous eruptions, in gonor- rhaea, fluor albus, &c. -		
Not in use as a medicine - -			
Antispasmodic	It heats, stimulates, and pro- motes the fluid secretions ; celebrated in hysterical di- orders, and in deficiencies of the uterine purgations, hooping cough, &c. - -		
stimulant and rubefacient	Taken internally, for some kinds of catarrh and sore throat : externally for in- flammatory sore throats. -		
ditto	Ditto		
Possesses in an eminent degree the virtues of the volatile alkali. - - - - -			
This mode of exhibiting am- monia is more acceptable to the stomach, and less acri- nious.			
antihysteric			

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSE $\frac{1}{2}$		Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Ammonia succinata spt of				
Spt. ammoniae succina- tus, L.		half a scruple to 1		
—volatilis succinatus		scruple		
—Eau. de. luce				
Ammoniacum gum resin				
Ammoniacum gummi re- sinae		half a scruple to 1		
Heracleum gummiferum		dram		
Ammoniacum mixture or lac				
Mixtura ammoniaci, L.		3 table-spoons	1 desert-spoon full	3 times a day
Lac ammoniaci, D.				
Ammoniacum plaster				
Emplastrum ammon. L.				
Ammoniacum plaster with quicksilver				
Emp. ammon. cum hy- drargyro, L. D.				
—ex ammoniaco cum. mercurio				
Ammoniated aleohol				
Ammonia spiritus, L. D.				
Alcohol ammoniatum, L.				
Spiritus salis ammo- nicia dulcis		half a dram to 1		
Spt. ammoniae				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
analeptic	Esteemed for smelling to in- lowness and fainting, under the name of Eau de luce.— Extolled as a remedy for the bite of a rattl-esnake ; taken internally and applied externally. It may be used for the same circumstances as spt. of ammonia and in the same doses.		
stimulant anti-spasmodic, deobstruent, or expec- torant.	Used with success to promote expectoration in some pul- monary diseases ; to aug- ment the flow of urine in dropsical affections, to sup- port the salivation in small- pox, for removing obstruc- tions in the abdominal vis- cera, and in hysterical dis- orders, and for long and obstinate colics, proceeding from viscid matter lodged in the intestines. Externally to soften and ripen hard tumours.		
expectorant, asthmatic and anti-spasmodic	Employed for attenuating tough phlegm, promoting expec- toration in asthmas, coughs, and obstructions in the vis- cera.		
suppurative	Used as a digestive and sup- purative, particularly in ab- scesses, after part of the matter has been matured and discharged, for sup- purring or discussing the induration which remains.		
resolvent & discutient	Nodes, tophi, syphilitic pains in the joints and limbs, and beginning indurations. -		

Same as the volatile alkali

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Ammoniated aromatical alcohol			
Ammoniae spt. aromaticus, L.			
Alcohol ammoniatum aromatica, E.			
Spt. ammoniae comp. vel aromaticus	5 drops to 1 dram		
— salinus aromaticus			
— volatilis aromaticus vel oleosus			
Aromatic spt. ammonia			
Tinctura aromatica ammonia			
Ammoniated fetid alcohol			
Ammoniae spt. foetidus, L.			
Alcohol ammoniatum foetidum	half a dram to 1 dram		
Spt. volatilis foetidus			
Tinctura assafœtidae ammonia			
Foetid spt. ammonia			
Ammoniated copper			
Cuprum ammoniatum	half a grain to 5		twice a day
Ammoniaretum cupri, L.			
Cuprum ammoniacale			
Ammoniated copper, liquor of			
Cupri ammoniati liq. L.	5 drops to 30		
Aqua cupri ammoniati			
— sappharina			
Ammoniated copper, pill of			
Pilulae cupri ammoniatei, E.	15 grs.		
— cupri			
Ammoniated iron			
Ferrum ammoniatum, L.			
Murias ammoniae et ferri, E. D.	2 grains to 10		in a bolus
Ferrum ammoniacale			
Flores martialis vel. ens. veneris			
Martial flowers			
Ammoniated iron, tinc.			
Ferri ammoniata tinc. L.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Tinc. florum martialium			
Ammoniated submuriate of quicksilver [L.			
Hydrargyrus praecip alb.			
Mercurius cosmeticus			
Submurias hyd. ammon, D.			
Mercurius praecipitatus albus			
Calx hydrargyri album			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound, or Pint.

More acceptable to the stomach
and less acrimonious than
the other forms of exhibiting
ammonia. - - - - -

anti-hysteric

Epilepsy. - - - - -

Detergent Used for cleansing foul ulcers
and disposing them to heal,
and (diluted) for taking off
specks and films from the
eyes. - - - - -

Epilepsy. - - - - -

Aperient and attenuating Serviceable in hysterical and
hypochondriacal cases, and
in distempers proceeding
from a laxity and weakness
of the solids, as the rickets,
&c. - - - - -

ditto A spirituous solution of the pre-
ceeding article, and is a
much less elegant medicine
than the simple tincture of
muriate of iron. - - - - -

It is only used for ointments.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Ammoniated stomaticiate of quicksilver ointment			
Ung. hyd. proecip. alb. L.			
—subm. hyd. ammoniati, D.			
—mercurio precipitato			
Angelica root, leaves, and seeds			
Angelica radix, folia, et semina, E. D	1 dram to 1 and a half drams		
Angelica archangelica, E			
Angustura (Cusparia bark)			
Cusparia cort. L.			
—febrifuga			
Bonplandiae tritoliate cortex, E.	5 grains to 20		
Angustura, E. D.			
Aniseed			
Anisi semina	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grains to 5	
Pimpinellae ani. semi. E.			
Aniseed, oil of			
Oleum essentiale anisi	5 drops to 12		
Ol. volatile pimpinellae anisi, E.			
Aniseed, spt. of			
Spiritus anisi	1 dram to half oz.		
Antimonial powder			
Antimonii sulphuretum (cum phosphate calcis			
Antimoniaialis, pulv. L.	3 grains to 6	1 grain to 3	
Pulv. antimoniaialis vel. pulvis jacobi			honey
Argol (tartar)			
Tartarum, D.			
Super-tartrus potasse imp. E.	2 drams to 1 oz.		
Crude tartar			
Arnica flowers and root			
Arnica flores et radic, D			
Dorinici germanici radix	2 grs. to 12		
Arnica montanae, E.			
Aromatic confection			
Confectio aromaticus, L.			
—cardiaca	5 grs. to 1 scruple		
Electuarium aromaticum D, E.			in a bolus
Aromatic plaster			
Emplastrum aromaticum			
—stomachicum [D]			
Aromatic powder or spe- cies			
Pulv. Cinnamomi comp L	5 grs. to 1 scruple		
—aromaticus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pint or Per Ounce.
	Obstinate cutaneous affections	
	An elegant aromatic. - - -	
tonic stimulant	It increases the appetite, removes flatulence & acidity, arising from dyspepsia, and is an effectual remedy in diarrhoea proceeding from weakness of the bowels and in dysentery. - - - -	
carminative		
	A pectoral, used in flatulencies, colic, &c. - - -	
	Used in flatulencies, cholies.	
sudorific	Given in febrile diseases. -	
aperient & laxative	Used in dropsy. - - - -	
stimulating	Used for raising the pulse, in exerting the action of the whole sanguiferous system, in checking diarrhoeas in promoting expectoration, & in removing paroxysmal affections of the voluntary muscles. - - - -	
cordial	It is a grateful and warm composition. - - - -	
stomachic	An elegant stomach plaster. Taken in cold, phlegmatic habits, and decayed constitutions, for warming the stomach, promoting digestion, and strengthening the tone of the viscera. - -	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Aromatic tincture			
Tinc. cinnamomi comp. L. E. D.	1 dram to 2		
Tinctura aromatica			
Aromatic vinegar			
Acetum aromaticum, E.			
Acidum aceticum aroma- ticum			
Acetum prophylacticum			
Arséniate of potash			
Arsenias (potassae) kali,			
Arsenical liquor [D.			
Liquor arsenicalis, L.			
Solutio' mineralis fowleri			
Artichoke leaves			
Cynaroe folia, E.			
Cynara scolymus, E.			
Arum root			
Ari radix, D.			
Arum maculatum			
Asara bacca leaves			
Asari folia	5 grains to 10		
Asarum Europœum, E.			
Asarabacca compound powder			
Pulvis cephalicus [E. D.			
Pulv. asari compositus			
Pulv. stern utatorius			
Assafoetida gum resin			
Assafoetida gumi resinae	10 grs. to 1 scruple		
Ferula assafoetida, E.			in a pill
Assafoetida mixtnre			
Mistura assafoetidae, L.			
Lac _____ D.			
Assafoetida pill comp.			
Pilulae galbani, comp, L			
— ferulae assafoe- tida composita [E.	half a scruple to half a dram		every night
— assafoetida comp			
— gummosae			
— myrrhae comp.			
Comp. galbanum pill			
Assafoetida plaster			
Emplastrum anti-hys- tericum			
Emplastrum assafoeti- doe, E.	externally	externally	spread on leather
Emplastrum ferula assa- foetidoe			
Assafoetida tincture			
Tinctura assoeofoetidoe L			
— ferula assafoeti- doe, E.	10 drops to 60	7 drops to 12	in water
— foetidae			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
aromatic	Languors, weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and other similar cases. - - - -		
	A certain prophylactic against the contagion, of plague, and similar diseases. - - -		
Diuretic	Dropsy. - - - -		
sternutatory	Received in disorders of the head proceeding from viscid tenacious matter, in palseies, and suporific distempers. -		
	A very efficacious errhine, employed in cases of obstinate headhach, and of ophthalmia-		
stimulant, expectorant, It is the most powerful of the fe- emmengogues, and anthelmentic	emmengogues, and tid gums, serviceable in croup dyspepsia, ammenorrhœa, and chlorosis, asthma, dyspnoea, hysteria, tympanites, & worms		
ditto	Recommended as anti-hysterics and emmenagogues. - - -		
	Applied to the umbilical region, or over the whole abdomen, in hysteric cases. - - -		
	It possesses the virtues of assa ~ foetidae. - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Avens (herb bennet)			
Geum arbanum, D.	half a dram	1 dram	
Rudix gei urbani, D.			honey 3 or 4 times a day
Balanstines			
Granati flores, D.			
Pumiae granati flos plenus, E.			
Balanstium, E.	half a dram to 1		
Pomegranate flowers full blown	and a half dram		
Balanstia flores			
Balm. herb			
Melissa folia vel herba	10 grs. to 2 drams		
Melissae officinalis, E.			
Balsam of canada			
Terebinthina canadensis, E.			
Resinaliquida pini bal-	1 scruple to 1 dram		
sameoe, E.			
Balsamum canadense, D			
Balsam of copaiba			
Balsamum brasiliense			
Copaiba, L.			
Copaifera officinalis, L	10 drops to 30		honey
Resina copaifera offici-			
nalis			
Balsamum copaiboe, D.			
Balsam of Gilead			
Balsamum Gileadens, E			
Amyrisde Gileadensis,			
resin liquidae			
Opobalsamum			
Balsam of peru			
Balsamum peruvianum,			
L. D.			
Myroryli peruiferi, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		honey
Balsamum [grum			
Balsamum indicum ni-			
Black india balsam			
Balsam of tolu			
Balsamum tolutanum, L	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Toluifera balsamum, E.			
Balsam of toleo. syp. of			
Syrpus tolutanus, L.			
Toluiferae balsa-	1 dram to 3		
mi, E-			
-Balsamicus			
Balsam of tolu, tinct. of			
Tinctura balsami tolutani, D.	half a dram to 2	drams	honey
Tinct.Toluiferae balsami			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
	Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.	
febrifuge	Recommended as a substitute for cinchona in intermittent fevers, dysentery, and chronic diarrhaeas, flatulent colics, affections of the primae viae, asthmatic symptoms, and cases of debility. - - - -		
astringent	Recommended in diarrhoeas, dy- senteries and cases where as- tringent medicines are proper.		
	Drank as a tea in form of a watery infusion. - - - -		
	It has a warm pungent taste, little employed. - - - -		
corroborant diuretic	An useful corroborating de- tergent, strengthens the ner- vous system, loosens the belly heals exulceration in the urin- ary passages, celebrated in gleets, the fluor albus, and externally as a vulnerary. -		
	In high esteem among the eas- tern nations, both as a medi- cine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. Very rarely employed in europe.		
stimulating and tonic	A very warm aromatic medicine, used in some kinds of asthmas gonorrhœas, dysenteries, sup- pressions of the uterine dis- charges, and other disorders proceeding from debility; ex- ternally for healing wounds, & ulcers, palsies, &c. - - -		
	Not so nanceous as the other balsams, has the same gene- ral effect though much milder, in gleets seminal weakness, supposed to be more effica- cious. - - - -		
	Possesses all the virtues of the balsam itself. - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Barbadoes tar, (petroleum)			
Petroleum, L.			
Bitumen petroleum, E.			
Petroleum barbadense D			
Barilla, (impure soda)			
Soda impura, L.			
Sub-carbonas soda impurus [E.]			
Carbonas sodoe impurus,			
Barilla, D.			
Natron Impurum			
Barley decoction of			
Decoctum hordei, L.D.			
distichi, E.	ad libitum		
Aq. hordeata			
Barley water			
Barley decoction comp.			
Decoctum hordei comp. L. D.	ditto		
pectoral			
Bates alum water			
Aqua styptica			
Liquor aluminis comp. L			
Aqua			
Comp. liquer of alum			
Bay leaves and berries			
Lauri baccae et folia			
Laurus nobilis, E.			
Bearberry, (wortleberry) or red berried trailing			
arbutus	20 grs. to 1 dram		three times a day
Uvae ursi foliae			
Arbuti uvae ursi folia, E.			
Bearsfoot, (stinking helbore) or settiswort leaves	10 grs. to 1 dram		
Hellebori foetidoe folia			
Helleborastie folia, D.			
Beaume de vie			
Decoctum aloes com. L	half an oz. to 2 oz.		in the morning
Comp. decoction aloes			
Belladonae, (deadly nightshade leaves			
Belladonae foliae, L.			
Atropae belladonnae folia, E.	half a grain to 5 grains		
Solanum letbale			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
discutient	Recommended in pains and aches paralytic complaints, and for preventing chilblains; rarely employed. - - - - -		
caustic	Employed in the composition of soap, never taken internally before it has been purified.		
	This liquor is used freely in acute disorders fevers, &c. as a diluting beverage. - -		
	Ditto. - - - - -		
deterotive	Used for cleansing and healing ulcers, wounds, and cutaneous diseases, gonorrhœa, fluor al- bus, &c. - - - - -		
stimulant	Only used externally as a stimulant		
astringent	Used in various fluxes arising from debility, memorrhagiae, fluor albus, cysterrhea, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhoea, dysen- tery, &c. recommended in ulcerations of the bladder and kidneys. Alleviates the dy- spective symptoms, accom- panying nephritic complaints.		
vermifuge	Given to destroy worms. - -		
cathartic, emmenagogue, and deterotive	In habitual costiveness, dyspep- sia, hypochondriasis, jaundice, chlorosis, also, employed as a deterotive applicant to recent wounds, and to prevent sup- puration. - - - - -		
narcotic	It possesses the property of pro- moting all the excretions, be- sides its narcotic power. Ex- ternally applied to diminish pain in cancerous and ill con- ditioned sores. It is a viru- lent poison. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Belladonae extract or Extractum belladonnae			
Succus spissatus atropi belladonnae, E.	1 grain to 3		
Extract of deadly night- shade, or inspissated juice			
Benzoic acid			
Acidum benzoicum, L.	10 grs. to half a		
Flores benzoe seu ben- zoini			
Benzoin (benjamin)			
Benzoinum			
Styzae benzoeini, E.	4 grs. to 15		
Balsamum styracis ben- zoini			
Gum Benjamin			
Benzoin com. tincture.			
Tinct. benzoine comp L. D.	half a scruple to		
—benzoe comp.	2 scruples		
Balsamum traumaticum			
Friars balsam			
Bistort root (snake- weed)			
Bistortoe radix	half a scruple to		
Bistortoe polygoni ra- dix	1 dram		
Polygonum bistorta, E.			
Bitter apple, (colocynth)			
Colocynthis			
Colocynthidis puluae	1 grain to 5		
Cucum colocynthis pulpa			
Bitter infusion			
Inf. gentianae comp. L	2 oz. to 4	half an oz. or 1 oz. twice or thrice a	
Inf. amarum		day	
Bitter sweet vide dulca- mara			
Bladder wrack, (fucus)			
Fucus			
—vesiculosus			
Quercus marina, D.			
Blessed thistle, (car- dius) [D.			
Cardui benedicti folia,			
Centaura benedicta herba, E	15 grs. to 1 dram		
Blistering fly, vide lytta			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES.	RETAIL PRICES.
	Proper for, and medicinal quality.	Per Pint or Per Pound. Pound.

Ditto. - - - - -

stimulant Employed in preparing paregoric elixir. &c. - - - - -

Used as a pectoral and asthmatic

Used externally for healing wounds and ulcers, discussing cold humours, allaying gouty and rheumatic pains.— Internally for warming and strengthening the stomach.

astringent Employed where astringency is the only indication, in hemorrhagies and other fluxes, both external and internal. - - -

cathartic One of the most powerful and violent cathartics, used as a most efficacious purgative and alterative, in obstinate chronical diseases. - - - -

stomachic Used as a stomachic and tonic, gentian is the purest of European bitters.

Little used in medicine.

A decoction of it is used to promote vomiting, and good effects have been found from a slight infusion of it in loss of appetite.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper)			
Cupri sulphas, E. D.	1 grain to 10		
Cuprum vitriolatum			
Vitriolatum coeruleum			
Borax, (subborate of soda)			
Sodo subboras, L.	1 scruple to 2		
Boras sodae, E.	scruples		
Borax honey of			
Mel boracis			
Brooklime			
Beccabunga, D.			
Veronica beccabunga			
Broom tops and seeds			
Spartii cacumina etsem, L. D.			
Spartium Scropurium	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Spart. scroparii summi- tas, E. [D.]			
Genistae semen cacumen,			
Broom extract of	half a dram to 1		
Extractum Genistae, D.	dram		
Buckbean plant			
— or marsh trefoil			
Menyanthis	half a dram to 1		
trifoliata, E.	dram		
Trifolium paludatum, D.			
Menyanthis trifoliata folia			
Buckthorn berries			
Rhamni bacca, L.			
Rhamni cathartica, E. baccae, D.	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Spina cervina baccae			
Buckthorn syrup of			
Syrupus rhamni, L.	half oz. to 1 oz. and		
—cathartici, E.	half		
Syr. e spina cervina.			
Burdock root			
Bardanae majoris radix			
Bardanae radix, L.			
Arctai lappae radix			
Arctum lappa, E.			
Lappa major			
Burgundy pitch, (dry pitch)			
Pix arida, L.			
Pinus abietis resina spo- nte concreta, E.			
Pix burgundiea, D.			
	2 drams		in decoction

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
escharotic	Used externally as an escharotic for destroying warts, callous edges, and fungous excres- cences, as a styptic to bleed- ing surfaces. Taken inter- nally, it operates, in very small doses as an emetic. -		
diuretic and emmena- gogue	The most powerful dissolvent known of aphthous crusts in the mouth and fancies of chil- dren. - - - - -		
detergent	Used in aphae, and ulcers of the mouth. - - - - -		
diuretic	The leaves when given in deco- tions prove considerably diu- retic, the seeds have the same property. - - - - -		
ditto	A dram of them in powder, pur- ges and vomits. In infusion or extract they have been recommended in cutaneous diseases and intermittents.		
purgative	Held in esteem as cathartics, and celebrated in dropsies, rheumatisms, and even in gout. They generally occasion gripes, sickness, and dry the mouth and throat, and leave a thirst of long duration.		
cathartic	Operates as a brisk cathartic, produces the same unplea- sentness as the last.		
ditto	They are esteemed aperient, diu- retic, and sudorific, they act without irritation so as to be safely given in acute disorders Decoctions have been used in rheumatic, gouty, venereal, and other disorders. The seeds are efficacious diuretics, and are taken to the extent of a dram in powder.		
diuretic	A solid brittle resin, brought to us in tears or masses, external color yellow, internally whitish, used for the formation of plasters, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Burnt bone, (burnt to whiteness)			
Os ad albedinem crema- tum			
Burnt hartshorn			
Cornu cervi calcinatum			
Cornu ustum	1 scruple to 2 scruples		
Pulv. cornu cervini			
Pulv. cornu ustum			
Phosphas calcis			
Burnt hartshorn with opium	10 grs. to 15		
Cornu ustum c opio			
Burnt hartshorn mix- ture of			
Mixtura cornu ustii, L.	4 oz. to half lb.	1 to 2 ss.	
Decoctum cornu ce- rvini, D.			
— album			
Burnt sponge powder			
Spongia ustae, L. [D.	1 dram to 1 oz.		as a lozenge
Pulvis spongiae ustae,			
Butter of antimony			
Antimonii murias, E.			
Bismuth oxyde			
Oxydum bismuthi			
Cabbage tree, the bark	1 scruple to 2 scruples		
Geoffroe cortex, E. D. — inermis cortex			
Cabbage decoction			
Decoctum geoffroyae inermae	1 oz.		
Cajuputi oil, (es- sential)			
Cajuputi oleum			
Oleum cajeput	1 drop to 4		
Melalenca coyuputi, E.			
Oleum volatile mel- lucae lenca dendri			
Calamime, (impure car- bonate of zinc			
Calamina praeparata			
Carbonas zinci impu- rus, praeparatus, E.			
Lapis calaminaris praee- paratns			
Calamine cerate, (tur- ner's cer te)			
Ceratum calaminae, L.			
Unguentum e lapide calaminari			
— carbonatis zinci impuri, E.			
Ceratum epuloticum			
Unguentum calamina- ris, D.			
			in collyria

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Used in rickets.		
	One grain of opium is contained in ten of the powder.		
	Rickets, &c.		
	Used against bronchoccele, scro- phalous disorders, and cuta- neous foulnesses.		
	Used as a caustic. . , . . .		
	Gastrodynoea, &c..		
anthelmintic	Operates as a powerful anthe- lmintic especially in cases of lumbri.		
ditto	The decoction is preferred in ex- hibiting geoffrayae.		
stimulant	Principally recommended in hy- steria, epilepsy, flatulent colic, and paralysis of the tongue. Employed externally for re- storing vigour after luxations and sprains, for easing pain in gouty and rheumatic cases, tooth-ach, &c.		
	Employed in collyria against de- fusions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, for drying up ulcers & healing excoriations		
	An excellent epulotic, recom- mended in cutaneous ulcer- tions and excoriations.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Calamine prepared			
Calamina praeparata, L.			
Carbonas zinci impurus praep. E. [D.]			in collyria
Lapis calaminaris præp.			
Calamus aromaticus, (sweet flag)			
Calomi radix [E.]	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Acorus calamus radix,			
Acori radix			
Calomel, vid sub. qicksr.			
Calomel scheele's			
Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, P. L. 1787.			
— ri submuriatas præcip. E. D.	1 to 5 grs.		
Precipitated submuriate of quicksilver			
Columba root			
Calumbae radix	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 grs. to 10	two or three times
Calumba, E. bo, D.			a day
Calumba infusion			
Infusum calumbæ; L.	1 oz. to 4	half an oz. to 1 oz.	ditto
Calamba tincture			
Tinctura calumba, L.	1 dram to 2	12 drops to 20	two or three times
columbo, D.			a day,
Camboge, (gum resin)			
Cambogiae, (gummi re- sina)	1 to 10 grs.	1 quarter to 2 grs	
Stalagnitis, (cambogi- oides)			
Gambogia, E. D.			
Camphor			
Camphora	3 grs} to 1 scruple	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Laurus camphora, E. D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used against defluxions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, for drying up moist running ulcers, and healing excoria- tions.		
carminative & stomachic	The fresh root candid is em- ployed as a preservative against epidemic diseases.		
attenuant & diaphoretic	Possesses the same virtues as calomel.		
stomachic	Used for correcting the putridity of the bile, and in diseases attended with bilious symp- toms some times effectual in other cases of vomiting, and often produces excellent ef- fects in dyspepsia. • Partic- ularly useful in cholera. . .		
ditto	A useful stomachic bitter. . .		
ditto	Taken when the stomach can not bear the columb powder. .		
emetic and purgative	Evacuates powerfully both up- wards & downwards; used in dropsy with cream of tartar, & in cases of the tapeworm, with an equal quantity of vegetable alcali, the dose is repeated two or three times with safety if the worm is not expelled,		
anti-spasmodic	A most efficacious diaphoretic, celebrated in fever, malignant and epidemical distempers.— Procures sleep when opium has failed; corrects acrimony and expells the putrid morbid matter through the cutaneous pores. Very useful in many spasmodic affections, espe- cially in mania, melancholy, epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, hic cough, and is often used to prevent inflammations.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Camphor emulsion	half oz.		
Emulsio camphorata, E.	2 ozs.		twice a day
Camphor liniment [L.]			
Linimentum camphorae,			
Oleum camphoratum ED			
Camphor liniment comp			
Linimentum camphora comp. L.			
Camph. mixture, (julep)			
Mixtura camphorae, L.	half oz. to 2 dr.		
rata, D.			
Camphor spt. or tinct.			
Spiritus camphorae, L.			
Tinctura —, E.			
Camphor comp. tinct. [L.]			
Tinctura camphora comp	half a dram to half		
— opii camphorata,	2 dr. oz.		
D. (paregoric elixir)			
Canada balsam or tur-			
pentine			
Terebinthina canade-			
nis, L. [D.]	1 scruple to 2		
Balsamum canadensis,	scruples	2 to 5 drs.	in a pill
Pinus balsamea resina			
liquida, E.			
Cantharides, seelytta			
Canella			
Canella cortex, L.	5 grs. half a dram.		mint water
— alba, E.			
Capsicum berries, (gui-			
nea pepper)			
Capsici baccae	5 to 10 grs.		in pills
Capsicum amnum, E.			
Piper indicum.			
Capsicum tinct.	half a dram to 1		
Tinctura capsici, L.	dram		in water
Caraway seeds			
Sem. carui L. D.	10 grs. to 1 dram		
Carum carui			
Carraway oil	1 drop to 5		
Oleum carui, L. D.			
Carraway spirits			
Spiritus carui, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.		
— carum carui			
Carraway water	1 to 2 oz.		
Aqua carui, L. D.			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint to Pound
anti-spasmodic and fe- brifuge	Used in typhoid fevers - -		
	A valuable application to local pains, from what ever cause, and to glandular swellings.		
stimulant	A very pungent and penetrating solution. Used for the same purposes as the above. - -		
anti-spasmodic	Used in typhoid fevers. - -		
stimulant	Employed only for external uses, against rheumatic pains, para- lytic numbness, inflammations, for discussing tumours, pre- venting gangrenes, &c. -		
	Gives relief to coughs by allaying the tickling which promotes them, and gives greater li- berty of breathing. Given to children against the chincough in doses from 5 drops to 20.		
detergent	A corroborating detergent, streng- thens the nervous system, heals exulcerations, in the urinary passages. Principally used in gleets, fluor albus, &c.		
stomachic	Employed in indigestion, flatu- lence, &c. and when a warm stimulant to the stomach is required. - - -		
ditto and stimulant	Has been successfully employed as a gargle in cynanche maligna and to prevent flatulence from vegetable food. The dilated juice is a sovereign remedy in ophthalmiae from relaxation.		
stimulant	Gangrenous sore throats. - -		
stomachic & carminative	Flatulent cholics, &c. - -		
ditto	Serviceable in promoting urine.		
cordial	Flatulent cholics; &c. - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - -		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children	from 2 to 4 years.	
Carbonate, see subcarbonate of ammonia				
Carbonate of baryte				
Carbonas baryte, E.				
Barytes				
Terra pouderosa				
Carbonate of lime (chalk)				
Creta, L.				
Carbonas calcis	1 scruple to 2 drams	5 grs. to 20		
Creta alba				
Friabilis vel mollior				
Carbonate of magnesia				
Carbonas magnesiae, L. E.	half a dram to 1 dram	6 grs. to 12		water
Magnesia, D.				
Magnesia alba				
Carbonate of potash				
Potassa carbonas, L.	10 grs. to 20			two or three times a day
Carbonate of potash, impure				
Potassa impuriae, L.				
Carbonas potassae impurias, E.				
Cineres clavellati, D.				
Pearlashes, potashes				
Carbonate of soda				
Soda carbonas, L.	10 grs. to 1 scruple			twice a day
Carbonate of soda impure				
Soda impura, L. [E.]				
Carbonas soda impurus,				
Barilla				
Impure subcarbonate of soda, L.				
Carbonate of zinc impure, vide calamine				
Cardamom seed, (lesser cardamom)				
Cardamomi semina, L.	5 grs. to 10			
Elettaria cardamomum				
Amomi repentis semen, E.				
Cordamomum minus, D.				
Cardamom tinct.				
Tinctura cardamomi, L. D. [E.]	2 drams to 3			
—amomi repentis				
Cardamom tinct. comp.				
Tinctura cardamomi composita	1 dram to 3			
Cardinal flower (blue lobeliae)				
Lobeliae syphiliticae radix, E.				
Lobeliae syphilitica				
Carduus vide blessed thistle				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Given to correct acidity in the prima via. - - - - -		
absorbent	Of great use in heart-burns and acidity of the stomach. It is preferred to other absorbents on account of its laxative quality. - - - - -		
cooling	Chiefly employed for saline neutral draughts. - - - - -		
	Never employed in a medicine without undergoing the process of purifying. - - - - -		
ant-acid	Recommended in calculous complaints and affections of the urinary organs. - - - - -		
expulsive [Never taken internally without being purified. Employed in making soap. . - - . - -		
aromatic	A warm grateful and pungent aromatic, and it has the property of not heating and inflaming the bowels. - - - - -		
cordial	Given as warm cordial. - - - - -		
ditto	Less stimulant than the other tincture. - - - - -		
diuretic	Generally disagrees with the bowels, affecting them as a strong cathartick. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Carrot root			
Danei radix			
Daucus carota			
Cascarilla			
Cascarillae cortex, L.			
Croton cascarilla			
—eleuthaeria, E.			
Cascarilla extract with resin	10 grs. to 20	3 grs. to 7.	in powder three times a day
Extractum cascarilla resinosum, D.	half a scruple to half a dram		
Cascarilla infusion	1 to 3 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	twice a day
Infusum cascarillae, L.			
Casearilla tincture			
Tinetura cascarillae, LD	1 dram to half oz	20 grs. to 60	water
Ca-sia cinamon bark, and flower buds			
Cassia lignae cortex, flores nondum expli- cti	half scruple to 1 scruple	1 to 4 grs.	
Laurus cassia, (cassia tree)			
Laur, cass. cortex, E.			
Cassia water	1 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Aqua lauri cassia			
Cassia purging pulp			
Cassiae pulpa, L. D. —fistula, E.	half oz. to 2 oz.		
Cassia confection			
Confectio cassiae, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 gr. to 1 dram	
Electuarium cassiae, D.			
Castor, (Russia and New England)			
Castorium, L. rossi- cum, D. E. et cana- dense	10 grs. to 20		in powder
Castor fiber			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
	An excellent application to carcinomatous and ill-conditioned ulcers, allaying the pain, checking the suppuration, and fetid smell, and softening the callous edges. They contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are highly nutritious and emollient. They are chiefly used as an article of food. - - - - -		
stomachic	Indigestion, weakness, flatulent colics, internal haemorrhages, dysenteries, diarrhaes, intermittent fevers, and similar disorders. Cascarilla produces a sense of heat, and excites the action of the stomach		
stomachic	Possesses in a concentrated state the active constituent parts of the cascarillae. - - - - -		
stimulant	An aromatic stimulant. - - -		
stomachic	Answers the same purpose as the bark itself. - - - - -		
aromatic	Possesses the same medicinal property as cinnamon, though in an inferior degree. - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
cathartic	Employed as a cathartic in inflammatory cases, when the more acrid purgatives are improper: in smaller doses it acts as a gentle laxative medicine		
purgative	Taken occasionally to loosen the bowels in costive habits. -		
anti-spasmodic	Given with advantage in typhoid fevers, spasmodic diseases, especially in hysteria, and epilepsy, and in cases of difficult parturition, from a spasmodic contraction of the mouth of the uterus, after the membranes have burst. In amnorrhoea. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Castor tincture			
Tinetura castorei, L. E	20 drops to —		
— castorei, 10s- sic, D.			
Castor seeds			
Ricini semina			
Ricinus communis, E.			
Castor oil			
Oleum ricini, L.	4 drams to 10	3 drams to 5	mint water
Castaplasma mustard			
Cataplasma sinapii, L. D			
Cataplasma yeast			
Cataplasma fermenti			
Catechu comp. electuary			
Electuarium catechu comp. D.	tea-spoon full		two or three times a day
Elest. mimosae catechu, E.			
Catechu extract from the wood			
Catechu extractum, L. D			
Acaciae catechu	15 grs. to 1 scruple	3 grs. to 10	
Mimosa catechu extractum, E.			
Terra japonicae			
Catechu infusion			
Infusum catechu, L. — mimosae catechu E.	a spoon full or two		every other hour, or after a loose stool
Catechu tincture			
Tinctura catechu, L. D. — mimosae cate- chu, E.	2 or 3 tea-spoons full		in red wine
— japonica			
Cathartic ex. (comp. ex. colocynth) [E.]	2 grs. to 15		
Ext. colocynthidis comp.			
Extractum catharticum			
Centaury, (common or lesser)			
Centaurie cacuminata, E.			
Chironia centaurium — ae — ii su- mmitas florus, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Centaurei minoris, ca- eumen florus, D.			
Cerate, (com. or sim- Ceratum, L.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Most kinds of nervous and hysterical disorders. - - -		
purgative	One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operates as a drastic purgative or emetic.		
ditto	Cestiveness. It produces its effects without griping. - -		
stimulant	Frequently employed as stimulants to the soles of the feet, in the low state of acute diseases; for raising the pulse removing head ach, &c. - This catapalsm is considered as a very efficacious application to putrid or putrescent ulcers or tumours. - - - - -		
astringent	Given as a useful astringent in cases of diarrhoea.		
ditto	Catechu may be employed in every case where astringents are indicated. It is particularly useful in diarrhoea, in lowness, from relaxation of the fauces, ulcers, and aphtha in the mouth, and in excoriations with lymphatic exudations.		
ditto	Serviceable in diarrhoeas proceeding from a laxity of the intestines.		
ditto	All kinds of fluxions, catarrhs looseness, uterine fluxes, and other disorders where astringents are indicated.		
cathartic	May be relied on as an effectual cathartic, where much depends on that effect.		
	Agrees in every respect with other pure bitters		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Cerussa, (sub-carbonate of lead)			
Plumbi sub-carbonas			
Cerussa, D. [E.]			
Oxydum plumbi album,			
Cerussa ointment			
Cerussa sive subacetatis plumbi, D.			
Cetaceum, (spermaceti)			
Cetaceum			
Sperma ceti, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Physeter macrocepha- lus, E.			
Cetaceum, (spermaceti) cerate			
Ceratum cetacei, L.	externally	externally	
Ceratum simplex, E. — — — — — album			
Cetaceum ointment			
Unguentum cetacei L. — — — — — spermatis ceti	ditto	ditto	
Chalybeate, (iron)	1 dram to half oz.	half oz. to 2 oz.	twice a day
Vium ferri, L.			
Chalk vide carbonate of lime			
Chalk lozenges or tro- ches			
Trochisci carbonatis calcis	1 dram to half oz.		
Trochisci cretae			
Chalk mixture			
Mistura creta, L. D.	2 to 4 oz.		3 or 4 times a day
Chalk praecipitated			
Crete praecipitata, D.			
Chalk prepared			
Creta preparata, L. D.	1 to 3 drams		
Carbonas calcis mol- lior ppt. E.			
Chalk comp. powder			
Pulvis creta composi- tus, L.	half a dram to 1 dram		
Chalk comp. powd. with opium			
P. craetae comp. cum epis, L.	1 to 2 scruples		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in pharmacy in the com- position of ointments, &c.		
	A cooling desiccative ointment of great use when applied to ex- coriated surfaces.		
emollient	Of considerable use in coughs, arising from short defluxions, and in general whenever the solids require to be relaxed.		
	Used as a healing cerate to blis- ters, bruises, &c.		
	Ditto.		
tonic	Indigestion and all chlorotic cases.		
astringent	Used against acidity of the sto- mach, especially when accom- panied with the diarrhoea. Diarrhoea proceeding from acidity in the primæ viae.		
ditto	Affords carbonate of lime in its purest state, and may be em- ployed when intended for internal use.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and aromatic	Given in weakness and acidity of the stomach, and in looseness from acidity,		
ditto	Of greater service in diarrhoea than the last, especially when it proceeds from irritation of the intestinal canal,		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.		
Chamomile flowers				
Authemides flores				
nobilis				
Chamaemelum, D.				
		half a dram to 2 drams		
Chamomel decoction				
Decoctum anthemidis				
nobilis				
Decoct. chamoemeli				
compound, D,				
Chamomile extract [L.				
Extractum anthemidis,				
nobilis, E.		10 grs. to 20		in pills
chilmameli, D				
Chamomile infusion				
Infusum anthemidis, L.				
Chamomile oil		3 to 10 drops		
Oleum anthemidis, L.				
Chemomile spanish				
(Pellitory of spain)				
Pyrethri radix, L.		3 grs. to 10		
Anthemis pyrethrum, D				
Charcoal				
Carbo ligno		10 grs.		
Charibean cinchonae bark				
Cinchonae caribae cortex, E.		1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	four or six times a day
Chian or chio turpentine				
Terebinthina china		1 scruple to 1 dram		
Pistaria terebinthus				
Cinchona heartleaved or yellow				
Cinchonae cordifoliae cortex		1 scruple to 2 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk four or six times a day
officinalis flava,	[E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
anti-spasmodic	Used in spasmodic diseases, in in cysteria, in spasmodic and flatulent colics, in suppression of the menstrual discharges, in the vomiting of puerperal women in the after pains, in gout, in podagra, in inter- mittents, in typhus, and to assist the action of emetics.— Externally as a disentient and emollient, in colic, dysentery, and strangulated hernia.		
	This form contains only the ex- tractive; and therefore may be considered as a simple bitter.		
stomachic	Ditto.		
	This may be either drank warm for promoting the action of emetics, or cold as a stomachic		
anti-spasmodic	Possesses the anti-spasmodic powders in a higher degree than the flowers, though in other respects inferior to it.		
	Used in the tooth-ach, some kinds of pain in the head and lethargic complaints, for pro- moting the salival flux, and evacuating the viscid humours from the head, &c.		
anti-septic	For preventing the putrid eructa- tions which take place in some kinds of dyspepsia, in- flammation from external can- sers, gangrene, and all descrip- tions of fetid ulcers, and an excellent tooth powder.		
	Used for the same diseases as peruvian bark.		
carroborant	Used as a masticatory amongst the peruvian ladies.		
stimulant, tonic, and anti-spasmodic	Intermittents, in confluent small- pox, it promotes languid erup- tion and suppuration, dimin- ishes the fever and prevents putrescence or gangrene. In gangrenes it is used both exter- nally and internally. In pass- ive hemorrhages, &c. used combined with sulphuric acid, in cases of phthisis, serofula, ill-conditioned ulcers, rickets, scurvy, and in states of con- valesce. In these cases it is proper to use a milk diet.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Cinchona lanced leaved or pale			
Cinchonae Lancifoliae cortex	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk 4 or 6 times a day
Cortex peruvianus			
Common peruvian or quilled bark			
Cinchonae decoction of Decoctum cinchonae, L.			
— officinalis — corticis cin- chonae, D.	3 or 4 table-spoons full	1 to 2 table-spoons full	3 or 4 times a day
Decoction of peruvian bark			
Cinchona ext. (watery)			
Extractum cinchonae, L. D.	4 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 3	in a pill
— corticis peruviani			
Extract of bark			
Cinchona resinous ext.			
Ext. cinchonae resino- sum, L.	5 grs. 1 scruple	2 grs. to 3	ditto
Cinchona infusion			
Infusum cinchonae, L.	1 oz. to 6	2 drams 1 oz.	ditto
Cinchonae inf. cold [D			
Inf. cinch. sine calore, — officinalis, E.	ditto	ditto	ditto
Cinchona tincture of			
Tinct cinchonae, L. D.	2 drams to half oz.	30 drops to 40	miniat water 3 times a day
— officinalis, E.			
Tinct. of bark			
Cinchonae comp. tinct.			
Tinctura cinchonae com- posita, L. D.	2 dram to half ounce	30 drops to 40	ditto
Huxham's tinct. of bark			
Cinchonae ammoniated tincture			
Tinct. cinchonae ammo- niata, L.	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to 20	water ditto
Cinchona oblong leaved or red			
Cinchona oblong foliae cortex	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk 4 or 6 times a day
Cortex peruvianis ruber			
Cinchona oblong leaved or red ext. of, with resin			
Ext. cinchon. rubrae resinosum, D.	10 grs. to half dram	2 grs. to 5	in a pill

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pint or Ounce.	Per Pound
stimulant tonic and anti-spasmodic	In dropsy, not depending on any particular local affection, in reducing incipient bubo clean- sing and healing ulcers of the tonsils, and curing gangrenous ulcers from a venereal cause.		
ditto	Ditto and relaxation. - - -		
ditto	Ditto - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto - - - - -		
ditto	The most elegant form of exhi- biting bark and that which sits lightest on the stomach.		
ditto	Ditto - - - - -		
stomachic	Indigestion and weakness &c.		
ditto and cordial	Indigestion and weakness when employed for the cure of inter- mittents, it must be taken to a greater extent. - - -		
ditto	Serviceable in difficulty of brea- thing, obstructions and op- pressions of the breast.		
stimulant tonic and stomachic	See cinchona. - - - - -		
ditto	Possesses in a concentrated state all the power of cinchona, ten grains being equal to half a dram of the bark. - - -		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSSES.	Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Cinnabar, (red sulphuret of quicksilver)			
Hydragyri sulphuretum rubrum, L. D.	half a dram		inhaling the vapour
Factitious cinnabar			
Vermillion			
Cinnamon comp. powd,			
Pulv cinnamomi comp. E	10 grs. to half dram	5 grs. to 10	
—aromaticus, D.			
Cinnamon spt. of			
Spiritus cinnamomi, L. D	1 dram to half oz.	20 drops to half a dram	water
—laauri cinnamomi, E			
Cinnamon tincture of			
Tinet. cinnamomi, L. D.	2 drams to half oz.	20 drops to 40	water
—lauri cinnamomi, E			
Cinnamon comp. tinct			
Tinctura cinnamomi comp. L. D. E.	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to 20	wine or water
—aromatica			
Cinnamon water			
Aqua cinnamomi, L. D.	1 oz. to 3	half a dram to 1 oz.	
—lari cinnam. E.			
Cinnamon			
Cinnamomi cortex, L.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 gvs. to 5	water 2 or 3 times a day
Laurus cinnamomum, E			
Cinnamon essential oil	1 drop to 3		water
Oleum cinnamomi, L.			
Citric acid, (acid of lemons)	20 grs.		a glass of water with 20 grains of salt of wormwood
Acidum citricum			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pint or Per Pound.	Pound.
	Used in fumigations against, venereal ulcers in the nose, mouth and throat. By inhaling the fumes produced by throwing half a dram on red hot iron, a violent salivation has been the result, and is of great efficacy when the body is covered with ulcers and eruptions, and in general to ulcers, fungi, and excrescences through it is apt to induce a ptyalism rapidly and great debility as a great quantity of mercury should be introduced into the system, by inunction, as if no fumigation had been employed, in order to secure the constitution against a relapse - - - - -		
aromatic	Useful in cold phlegmatic habits and decayed constitution, for warming the stomach, promoting digestion, and strengthening the tone of the viscera.		
cordial	A very agreeable medicine, and possesses the same virtues as the bark, with the addition of alcohol. - - - - -		
astringent	Looseness, this tincture possesses both the aromatic cordial and astringent virtues of the cinnamon bark. - - - - -		
aromatic	Employed with advantage in languors, weakness of the stomach flatulencies and other similar complaints. - - - - -		
stomachic	Of the same medicinal quality as the bark itself. - - - - \		
stimulating, heating, tonic, stomachic and carminative.	A very elegant and useful aromatic, used in indigestion, flatulence, &c. - - - - -		
stimulant cordial	Used as a stimulant in paralysis of the tongue, or to deaden the nerve in tooth-ach, as a cordial in cramps of the stomach and syncopes, and as an aromatic to cover the disagreeable taste of other drugs.		
saline	Used in fevers and for forming effervescing mixtures. - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Clove pink, (carnation, or July flowers) [D. Caryophill. rubri flores, Dianthus caryophyllus, E.]			
Clove pink syrup Syrupus caryophilli rubri, D.	1 to 2 drams.	20 drops to 1 dram	
—dianthi caryop- hilli, E.			
Cloves			
Caryophilli, L. [D. —us aromaticia,	5 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 5 grs.	
Flores German, E.			
Cloves oil of [L. Oleum caryophillarum, Caryoph. aromaticarum ol. essentiale, D. E.	3 drops to 6	2 drops to 4	
Cloves infusion			
Infusum caryophyllo- rum, L.	2 drams to 1 oz.		
Cochineal			
Cocci			
Coccinella, D.	2 grs. to 10		
Coccus cacti, E.			
Coleothar of vitriol, or Dried sulphate of iron			
Ferri sulphas exsicca- tus, D. E.	1 to 3 grs.	half gr. to 1 gr.	in a pill
Colocynth, (bitter ap- ple)	1 gr. to 5		in a pill
Colcoonthydis pulpa			
Cucumis colocynthis, E.			
Colocynth. extract of			
Extractum colocynthi- dis, L.	10 grs. to 15	3 grs. to 6	in a pill
Colocynth comp. ext. of			
Extractum colocynthidis compositum, L.	5 grs. to 15	3 grs. to 6	ditto
—catharticum			
Colocynth comp. pill of			
Pilulae colocynthidis compositae, D.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	3 to 5 grs.	occasionally
Pilula aloes cum colo- cynthide, E.			
Colomba or columbo, see columba			
Coltsfoot, (leaves and flowers)			
Tussilago, L. Folia, D.	half a dram to 1 dram	5 grs. to 12	
Tussilago farfara-folium et flos, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Employed in pharmacy, to give a pleasant flavor and beautiful colour to an officinal syrup.		
	Possesses a pleasant taste and beautiful colour. - - -		
stimulating aromatic	Of a strong aromatic smell and bitterish pungent taste, pos- sessing in an eminent degree the general virtues of substan- ces of this class. - - -		
ditto	In taste, excessively hot and pungent. - - - -		
ditto			
anodyne	Recommended as a sudorific cordial, and alyxipharmac, and fately as an anodyne, its principle use is to colour tinc- tures of a beautiful red &c.		
tonic	This preparation is the same as sulphate of iron, except that it is deprived of its water of crystallization. - - -		
violet cathartic	Recommended as an efficacious purgative, & as an alterative in obstinate chronic disorders.		
purgative	Costiveness or colic. - - -		
cathartic	Answers effectually as a cathartic so as to be relied on in cases where the patients life de- pends on that effect taking place. - - - -		
purgative	Costiveness &c. - - -		
	Recommended in coughs, phthi- sis and other disorders of the breast and lungs, some use it in scrofula. - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Contrayerva root			
Contrajerva radix	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 6	
Derstenia contrajerva, F.			
Contrayerva compound powder of			
Pulvis contrajervae compositus, L.	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 6	
Copaiba balsam, see balsam of copaiva			
Coriander			
Coriandri semina	1 scruplē to 1 dranī		
Coriandrum sativum			
Corrosive sublimate, (mercury) [L.]			
Hydragyri oxymurias, Oxymuriate of quicksil- ver, L.	1—8th to half a grain		
Murias hydrargyri, E. —corrosivum, D.			
Hydrargyrus muriatus			
Cowhage, (cowitch)			
Dolichi pubes			
Dolichos pruriens, L.	5 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 4	in syrup, every morning
Siliqua hirsuta			
Crabs calenli, (called eyes) crabs claws			
Cancerorum calculi et chel, D.	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	
Cancer pagarus et as- ticus chele et lapilli F.			
Cream or crystals of tartar			
Potassa supertartras, L. is, E. { E.	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruplē to 2 drams	
Supertartrate of potash,			
Tartari crystalli, D.			
Cremor Tartari.			
Tartarum purificatum			
Crocus of metals, liver of antimony, or cro- cus of antimony			
Oxyd of antimony with sulphur by nitrate of potash			
Antimonii oxidum cum sulphure per nitratum potassae			
Crocus antimonii vel metallorum			
Hepar antimonii.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint..
diaphoretic	A gentle stimulant and diaphoretic, given in exanthematous diseases, typhus & dysenteries.		
ditto alexipharmac	Useful for the same diseases as the latter, the oyster shells are most probably added to make it sit more easily on the stomach, &c.		
carminative	Recommended as a carminative and stomachic.		
escharotic	A useful auxiliary to a mercurial course, and particularly efficacious in relieving venereal pains, in healing ulcers of the throat and in promoting desquamation of eruptions externally, it acts as an escharotic or caustic and in solution it is used for destroying fungous flesh and removing herpetic eruptions.		
anthelmintic	Acts mechanically as an anthelmintic, creating no uneasiness. The worms are said to appear on the second or third dose.		
absorbent	Affections of the stomach, accompanied with acidity especially when there is a tendency to diarrhoea.		
cooling aperient diuretic	Much used in dropsy, taken from half an ounce to an ounce it proves a gentle laxative and in small doses and in solution a powerful diuretic.		
	Only used in pharmacy and in veterinary practice.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Cuckow flowers, (cardamines,)	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Cardamines flores, L. D			
Cardamine pratensis, E			
Cucumber, wild or squirting			
Elaterii poma	half gr. to 5.		
Momordica elatarium, E			
Cucumis agrestis			
Cumin seed			
Cumini semina	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Cuminum cyminum			
Cumin plaster			
Emplastrum cumi, L.			
Curassoa oranges			
Aurantii bacca summa- turus			
Unripe orange berries			
Aurantii fructi sum- maturus			
Cusparia			
— cortex			
— febrifuga	5 gr. to 20.		
Angustura, E. D.			
Cusparia infusion			
Infusum cuspariae			
Infusion of angustura			
Cusparia, (angustura) tincture			
Tinctura angustura			
Copperas, (sulphate of iron)			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.			
Ferram vitriolatum	1 to 5 grs.		
Sal. martis. vitriolum viride			
Sal. chalybis. green vit.			
Dandelion, roots and leaves [D.]			
Taraxaci radix et folia,	half a dram to 1 dram	6 grs. to 1	
Leontodon taraxacum,			
Dens leonis [E.]			
Dandelion extract of			
Extractum taraxaci, L.			
Ext. herbae. et radicis taraxaci, D.	10 grs. to 1 dram	3 grs. 2 2	a pill
Diachylon, (lead plaisir-			
— ter			
Emplastrum plumbi, E.			
— lithargyri, D.			
— oxidi plumbi			
— semivitrei, E.			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pint or Ounce.	Per Pound.
diaphoretic	Epilepsy, hysteria, chorea and asthma. - - - - -		
purgative	Used in dropsies operates as a drastic purgative. - - -		
carmiactive	Possesses a warm bitterish taste and aromatic flavour. - -		
disentient	Applied to the hypogastric region for strengthening the viscera & expelling flatulencies - -		
tonic	Taken as a bitter, it acts as a stimulant and tonic, it removes flatulence and cidity, arising from dyspepsia and is an effectual remedy in diarrhoea arising from weakness of the bowels and dysentery, it increases the appetite for food and does not oppress the stomach as cinchona, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	A useful and convenient preparation of angustura bark, possessing all its active principles, &c.		
ditto	Given in small doses as an anthelmintic tonic and astringent in larger doses, it causes vomiting pain in the stomach &c.		
diuretic	Boerhaave esteems it if duly continued capable of removing very obstinate obstructions of the viscera. - - - -		
ditto	Considered to possess the virtues of dandelion in a concentrated state. - - - - -		
	Applied to excoriations of the skin slight fresh wounds &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Dill seed			
Anethi semina	1 scruple to 2 drams	2 grs. to 1 scruple	
Anethum graveoleus			
Dill water			
Aqua anethi, L.	2 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Dill seed oil of			
Oleum sem. anethi			
Distilled vinegar, (acetic acid)			
Acidum aceticum	1 dram to 1 and half dram	15 drops to half a dram	
Acidum acetosum distillatum			
Acetum distillatum, D.			
Distilled water			
Aqua distillata			
Diuretic salt, (acetate of potash)			
Potassa acetas, L.	half a scruple to 2 drams	2 grs. to half a dram	
Acetis potassae, E.			
Acetas kali, D.			
Sal. diureticus			
Dover's powders			
Pulvis ipecacuanha comp. L. D.	5 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 5	in water
Pulv: ipecacuanhae et opii, E.			
Dragons blood			
Pterocarpis draco			
Pterocarpi draconis resina, E.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	
Sanguis draconis			
Dulcamara stalks			
caulis			
Solanum dulcamara	half a dram to 1 dram	3 grs. to 1 scruple	in infusion
Woody night shade twigs, (bitter sweet)			
Stipites			
Dulcamara decoction of			
Decoctum dulcamarae, L.			
Decoction of woody night shade twigs	half oz to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz,	
Eau de lucee			
Ammoniae spiritus succinatus, L.	half a scruple to 1 scruple	3 to 5 drops	
Succinated spt. of ammonia			
Egg			
Ovum, L.			
Ovum gallinum, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pint or Per Pound.	Pound.
carminative	Taken as a carminative, in flatulent colics, &c. it has a warm and pungent taste, and aromatic smell. - - - - -		
ditto	Principally employed as the basis of carminative mixtures and juleps. - - - - -		
antiseptic	All kinds of inflammatory diseases, both external and internal.		
	Indispensible in some chemical and pharmaceutical operations on account of its purity.		
cathartic & diuretic	Dropsy &c. a medicine of great efficacy, and may be given to act either as a mild cathartic or powerful diuretic. - - -		
sudorific	An effectual remedy in rheumatism, recent colds, dropsy &c. where it is often difficult, by other means to produce a copious sweat. - - - - -		
	Principally used as coloring drug.		
	Recommended in cutaneous and venereal affections, in rheumatic and cathartic swellings, in ill conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk, leucorrhœa, jaundices, and obstructed menstruation, it increases all the secretions and excretions; & in large doses it produce nausea, vomiting and convulsions. - - -		
	Ditto. - - - - -		
analeptic	Taken internally and applied externally, it gives relief to the bite of a rattle snake. Chiefly employed for smelling to in flitting, lowness, &c.		
	The yolk is used in pharmacy for suspending oily & resinous substances in water, the white for clarification, - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Egg shells prepared			
Ovorum testac preparatae, L.	1 dram to 2	10 grs. to 1 scruple	
Elatarium extract			
Extractum elaterii, L.			
Succus spissatus momordicae elat., E.	half a gr. to 3 grs.		
Elatarium, D.			
Elder (flowers, berries, and bark)			
Sambuci (flores, bae- cae,) cortex, E. D.	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 scruple to half a dram	in infusion
Sambucus nigra			
Elder inspissated juice (elder rob)			
(Ext.) succus spissatus sambuci, D.	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	
Succus spissatus sam- buci nigra, E.			
Elder ointment [L. D.			
Unguentum sambuci,			
Egyptian honey, see oxymel of verdigris			
Elecampane [D.			
Emulae campanae radix,	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Inula helemum			
Elemi resin			
—resina (gum elemi)	half a scruple to half a dram		
Amyris elemiferae			
Elemi comp. ointment [L			
Unguentum elemi comp.			
Elixir paregoric			
Tinctura comphorae com- positae, L.			
Compound tincture of camphor	1 dram to half oz.	10 drops to 20	water
Tinct. opii campho- ratae, C.			
Elixir of aloes			
Tinctura aloes compo- sita, L. D. E.	half a scruple to 2 drams	5 drops to half a dram	
—aloes et myrrhae,			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pint or Per Ounce.	Pound.
absorbent and antacid*	Taken in affections of the stomach, attended with acidity especially when there is a tendency to diarrhoea. - -		
hydragogue cathartic	Its effects are very violent and generally produces, previous to its operation, nausea and severe vomiting, in some instances of ascites it claims superiority to other cathartics, as it produces a complete evacuation of water. - -		
cathartic			
aperient	A medicine of considerable importance as an aperient promoting the natural evacuations and excretions, serviceable in chronical disorders &c. -		
expectorant	Received for promoting expectoration in humoral asthmas and coughs. - - - -		
	A balsamic deobstruent. - -		
	Used for digesting, cleansing, and incarnating. - - -		
anodyne	It contributes to allay the tickling which excites frequent coughing, and gives greater liberty to breathing. - -		
* See	Recommended as a warm stimulant and aperient medicine and for strengthening the stomach. - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Elixir of vitriol			
Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum	10 drops to 30	3 drops to 10	several times a day in water
Elixir vitrioli acidi			
Elm bark			
Ulm <i>i</i> cortex	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Ulmus campestris, E.			
Elm bark decoction			
Decoctum ulni, L. D.	4 ozs. to half lb.	1 oz. to 2	
Epsom salts, (sulphate of magnesia)			
—purificata	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	water
Magnesia vitriolata			
Magnesia sulphas, E.			
Sal. catharticus amarus			
Eryngo root, or sea holly root			
Eryngii radix, D.	1 scruple to 2 drams	15 grs. to 1 scruple	
Eryngium maritimum			
Ethereal oil or oily liquor			
Ethereum oleum			
Liquor aethereus oleo- sus, D.			
Ether sulphuric			
Aether sulphuricus, L.			
Liquor aethereus sul- phuricus, D.	20 drops to 1 dram	5 drops to 15	
Vitrolic aether			
Ether rectified			
Aetber rectificatus			
Ether aromatic spirit			
Aetheris spiritus aroma- ticus, L.	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Elixir vitrioli dulcis			
Aetheris sulphuricus aromaticus			
Fennel, sweet feunel			
Faeniculi semina et ra- dix, E.	half a dram to 2 drams	5 grs. to half a dram	
Anethum faeniculum			
Faeniculum dulce, D.			
Fennel oil [D.]	2 drops to 5		
Oleum faeniculi dulcis.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
tonic	A valuable medicine in weakness and relaxation of the stomach and decay of constitution, particularly in those which proceed from irregularities, accompanied with slow febrile symptoms or which follow the suppression in intermittents. - - - - -		
astringent	The color yellowish, taste mucilaginous bitter & astringent. Lepria ichthyosis dropsies, &c.		
aperient	A mild and gentle purgative, operating with ease and safety principally used for preparing carbonate of magnesia.		
aperient and diuretic	Its medicinal effects are too weak to be relied on; - - - - -		
antispasmodic cordial and stimulant	Taken internally in hooping cough hysterical cases, asthma nausea, febrile diseases of the typhoid type, soporose and apoplectic affections, externally for headach, toothach &c.		
stomachic	Taken in the same cases as the aromatic elixir of vitriol, and by patients, whose stomachs are too weak to bear that reparation. - - - - .		
carminative	Taken as a carminative in flatulent colics, it has an aromatic smell & a warm pungent taste.		
ditto	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Fennel water	1 to 3 ozs.		
Aqua fniculi dulciaes, D.			
Fern root, (male shield fern)			
Filicis radix			
Aspidium flix mas	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Polypodium flix mas, E.			
Flix mas, D.			
Figs			
Caricae fructus, L. D.			
Ficus carica, E.			
Fig wort plant			
Scrophulariae, D.			
nodosa			
Flax common, (linseed)			
Lini usitatissimi semina, L. E.	1 oz. to 1 lb	2 drams to 4 oz.	in infusion
Lenum usitatissimum			
Lini semen, D.			
Flax purging			
Linum catharticum, L. D.	half a dram to 1 dram	6 drops to 1 scruple	
Flour, (wheat)			
Farina			
Triticum hybernum, E.			
Flowers of benzoin, (benzoic acid)			
Acidum benzoicum	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 4	
Flores benzoessen ben- zoini			
Flowers or oxyd of zinc			
Zinci oxydnm, L. D. E.	1 to 8 grs.	1 quarter to 1 grain	
Zincum esclinatum			
Flores Zinci			
Flowers of sulphur			
Sulphur sublimatum, L.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple	milk or treacle
Sulphuris flores			
Fox-glove			
Digitalis folia, (purple fox-glove)	half a grain to 3 grs.		
Digitalis purpurea, E.			
Fox-glove decoction			
Decoction digitalis, D.	half oz. to 1 oz		every two hours

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
ditto	Possesses the properties of the seeds Taken for the tania lata or tape worm, it sometimes succeeds in removing, though not with equal certainty the tania curbitina or gourd-worm.		
anthelmintic			
demulcent	Employed as a suppurating cataplasm. - - - - -		
	Smell nauseous, taste sweet and some what acrid. - - -		
demulcent & emollient	Employed as a pectoral drink, and in ardor urinae nephritic pains, and during the exhibition of corrosive sublimate, the seeds entire are used in cataplasms. - - - - -		
purgative	An annual indigenous plant, growing on dry meadows, &c.		
	Used in pharmacy for making cataplasms. - - - - -		
pectoral and sudorific	Taste and smell both agreeable and fragrant. - - - - -		
detergent & exsiccant	Taken internally for epilepsy and spasmodic affections, applied externally for chops or excoriated nipples.		
alterative & deobstruent	A celebrated remedy for cutaneous disorders, particularly psora, also recommended in rheumatic pains, flying gout, rickets, atropha, coughs, asthma, and disorders of the breast and lungs, and it is deemed an almost specific in haemorrhoidal affections.		
	Given in inflammatory diseases, active hamorrhagies, phthisis, spasmodic asthma, palpitation; in mania, from affusion in the brain; in anasarca and drop-sical effusions; in serofulous tumours; in aneurism of the aorta and palpitation. Given in too large doses it produces fatal consequences.		
	Ditto. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Fox-glove infusion			
Infusum digitalis, L.	half oz. to 1 oz.		twice a day
Inf. digit. purpureae, E.			
Fox-glove tincture			
Tinctura digitalis, L.	10 drops to 40		twice or thrice a day
Tinct. digit. purpureae, E.			
Frankincense, (spruce fl resin)			
Abritis resina			
Pinus abies. Thus, D.			
Frankincense plaster			
Emplastum theoris, D.			
Strengthening plaster			
Fucus, (bladder wrack)			
Fucus			
Fucus vesiculosus			
Quercus marina, D.			
Fucus powder	1 scruple to 1	5 grs. to 15	
Quercus marina pulv. D.	dram		
Galbanum, (gum resin)			
Galbani grana resinae	10 grs. to scruple	2 grs. to 5	in pills
Bubon galbanum, E. (large leaved bubon)			
Galbanum comp. pill			
Pilulae galbani compo- sitae, L.			
— gummosi			
— myrrha compo- sitae, D.	5 grs. to half a dram	ditto	ditto
— assafoetidae compositae, E.			
Galbanum comp. plaster			
Emplastrum galbani compositum, L.			
— galbani, D. (gum plaster) [E.]			
— saponaceum,			
Galbanum tincture	1 dram to 3	10 drops to 1	in water
Tinctura galbani, D.	drams	dram	
Galls			
Gallae	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 5	
Galls, tincture of			
Tinctura gallarum			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound.
Ditto.	Ditto.	• • • •	• • • •
	A solid brittle resin, brought to us in tears or masses, of a yellowish color outside, and whitish internally; it has a bitterish acrid taste, and little smell.		
	Used in weakness of the large muscles, as of the loins, &c. Its principal consumption is for the manufacture of kelp. It is a compound of charcoal and carbonate of soda.		
anti-septic	Taken for bronchocele, scrofulous disorders, cutaneous foulnesses, &c. Formerly known under the name of aethiops vegetabilis,		
anti-hysteric	Taken in asthma and hysterical disorders; applied externally to resolve and discuss tumours.		
ditto	Taken as anti-hysterics, and emmenagogues.		
vesicative purative	Used in abscesses, after a part of the matter has been maturated or discharged, for suppurating or discussing the induration which remains.		
anti-hysteric	Successfully employed in cases of flatulence and hysterics, where its effects are immediately required.		
astringent	Used externally with success, in haemorrhoidal affections in the proportion of one part gall to eight of any simple ointment. An infusion of galls is advantageously employed as an astringent gargle.		
ditto	One of the most powerful astringent tinctures known.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Gamboge, (camoge)			
Cambogia			
Stalagmitis cambogiodes	1 to 10 grs.	1 quarter to 2 grs.	in pills
Gambogia, E. D.			
Gamboge comp. pill			
Pilulae gambogiae com- positae, L.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	ditto
Garlic			
Allii radix, L.	I dram to half oz.	15 grs. to 1 dram	ditto
Allium sativum, E.			
Garlic syrup			
Syrupus allii, D.			
Gentian root			
Gentianae radix			
Gentiana lutea, E. (yellow gentian)	10 grs. to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	
Gentian extract			
Extractum gentianae, L. D.	10 grs. to 2 scruples	3 grs. to half a scruple	pill
Ext. gentianae luteae, E.			
Gentian comp. infusion			
Infusum gentianae comp- aratum	half oz. 4 ozs.	half oz. to 1 oz.	twice a day
Gentian comp. tincture			
Tinctura gentianae com- posita, L. D.	1 to 2 dram	15 drops to half a dram	
Gentian comp. wine of			
Vinum gentianae com- positum, E.	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 dram to	in water
—amarmm			
Germander			
Chamaedrys, D.			in infusion
Tenerium chamoedrys			
Ginger root			
Zingiberis radix	5 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 5 grs	
Anomum zingiber, E.			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
Emetic and purgative	This medicine evacuates powerfully, both upwards and downwards. It is received in dropsy, in combination with cream of tarter, and in cases of the tape-worm, combined with an equal quantity of vegetable alkali,		
purgative	A very useful and active purgative Taken in obstinate quartans, after cinchona has failed in catarrhal disorders of the breast; in asthma, flatulent colics, hysterical and other diseases arising from laxity of the solids, and in hydroptic cases: externally it acts successively as a stimulant, rubefacient, and blister. Used to resolve and discuss tumours, to produce a discharge of urine when retention has arisen from want of due action in the bladder.		
ditto	The most agreeable mode of taking glister in form of an infusion.		
tonic	Taken in debility of the stomach, in general debility, and in gout. Applied externally to putrid ulcers.		
ditto	All the virtues of the root are contained in this extract in a concentrated state.		
ditto	A common and useful tonic and stomachic infusion and a very convenient form for exhibiting gentian. - - - - -		
ditto	Used for the same diseases as the root. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto this wine commonly known by the name of bitter wine, is sometimes introduced at the tables of epicures, to assist digestion		
ditto and stimulant	Given in ague, chlorosis, and arthritis, it is a perennial plant and flowers in July & August. Taken in cold flatulent cholies, and in laxity and debility of the intestines. Applied externally as a rubefacient.		
rubefacient			

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Ginger syrup			
Syrupus zingiberis. L.D. [E.]	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Syr. anomii zingiberis,			
Ginger tincture			
Tinctura zingiberis, L.D.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Glass of antimony			
Antimonii oxydum cum sulphure			
Vitrifactum, E.			
Vitreous oxyd. of anti- mony with sulphur			
Vitrum antimonii			
Antimonium vitrifactum			
Glass of antimony with wax			
Antimonii oxydum vitri- factum cum cera, E.	3 grs. to 1 scruple		
Vitreous oxyd. of anti- mony with wax [tum]			
Vitrum antimonii cera-			
Glauber's salts, (sul- phate of soda)	half oz. to 1 oz	1 to 2 drams	in water
Soda sulphas, L. D. E.			
Natron vitrolatum			
Golden rod			
Virga aurea, D. [E.]			
Solidago virga aurea,			
Coulard's cerate			
Ceratum plumbi com- positum, L.			
Comp. lead cerate			
Ceratum lithargyria acetati comp.			
Coulard's extract			
Plumbi subacetatis li- quor, E.			
Liquor of subacetate of lead			
—plumbi acetatis			
—subacetatis lithar- gyri, D.			
Aqua lithargyri acetati			
Coulard's water			
Plumbi subacetatis li- quor dilutns, L.			
Diluted liquor of suba- cetate of lead			
Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus			
—subacetatis lithar- gyri compositus, D.			
Aq. lithargyri acetati composita			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL Per Ounce.	PRICE. Per Pint or Pound.
aromatic	An agreeable and aromatic syrup		
cordial and stimulant	Seldom employed but as a cordial to purgative medicines.		
	<p>It is transparent and of a hyacinthine color. Yields sulphurated hydrogen gas, when dissolved in muriatic acid.— It is never used in medicine.</p>		
purgative	Recommended in dysentery.		
ditto	Given in this dose it acts as a mild purgative, in smaller doses as an aperient and diuretic.		
astringent	Taken for debility and laxity of the viscera. It is a perennial plant, flowering from July to September.		
desiccative	This is an excellent application for excoriated surfaces.		
	Never applied unless greatly diluted with distilled water		
cooling	A valuable application for su- perficial and phlegmonic in- flammations, bruises, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Green vitriol, (sulphate of iron)			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.			
Ferrum vitriolatum			
Sal. martis, vitriolum viride	1 to 3 grs	quarter gr. to 1 gr.	in pills
Sal. chalybis			
Copperas			
Guaiacum resin & wood			
Guaiaci resina, et lig- num	10 grs. to half a dram	2 to 5 grs.	ditto
Guaiacum officinale, E.			
Guaiacum comp. de- coction [E.]	4 to 6 ozs.	1 to 1 and a half oz.	twice or thrice a day
Decoctum guajaci comp.			
Guaiacum mixture			
Mistura guaiaci, L.	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	ditto
Guaiacum tincture			
Tinctura guaiaci, L. D.			
Tinet. guaic. officina- lis, E.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	ditto
Guaiacum ammoniated tincture			
Tinctura guaiaci ammo- niata, L.	1 to 2 drams	10 to 30 drops	ditto in milk
Gum arabic			
See acacia gum			
Gum arabic emulsion			
Emulsio arabica	4 oz. to half lb.	1 to 2 ozs.	3 or 4 times a day
Gum arabic lozenges			
Trochisci gummosi, E.	ad libitum		dissolved gradually in the mouth.
Gum plaster			
Emp. galbani comp. —galbani, D.			
Gum tragacanth			
Tragacantha gummi, L.	10 grs. to 1 dram	2 to 10 grs.	
Astragalus verus			
Gum troches or lozen- ges.			
Trochisci gummosi	ad libitum		dissolved in the mouth

Effects, &c.	DISEASES.	RETAIL PRICE.
	Proper for, and medicinal quality.	Per Pint or Per Pound.

tonic Given in small doses as an anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent ; in larger doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach &c.

sudorific Taken in rheumatism, gout, some venereal diseases, cutaneous diseases, ozaena, and scrofulous affections of the membranes and ligaments ; the wood is only used in decoction.
Given in rheumatic affections, &c.

Ditto. - - - - -

Ditto, - - - - -

Ditto, - - - - -

In indolent glandular enlargements of a strumous character in fixed and long continued pains in the neighbourhood of the joints, or in anomalous or arthritic pains of the ligaments

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c,
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Hartshorn			
Cervus elaphus, E.			
Cornua, L.			
Cornu cervinum, D.			
Hartshorn rectified oil			
Oleum cornucervini	15 to 30 drops	4 to 7 drops	
rectificatum, D.			
Harishorn spt. of			
Liquor volatilis cornu cervi, D.			
Spiritus cornu cervi	20 drops to 60	5 to 10 drops	water
Volatile liquor of harts-horn			
Hedge-hyssop	half a scruple to		
Gratiola, E. D.	half a dram	2 to 6 grs.	ditto
Hellebore black, (root)			
Hellebori ingri, (radix)	10 grs to 1 scruple	3 to 5 grs.	
Melampodium			
Hellebore ext. of black			
Extractum hellebori ni-gri, E.	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Hellebore tinct of black			
Tinctura hellebori ni-gri, L.	half a dram to 1 dram.	10 drops to 15	in water
—melampodii			
Hellebore stinking			
Bears foot			
Helleborus faetidus	10 grs. to 1 scruple	3 to 10 grs.	ditto
Helleboraster, D.			
Hellebore white, (root)			
Veratri radix, L.			
Veratrum album, E.	3 to 10 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	
Helleborus albus			
Hellebore decoction of white			externally
Decoctum veratri, L.			
Hellebore, ointment of white			
Unguentum veratri, E.			externally
—hellebori albi			
Hellebore, tincture of white			
Tinctura veratri albi	5 drops to 10	2 to 3 drops	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
demulcent	Used for the preparation of ammoniae, and for forming a demulcent jelly.		
anodyne & anti-spasmodic	A general remedy (if given before the attack) in inveterate and chronic epilepsies, and convulsive motions.		
stimulant	Given in convulsions, hysterics, &c.		
purgative & emetic	Given in venereal cases.		
ditto & emmenagogue	Taken in cases of maniae, melancholy, coma, dropsy, worms, psora, &c.		
ditto	Ditto,		
ditto	Serviceable in uterine obstructions, and for promoting the menstrual evacuations.		
vermifuge	A perennial plant, grows wild in England and flowers in the months of March and April.		
emetic	Taken in maniacal cases, and as a sternutatory, applied to issues it causes violent purging		
	Only applied externally in tinea capitis, lepra, psora, &c.		
antiseptic	Used in psora and cutaneous diseases.		
cathartie and emetic	Taken in apoplectic and maniacal disorders.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Hellebore, wine of white			
Vinum veratri	10 drops to half a dram	2 drops to 5	
Hemlock			
Conium			
Conium maculatum, E.	2 grs. to 1 scruple	quarter gr. to 3 grs.	in powder 2 or 3 times a day
Cicuta, D.			
Hemlock extract			
Extractum conii, L.			
Succus spissatus conii maculati, E.	2 to 7 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	in pill ditto
Henbane, (leaves and seeds)			
Hyoscyami, (folia et semina)			in the form of a cataplasm or oint- ment
Hyoscyamus niger			
Henbane extract [L.]			
Extractum hyoscyami,			
Succus spissatus hyos- ciami, D. [E.]	1 to 5 grs.	quarter gr. to 2 grs.	in the form of a pill
Succ. spiss. hyosc. nigr.			
Henbane tincture			
Tinctura hyoscyami, [L. D.]	20 drops to 1 dram	5 to 15 drops	
Tinct. hyosc. nigri, E.			
Hep or hip tree, (dog rose)			
Rosa canina	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Cynosbati fructus			
Hiera picra			
Powder of aloes with canella	half a scruple to 1	5 grs. to 10	in water
Pulvis aloes cum canel- lae, D.	scruple		
Hogs lard			
Adeps			
Sus scrofa adeps, E.			
Adeps suillus, D.			
Axungiae porcinæ			
Honey clarified			
Mel despumatum, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half a dram to half oz.	
Hops			
Humulus lupulus	3 to 10 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	in water
Humili strobili			
Hops extract of			
Extractum humuli, L.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	in pills
Hops tinct. of			
Tinctura humuli, L.			
Horehound			
Marrubium vulgare, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	
M. album, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
cathartic & emetic	Taken in apoplectic and maniacal disorders.		
resolvent & sedative	Received in chincough, schirrus, and other obstinate disorders, externally it is applied to serofulous tumors, foul ulcers, &c.		
ditto	Ditto.		
anodyne	Successfully applied in rheumatic pains, indurations of the mamma from retained milk, painful swellings, inflamed piles, spasms, and inflammation of the bowels, kidneys, testicles, urethra, and painful retention of urine.		
ditto	Given internally in mania, melancholia, hysteria, epilepsy, trismus, rheumatism, arthritis, glandular swellings, obstinate ulcerations, and most nervous affections.		
ditto	Ditto.		
	Used for forming a conserve which possesses acidulous and cooling properties. It grows wild in England, and flowers in June.		
purgative & stomachic	Taken for flatulence, costiveness, &c.		
	Used for the formation of ointments, &c.		
expaectorant	Honey is used as an article of diet, and to promote expectoration.		
narcotic, aromatic, and astringent	Given in rheumatic, syphilitic, and pectoral complaints.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
expectorant	Servicable in asthmas, coughs, and to promote the fluid secretions.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Horse chesnuts <i>(Esenus hippocastanum)</i>	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	snuffed up the nostrils
Horseradish <i>Armoracia</i>			
Cochlearia armoracia, E.	1 scruple to 4 dram	5 to 15 grs	
Raphanus rusticanus, L.			
Horseradish comp. inf.			
Infusum armoraciae compositum	half oz. to 4 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Horseradish comp. spt.			
Spiritus armoraciae comp. L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	20 drops to 2 drams	
— raphani compo- situs, D.			
Hydrosulphuret of am- moniae			
Ammoniae hydrosulphu- retum, E. D.	5 to 10 drops	2 to 4 drops	twice or thrice a day
Hyssop herb <i>(Hyssopus)</i>			
Hyssopi folia — officinalis herba	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Jalap root, (jalap bind weed)			
Jalape radix	10 grs. to half a dram	3 to 10 grs.	peppermint water
Convolvulus jalapa			
Jalap wstry, ext. of			
Extractum jalapae aquo- sum, D.	half a dram to 2 drams	5 to 13 grs.	in a pill
Jalap extract of with resin			
Extractum jalapae, L.			
— jalap resinosum, D.	half a scruple to 2	5 to 10 grs.	ditto
— convolv. jal- apae, E.			
Jalap cemp. powder			
Pulvis jalapae compo- situs, E	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	mint wter
Jalap tincture of			
Tinctura jalapae, L.			
— convolvuli jala- pae, E.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Iceland moss, (lichen)			
Lichen, L.			
— islandicus, D.	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 to 2 scruples	milk
Jamaica pepper, see pi- mento			
James' powder			
Pulvis antimonialis, LF			
Antimonia powder			
Antimonii c phosphat- eatis, E.	3 to 8 grs.	1 to grs.	in a pill every three or four hours
Pulvis jacobi			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pint or Per Pound.	Per Pound.
sternutatory	Ophthalmia and headache.		
stimulant	Taken in scurvy and other chronic disorders, arising from viscosity of the juices, and to promote the fluid secretions.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto & anti-scorbutic	Ditto.		
sedative	Only used in diabetes.		
aromatic	Taken in humoral asthmas, coughs, and other disorders of the breast and lungs.		
cathartic	Taken in cold, phlegmatic and plethoric habits as a mild, and efficacious purgative.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	This extract contains all the properties of the root whilst the watery extract contains only the gummy parts.		
cooling aperient	This a useful compound and may be taken for eruptions of the skin, &c.		
purgative	Taken for the same purposes as jalap itself.		
tonic	Taken in cough with expectoration in consumption, or emaciation after salivation, from wounds, ulcers &c., also, in diabetes as a tonic and palliative.		
diaphoretic & alterative	Given in febrile diseases, pleurisy, &c.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Indian pink, (spigelia) Spigeliac radix, L. D. —marilandica, E.	half a scruple to half a dram	2 to 5 grs.		in infusion
Ipecacuan root Ipecacuanha radix Callicoua ipecacuanha	20 grs. to half a dram	5 to 10 grs.		water
Infernal stone, see pot- ash with lime				
Ipecacuan powder with opium				
Pulvis ipecacuanha compositus, L.	5 to 20 grs.	2 to 4 grs.		in a bolus
Pulv. ipecacuanha et opii, E.				
Dover's powder				
Comp. powder of ipe- cacuanhae				
Ipecacuanha wine	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 dram to 2 drams		water
Vinum ipecacuanhae, L. E. D.				
Iron, alkaline liquor of	half a dram to 1	10 drops to 20		
Ferri alkalini liquor, L	dram			
Iron filings				
Ferri ramenta —seobs, D.	5 grs. to 20	2 grs. to 5		in a bolus
—limatura				
Iron wine				
Ferri vinum	1 dram to half oz.	10 drops to 2	twice a day in	
Vinum chalybeatum —martis		drams	water	
Iron comp, mixture	1 to 2 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.		
Mistura ferri composita, L.				
Iron compound pill [L. Pilulae ferri-compositae]	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 to 10 grs.		twice a day
—cum myrrha				
Iron rust				
Carbonas ferri praepa- ratus, E.	5 grs. to half a dram	2 grs. to 10		
—Ferri rubigo, D.				
Iron sub carbonate of				
Ferri subcarbonas, L D	half a dram to 1			
Carbonas ferri praeci- pitatus, E.	dram	5 to 10 grs-		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Pint or Per Ounce. Pound,
anthelmintic	Taken for worms and the ex- pulsion of lumbrici from the alimentary canal.	
expectorant antispas- modic, emetic and de- aphoretic	In the dose of a scruple or more its acts as an emetic in smaller doses, it is taken in epilepsy ashma, hysteria, melancholy, mania, pertussis, diarrhaea, &c. in doses of half a grain to a grain, it acts as a valua- ble tonic.	
sudorific	Taken in any disease where it is difficult to procure a copious sweat, particularly in rheuma- tism, dropsy, recent colds &c.	
emetic	A safe and mild emetic, ser- viceable in dysenteries.	
tonic	A very injurious preperation, for it cannot be exhibited in any form without decomposition.	
ditto	Given in cases of debility and relaxation, in passive, hamor- rhagies, in dyspepsia, hysteria, and chlorosis in cachexiae, cancers, &c. It quickens the circulation and promotes the different secretions.	
ditto	Proper for indigestion, weakness rickets, and chlorotic cases.	
ditto	Ditto.	
ditto	This is the same composition as the "mistura ferri composita" only in a solid form.	
ditto	Given with great success in chlorotic cases, accompanied with violent head-achs &c.	
ditto	This is a very safe and excellant chalybeate, taken for indiges- tion, weakness, &c	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Icinglass			
Icthyocolla, D.			
Juniper, (berries & tops)			
Acipenur			
(Baccae) juniperi	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in infusion
Juniperus communus, E.			
Juniper oil			
Oil. juniperi, L. D. communus, E.	2 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	
Juniper comp. spt			
Spiritus juniperi compo- -itns, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half a dram to 2 dram	
Kali vide potash			
Kermes mineral			
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony			
Antimonii sulphureum praeccipitatum			
Sulphur antimonii prae- cipitatum, E.	2 to 5 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.	in a pill
—antimeniatum fus- cum, D.			
— antimonii aur- atum			
Kino, (gum resin)			
Gummi rubrum astrin- geans gambiense	10 grs. to half a dram	3 to 8 grs.	in substance
Kino			
Kino comp. powder			
Pulvis kino composi- tus, L.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Kino tincture			
Tinctura kino, L. E. D.	1 to 2 drams	15 drops to half dram	in water
Lapis calaminaris			
Vide calamine			
Lard prepared			
Adeps praeparatae, L.			
—suillus praepara- tus, D.			
Laudunum, (thebaic tinc- ture)			
Tinctura opii, L. E. D.	20 drops to 40	5 to 10 drops	
Tinct. thebaica			
Lavender flowers			
Lavendula flores	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.	
— spica, E.			
Lavender oil of			
Oleum lavendulae, L. D.	1 drop to 5	1 drop	
spica, E.			

(Effects, &c.)	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
	Used in domestic practice for refining coffee &c. a watery solution is used as a test for the presence of tannin.		
diuretic diaphoretic carminative	Dropsy, It is an evergreen shrub growing in all parts of Europe and flowers in May.		
ditto	In a small dose it is a serviceable stomachic and carminative, in large doses it acts as a stimulant and detergent emmenagogue taken in debility of the stomach and intestines.		
cordial and carminative	An useful medicine in catarrhs, debility of the stomach and intestines, scarcity of urine, &c.		
alterative deobstruent	Cutaneous diseases. - - -		
astringent	Taken in chronic diarrhoeas and dysenteries, in passive haemorrhagies, in fluer albus and in diseases arising from laxity of the solids, externally it is applied as a styptic.		
ditto and anodyne	Ditto, - - - - -		
ditto	Obstinate diarrhoeas & lienteriae		
stimulating aromatic	Used for pharmaceutical preparations.		
stomachic and stimulant	Exhibited in diarrhoea, cholera and pyrosis, spasmodic diseases, as asthma, hysteria dyspepsiarabies canina, hypochondriasis, externally it is applied to remove pain and spasmodic affections.		
stimulating aromatic	Used chiefly as a perfume.		
	Paralytic and rheumatic complaints.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Lavender spt. (water)			
Spiritus lavandulae, LD			
Sp. lavend. spicæ, E.			
Lavender comp. spirit			
Spiritus lavendula com- positus, L.	half a dram to half oz. 10 drops to 1 dram		
Tinctura lavandulae			
Lead comp. cerate			
Ceratum plumbi comp- siteum			
Cerat. lithargyriae cetati comp.			
Goulard's cera.e			
Lead cerate superace- tate of			
Ceratum plumbi super- acetatis, L.			
Ung. acetatis plumbi, D			
—cerusae acetatae			
—asturninam			
Superacetate of lead cerate			
Lead, ointment of sub- carbonate of			
Ointment of cerussa			
Unguentum plumbi sub- carbonatis			
Ung. cerussa sive sub- acetatis plumbi, D.			
Ung. oxidi plumbi elbi, H.			
Lead plaster			
Emplastrum plumbi, L.			
Emp. lithargyri. D.			
Emp. oxidi plumbi se- mivitrei, E.			
Common or white dia- chylon			
Litharge plaster			
Lead red oxydum of, (red lead)			
Plumbi oxydum rub- rum, E.			
Minuem			
Lead subcarbonate of			
Plumbi subcarbonas			
Oxydum plumbi albnm, E.			
Cerussa, D. white lead			
— subacetate of lead			
Lead semivitrious oxyd of, see litharge			

Effects.	DISEASES.	RETAIL Per Ounce.	PRICE.
	Proper for, and medicinal quality.		Per Pint or Pound.

An analeptic perfume.

cordial	Taken in nervous disorders &c
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An excellent cooling ointment.

	The same in its effects as the ointment above.
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cooling	An excellent cooling ointment.
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	A common application for exco- riations of the skin slight flesh wounds &c. &c.
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	Red lead is never used in medi- cine, it is a compound of 88 parts lead and 12 oxygen.
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	Used in pharmacy for the com- positions of ointments, plai- ters. &c.
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MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children	from 2 to 4 years.	
Leech (medicinal) Hirudo medicinalis, D.				
Leek root				
Porri radix, L.		1 dram to half oz.	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Allium parvum				
Lemons				
Limones, L. D.		1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	2 or 3 times a day
Citrus medica, E.				
Lemons oil of				
Limonum oleum, L. D.				
Citri medieae oleum volatile, E.				
Lemons syrup of				
Syrupus limonis, L. D.		1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	with juleps
Syr. citri medicae, E.				
Lemon peel water				
Aqua citri medicae, E.		1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Lenitive electuary				
Confection of senna				
Confectio sene, L.		1 dram to half oz.	half a dram to 1 dram	occasionally
Electuarium cassiae senae, E.				
Lettuce strong scented				
Lactuca virosa				
Lettuce extract or inspissated juice				
Succus spissatus lactuca virosa, E.		3 to 15 grs.	1 to 4 grs.	
Extractum lactucae virosae				
Lichen, or iceland moss				
Lime				
Calx				
Calx recens usta, D.				
Lime water				
Calcis liquor, F.				
Aqua sive solutio calcis, E.		2 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	2 to 3 times a day
Aqua calcis, D.				
Lime comp. water				
Calcis aqua coimpositae, D.		2 to 4 ozs.	half oz. to 1 oz.	ditto

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in inflammation of all kinds, ophthalmia, phrenitis, cynanche rheumatismus, odontalgia, po- dagra, haemorrhagies, plethora of the head, &c. &c.		
expectorant diuretic and sudorific	Taken with success in catarrhs asthma, flatulence, colic, hys- terical and other disorders proceeding from laxity of the solids, externally it acts as a rubefacient stimulant and blis- ter,		
antiseptic	In conjunction with muriate of soda it is taken in dysentery remittant fevers, putrid sore throats, diabetes and lienteria.		
cordial	Weakness of the stomach and as a perfume-		
cooling	Only taken in draughts, juleps &c. for quenching thirst.		
stomachic			
laxative	An excellent laxative in costive habits,		
narcotic	A common wild biennial plant flowers in July and August.		
diuretic	Given in dropsies, proceeding from viscosal obstruction.		
eschoratic	Applied to ill conditioned ulcers and obstinate sores, and for removing the scabby crusts in tinia capitis.		
tonic, antiseptic, astrin- gent, anthelmintic &c.	Taken in diseases arising from laxity and debility of the solids, as diarrhaea, diabetes leucorrhæa, scurvy and scro- fula, when the intestines are loaded with mucus or in worms, externally as a wash in tinia capitis and pisora, as as an injection in gonorrhœa, fistula, and ulcers, of the bladder.		
	Rheumatic and cutaneous affec- tions.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Lime liniment			
Linimentum calcis, D.			
Lin. aqua calcis, E.			
Limestone			
(Hard) carbonate of lime			
Carbonas calcis (marmor album)			
Liniment common			
Linimentum simplex			
Linseed (common flax)			
Lini usitatissima semina			
— semen, D.			
Linseed infusion	half lb. to 1 lb.	2 to 2 oz.	once or twice a day
Infusum lini, L.			
Linseed oil			
Oleum lini, L. D.			
Ol. lini usitatissimi, E.			
Liquorice (root)			
Glycyrrhizae radix	10 grs. to 1 dram	5 grs. to 1 scruple	
— glabra, E.			
Liquorice extract of			
Extractum glycyrrhizae, L.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
[E.]			
Ext. glycyrrh. glabrae,			
Liquorice lozenges	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Trochisci glycyrrhizae			
Liquorice lozenges with opium	1 dram to half oz.		during the day
Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio			
Litharge (semivitrious oxyd of lead)			
Plumbi oxydum semi-vitreum, L.			
Lithargyrum, D.			
Litharge plaster			
See lead plaster			
Litharge plaster with quicksilver			
Quicksilver plaster			
Mercurial plaster			
Emplastrum hydrargyri, L. D.			
Emp. lithargyri cum hydrargyre			
Litharge plaster with resin			
Resin plaster, L.			
Corn. sticking plaster			
Emplastrum resinae, L.			
Emp. lithargyri cum resinae, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
	An excellent application to re- scalds and burns.		
	One of the most common mine- rals found under the name of chalk, spar, marble, &c.		
emollient	An elegant application for sof- tening the skin, healing ulcers. Used for the formation of ex- plasms.		
ditto and demulcent	Taken in coughs, in ardent wine, nephritic pains, and during the exhibition of corrosive sub- limate.		
	Never used in medicine.		
demulcent	Rarely taken in substance on account of its bulk, drank freely in infusion in cough.		
demulcent	Used in coughs and in some stomach complaints.		
	This is precisely the same as the extract except it is rolled up in a cylindrical form.		
	An excellent medicine for allay- ing the tickling and irritation in the fauces which produces coughing.		
desicative	Used for the formation of oint- ments, and taken internally it acts as a powerful and danger- ous styptic.		
resolvent & disentient	Used in syphilitic pains in joint and limbs, nodes, optic, and beginning indurations.		
adhesive	Used as an adhesive for keeping on other dressings, and for the cure of recent wounds.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	
		Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Litums (dyer's lichen orchall)			
Litmus, D.			
Lichen roccella			
Liver of sulphur			
Sulphuret of potash			
Potassium sulphuretum, L.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Sulphuratum kali, D.			
Hepar sulphuris			
Lobelia or cardinal flowers	half oz	2 drams	boiled in 8lbs of water of which half a pint is to be taken twice a day
Lobelia syphiliticae			
Logwood			
Hamatoxylum lignum			
Hamatoxylon campe- chianum, E.			
Lignum campechense			
Logwood extract			
Extractum hamato- xyli, L. [E.]	1 to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	
Ext. ham. campechianum,			
Ext. ligni -compechen- sis, D.			
Long pepper	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Piper longum			
Loosestrife (purple)			
Lythrum salicaria	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half a dram	twice a day
Lunar caustic			
Nitrate of silver			
Argenti nitras	1 8th to 1 half gr.		in pills
Causticum lunare			
Lyta (blistering or spa- nish fly)			
Lyta, L.			spread on leather
Cantharis, D.			
Meloe vesicatorius. E.			
Lyta ointment of infu.			
Unguentum infusi me- loes vesicatorii			
Milder epispastic oint- ment			
Lyta cerate or ointm en			
Ceratum lyttae. L.			
Ung. cantharidis, D.			
—pulveris meloës ve- sicatori, E-			
Cerato of blistering or spanish fly			
Strong epispastic oint.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used by chemists as a test for the presence of uncombined acids, and as a dye.		
	Taken as an antidote to metallic poisons, to check salivation from mercury, & in cutaneous affections ; externally it is applied for tinea, capitis & psora.		
diuretic & cathartic	Supposed to be of use in syphilis.		
	Used as a dye.		
astringent	Taken in diarrhoeas and dysentery.		
stimulant	They are seldom used as a medicine though often in cookery.		
astringent	Given in diarrhaes and in laxity of the intestines, arising from an accumulation of sordes.		
caustic	Taken internally in hydroptic cases, epilepsy, and angina pectoris used externally for destroying callous edges, warts, strictures in the urethra and the venereal poison in chancres.		
stimulant and blister	Applied in the form of a blister to increase the activity of the system, to diminish morbid action, they are useful in all kinds of diseases accompanied with typhus fever.		
stimulant	Used for the dressing of blisters.		
ditty	This is also used for the dressing of blisters when it is to be kept running for a length of time or perpetual.		

MEDICINES.	ADULTS	DOSES.		PROPER VEHICLE, &c.
		CHILDREN, FROM 2 TO 4 YEARS.		
Lytta plaster (blistering plaster)				
Emp. lytta, L. { E.				
— meloes vesicatorii,				
— cantharidic, D.				
Lytta comp. plaster				
Emp. meloes. vesicatorii compositum				
Lytta tincture				
Tinctura lyttæ, L.				
— meloes. vesicatorii, E.	10 to 20 drops	3 to 5 drops		
Mace				
Macis, E. D.				
Mace oil of				
Expressed oil nutmegs				
Myristicae oleum ex-				
(nutmegs)				
Madder (the root)				
Rubiae (radix) {	half to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	thrice a day	
Rubia tinctorum, E.				
Magnesia (carbonate of magnesia)				
Magnesiae carbonas, L. E {	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple		in water
Magnesia, D. {				
— alba				
Magnesia (burnt or calcined)				
Magnesia, L. E. {	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 7 grs.		
— usta, D.				
Mahogany tree				
Swietenia mahogani	1 to 2 scruples	5 grs. to half a scruple		
Mallow				
Malva, malva sylvestris {	half to 1 dram	5 grs. to 1 scruple		
Mallow comp. decoction				
Decoctum malvae compositum	1 to 4 oz.	half oz to 1 oz.		
Manganese				
Manganesium, D.				
Manna				
—	2 drams to 1 oz.	1 dram to half oz.		
Fraxinus ornus				
Marsh-mallow				
Althæa	half to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.		
Marsh-mallow decoction		ad libitum		
Decoctum althææa				
Marsh-mallow syrup of				
Syrupus althæææ	1 to 2 drams	half dram to 1 dram		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
Used for the formation of blisters.			
	An excellent blistering plaster on account of its containing so many stimulant ingredients.		
diuretic & stimulant	Given in dropsy, gleet and leucorrhœa.		
stimulant	A very agreeable aromatic spice used in medicine, merely for rendering them pleasant.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
emmenagogue	Recommended in obstructions of the viscera, in coagulation of blood arising from falls or bruises, in jaundice, and the the atrophy of children.		
purgative absorbent	Given to correct acidity in the stomach, preferable to other absorbents as it is laxative.		
absorbent	Taken for the same diseases as the carbonate, preferable to it in cases of flatulence because it contains more of the earth in a given bulk.		
astringent	Said to coincide nearly with peruvia nian bark & may sometimes be substituted for it.		
emollient	Taken in dysentery, heat of urine, and for obtunding acrimonious humours.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
purgative	Employed by glass makers and for the preparation of oxymu- riatic acid.		
emollient	Cosiveness. - - - - -		
emollient & demulcent	Given in pulmonary complaints and affections of the alimentary canal and urinary organs.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
	Given in nephritic cases, sweet- ening emollient decoctions &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Marsh-trefoil (buck-bean)			
Menyanthes trifoliata	half dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in powder
Trifolium paludosum, D.			
Martial flowers			
Ammoniated iron			
Terrum ammoniatum, L.	7 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Murias ammoniae et ferri, E.			
Ferrum ammoniacale			
Mastich			
Mastiches	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 10 grs.	ditte
Pistachial entiscus			
Meadow saffron			
Colchicum	1 to 6 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	
—autumnale			
Meadow saffron, oxy-mel	half dram to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	
Oxymel colchici, D.			
Meadow saffron syrup	1 dram to 1 oz.	half dram to 2 dromf	
Syrupus colchici			
Meadow saffron vine-gar	half dram to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.	
Acetum colchici			
Mel aegyptiacum			
Liniment of verdigris			
Linimentum aeruginis			
Oxymel aeruginis, D.			
Mercury, see quicksilver			
Mercury yellow emetic			
Yellow subsulphate of quicksiver			
Turpeth mineral			
Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, E.	2 to 8 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly
Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuricum, E.			
Mereurius emeticus flavus			
Vitriolated quicksilver			
Mezereon, (root bark)			
Spurge olive or laurel			
Mezereon cortex	1 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs.	
Daphne mezereum, E.			
Mezereon decoction			
Decoctum mezerei [E.]	1 lb. daily	4 drams	drank warm
Dec. daphnes mezerei,			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
emetic and purgative	Taken in infnsion in intermittent and cutaneous disorders.		
aperient & attenuating	Hysterical and hypocondriacal cases, distempers proceeding from weakness rickets, &c		
tonic	Taken for chronic coughs, dy- sentery, weakness of the sto- mach and in debility.		
diuretic	Dropsical cases. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
emetic	Employed externally for destroy- ing fungous flesh & as a gargle for venereal ulcers of the mouth and tonsils.		
emetic	This is by far the most violent emetic of the mercureal pre- parations, it is given with suc- cess in hydrophobia, virulent gnorrhœas and venereal aflec- tions, leprous disorders and glandular obstructions, in doses of a grain or two, it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic.		
alterative	Taken for venereal complaints, tumours, and cutaneous erup- tions scrofula, &c. it increases the heat of the body and quickenes the pulse, it is more frequently drank in the form of decoction.		
ditto	Ditto rheumatism &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Mill mountain			
Purging flax	half dram to 1 dram	6 to 12 grs.	
Linum catharticum			
Millepedes, (slaters)	1 to 2 drams	15 grs. to half a dram	
Millepedae, D.			
Oniscus asellus			
Minium, see red oxyd of lead			
Mint comp. infusion	<i>ad libitum</i>		
Infusum menthae com- positum			
Molasses, (treacle)			
Saccharum rubrum, D.			
Sacch. non purifica- tion, E.			
Sacch. rub. syrupus			
Mithrida, see opitaete electuary			
Menhood, see aconite			
Mulberry			
Morus nigra			
Mulberry syrup	1 dram to half oz.	half dram to 2 drams	
Syrupus mori			
Muriate of ammonia	externally		in solution
Ammoniae murias			
Sal ammoniacum			
Muriate of ammonia and iron	2 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs.	in a pill
Ferrum ammoniatum, L.			
Murias ammoniae et ferri, D.			
Ferrum ammoniacale			
Martial flowers			
Muriate or muriated antimony	quarter to 1 gr.	1 sixteenth to 1 quarter gr.	in solution
Antimonii murias			
Antimonium muriatum			
Butter of antimony			
Muriate of barytes	5 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	twice a day
Barytae murias			
Barytae solution muriatis solutio			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
purgative.	An annual indigenous plant.		
	These are small insects living in cold moist plants and killed by the vapour of alkohol their medicinal virtues are but little.		
stimulant diaphoretic.			
	Merely employed in domestic purposes.		
cooling	The fruit of the mulberry tree are eaten as a luxury, rather than for their medicinal effects. Taken in combination with draughts, for allaying thirst and heat, bilious and inflam- matory disorders, and in gar- gles for inflammation of the mouth and tonsils.		
stimulant	Mania, apoplexy from plethora, head aches, &c. it acts as a disinfectant, in indolent tumours contusions, gangrene, psora, ophthalmia cynanche, chilblains & other indolent inflammations		
aperient & attenuating	Hysterical and hypocondriacal cases, distempers proceeding from laxity and weakness of the solids.		
	This is of a caustic burning nature, never taken as a medi- cine.		
deobstruent	As it is generally given in solution, its properties will be given under that head.		
ditto	Taken in cases of scrofula, in cutaneous diseases, worms, obstructions, and tumors, used externally as an escharotic application in cutaneous dis- eases, fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c,
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Muriate of iron tinct.				
Tinctura ferri muriatis, L.				
Tinct. martis in spiritu salis	10 to 20 drops	4 to 12 drops		ditto
Muriate of lime				
Calcis murias, L.				
Muriate of lime solution				
Calcis muriatis solutio, E	half dram to 1 oz.	10 to 20 grs.		
Aqua muriatis calcis, D				
Muriate of quicksilver				
Oxymuriate of quicksl.				
Corrosive sublimate				
Hydrargyri oxynurias, L	1 eighth to 1 half gr.			
Murias hydrargyri, L.				
Mur. hyd. corrosivum, L				
Hydrarg. rus muriatus				
Muriate of soda				
Soda murias, L.				
Sal commune, D.	3 drams to half oz.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Sal marinus vel muri- ticus				
Common or sea salt				
Muriate of soda, dried				
Soda murias siccatum, D				
Muriatic acid				
Acid muriaticum, L.				given diluted in water
Spiritus salis glanberi				
Seu fumans				
Muriatic acid, diluted	10 to 15 drops			
Acidum muriaticum di- lutum				
Musk				
Moschus	3 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.		every 3 hours in powder
—moschi ferus				
Musk mixture				
Mistura moschi				
—moschata				
Julepum c moscho	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.		
Musk tincture				
Tinctura moschi				

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Mustard common			
Sinapis semina			
—nigra	half to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	taken entire
—alba, E,			
Mustard cataplasm			applied to the soles
Cataplasm sinapii			of the feet
Mutton suet			
Sevum			
Ovis arietis adeps, E,			
Myrrh	10 grs. to 1 dram	4 to 10 grs.	in pills
Myrrha, (gummi resina)			
Myrrh comp. pill			
Comp. galbanum pil, L			
Pilulae galbani comp, L			
—assoefoetida comp.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	every night
E.			
—myrrhae comp. D.			
—gummosi			
Gum pill			
Myrrh tincture			
Tinctura myrrha, L.	10 to 50 drops	4 to 12 drops	
Natron, see soda			
Nightshade deadly, see			
belladonna			
Nightshade woody, see			
dulcamara			
Nitrate of potash, (nitre)			
Potassa nitras, L. E.	5 to 10 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	three times a day
Nitrum, D. saltpetre			
Nitrate of potash loz-			
euges.			
Trochisci nitratis pot-			
assae, E.	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto
Nitrate of quicksilver			
ointment [L.			
Ung. hydrargyri nitratis			
—hyd. supernitratis			
D.	2 th 5 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	by means of a ca-
—hyd. nitr. fortius,			mel hair pencil
E.			
—eitrinum			
Citrine ointmenf			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
stimulating	Taken to stimulate the stomach to excite the peristaltic motion of the intestines when they are torpid. as a condiment with food, & as an emetic.		
40	Employed in the low state of acute disorders, for raising the pulse, and relieving the head.		
stimulating	Used in the formation of ointments, &c.		
antimysteric and emmenagogue	Given in cachectic diseases, arising from inactivity of the system. It occasions a slight diaphoresis, promotes the fluid secretions, acts on the uterine system and resists putrefaction.		
cardiac	This is an excellent preparation for the effects described, answering every intention.		
attenuating	Taken for removing obstructions in the uterine vessels & for resisting putrefaction, applied externally for cleansing foul ulcers, and for promoting the exfoliation of carious bones.		
Ditto	It diminishes the heat of the body and frequency of pulse and acts upon the secretion of the urine, used externally, in gargles for inflammatory sore throat.		
Ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
cooing	Used in obstinate cutaneous affections, in harpes, tinea capitis, psorophthalmia, excooreations of the tarsi, and in all inflammations of the eyes. attended by eruptive disorders of the hairy scalp &c.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.		
Nitrate of silver				
Lunar caustic				
Argenti nitras	1 eighth to half gr.			
Argentum nitratum				
Causticum lunare				
Nitric or nitrico oxyd of quicksilver				
Hydrargyri nitrico oxy- dum, L.				
Oxyd. hyd. nitricum, D	--rubrum per acidum nitricum, E.			
Hyd. ultratib. ruber				
Red precipitate				
Nitric or nitrico oxyd of quicksilver ointment	2 to 5 grs.			
Ung. hyd. nitrico oxy- dum		half gr. to 2 grs.		
—subnitratis hyd. D				
—oxydi. hyd. rubri, L				applied with a hair pencil
Nitre, see nitrate of pot- ash				
Nitric acid	10 to 40 drops			
Acidum nitricum, L.				
—nitrosum, D.				
Aqua fortis				
Nitri acid diluted				
Acidum nitricum dilu- tam	3 to 10 drops			
—nitrosum dil. E D				
Nitri acid ointment				
Unguentum acidi nitro- sa				
Nitric or nitrous aether	10 to 60 drpos			
Æther nitrosus, D.				
Nitric ether spirit of				
Ætheris nitrici spiritus L.				
Spiritus nitri dulcis	5 to 20 grs.	4 to 10 drops		
Sweet spt. of nitre				in water
Nitrous aethereal spt.				
Nutmegs				
Myristic nuclei				
Myr. moschata				
Nux mosehata				
Nutmegs essential oil	2 to 5 drops			
Myristicae oleum				
Ol. nucis mosehata		1 to 2 drops		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
caustic	See lunar caustic. - - - - -		
escharotic	Used as an escharotic application to chancreas.		
stimulant	Employed with success in inflammation of the conjunctiva, in inflammations, attended with specks, in ophthalmies arising from eruptive diseases, and in indolent and ill-conditioned sores, where action is to be excited.		
antiseptic	Used in many pharmaceutical operations, and for fumigating hospitals &c, for destroying contagion and mineral effluvia. Given in malignant and petechial fevers, in some diseases of the kidney, in syphilis, and in conjunction with a mercurial course. Used in herpetic and cutaneous affections.		
febrifuge diaphoretic and duretic	Given in febrile Diseases, heat of urina to expel flatulence and promote the natural secretions.		
aromatic	As a medicine its effects are very slight, and is never used but as a warm aromatic in conjunction with other medicine.		
stimulant	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Nutmeg expressed oil			
Oil of mace			
Myristice oleum ex- pressum	2 to 5 drops	1 to 2 drops	
Nutmeg spirit			
Spiritus myristicæ, L.			
— myr. moschatae	2 drams to 1 oz.	half dram to half oz	water
— nucis moschatae			
Oak bark			
Quereus cortex, L. D.			
— pedunculata	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 grs.	in milk
— robur, E.			
Oak bark decoction			
Decoctum quercus	2 drams 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	
Oak bark extract			
Extractum quercus	2 to 5 grs.	half to 2 grs.	in pills
Oats, (the seeds)			
Avena semina	ad libitum		as gruel or decoction
— sativa			
Oil of vitriol			
Sulphuric acid			
Acidum sulphuricum			
— vitriolicum			
Oil of wine			
Oily ethereal liquor			
Ethereal oil			
Oleum aethereum, L.			
Liquor aethereus ole- osus, D.	1 to 4 drops		
Ointment common			
Ung simplex			
Olibanum, (gum resin)			
Olibani, (gum resina)			
Juniperus lycia			
Jun. lyc. resinæ, L.	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 10 grs	
Lycia juniper			
Olive oil			
Olivæ oleum	half oz. to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	beat up with the yolk of an egg
Olea europea			
Oleum olivarum			
Onion root			
Cepæ radix			
Allium cepae	ad libitum		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	{ Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant	As a medicine its effects are very slight, and is never used but as a warm aromatic in conjunction with other medicines.		
aromatic	Merely used for the sake of its agreeable flavour, and as such it is often the base of medicines for children.		
astringent	Successfully employed in haemorrhagies alvine fluxes, &c.		
ditto	Used as a powerful astringent in sore throats.		
ditto			
demulcent	Taken as a kind of food in febrile diseases, diarrhoea &c. applied in the form of a cataplasm to phlegmous swellings. Salphuric acid is not taken internally, unless diluted or as elixir of vitriol, applied externally for the cure of psora.		
stimulant and anodyne			
	A useful and elegant simple ointment and may be employed where a lubricating and demulcent application is required		
	Given in disorders of the head and breast in haemoptoea and in alvine and uterine fluxes.		
demulcent	Taken for coughs, hoarseness, for decreasing the action of aerid substances, and for worms, applied externally in gargles, elysters &c. used in pharmaceutical operations, as the formation of ointments, &c.		
stimulant	Internally in cold phlegmatic habits, in suppression of urine and in dropsy, externally in the form of a cataplasm to promote suppuration.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Opiate electuary			
Confection of opium			
Mithridate			
Confectio opii, L.			
— opiaata	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 8 grs.	
Philonium londlnense			
Confectio damocrates			
Theriaca andromachi			
Opiate pill			
Soap pill with opium			
Pilula saponis opio, L.	3 to 6 grs.	half to 1 gr.	in a pill
— opiaatae; E.			
— thaebaicae, E.			
Opiate powder			
Powder of burnt harts- horn with opium	6 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	in jelly
Pulvis cornu ustii cum opio, L.			
— opiatus			
Opium			
Opium, L. D. E.	half to 2 grs.	1 eighth to 1 fourth	in pills
Papaver somuiferum			
Opium confection, see	{		
opiate electuary			
Opium extract	half to 5 grs]	1 eighth to 1 half	in pills
Extractum opii			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
aromatic and sedative	An agreeable aromatic opiate and may be given where such is required, one grain of opium being contained in thirty six grains of the confection.		
sedative	Given in cases where opium is required, three grains of the pill containing one of opium.		
ditto	Ditto one grain of opium in nine of the powder.		
ditto	Used for mitigating pain diminish morbid sensibility, procure sleep, to check diarrhoeas and excessive discharges, it is contraindicated in gastric affec tions, in plethora, in an inflammatory state of the body and determination of blood to particular viscera, the diseases for which it is taken are num erous and are as follows, in intermittents, in fevers of the typhoid type, when accompa nied with diarrhoea or watch fulness, in inflammations from local causes, in small pox, to allay the pain of suppuration and promote the ptyalism, in dysentery, in diarrhoeas, in cholera and pyrosis, in calculi, in jaundice, proceeding from spasm, in tetanus, in spasmo dies, symptoms of dysentery, dyspepsia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, asthma and rabies canina, in syphilis, in cases of threatened abortion and lingering delivery, in convul sions, during parturition, and in after pains.		
sedative	Used for the same purposes as opium.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Opium plaster	externally	externally	
Emplastrum opii, L.			
Opium syrup	half dram to half oz.	10 drops to half dram	
Syrupus opii.			
Opium tincture			
Tinctura opii, L. E. D.	20 to 40 drops	5 to 10 drops	
— thebaica			
Opium ammoniated tincture			
Tinctura opii ammonia- tae, E.	Half to 2 drams	10 drops to half dram	in water
Opium camphorated tinc- ture, see comp. cam- phor tincture			
Opium wine	10 to 30 drops	2 to 7 drops	
Vinum opii.			
Opopanax, (gum resin)			
Opopanaxis, (gum resina)			in pills
Pastinaca opopanax			
Orange seville			
Aurantii baccae		ad libitum	
Citrus aurantium.			
Aurantium hispalinae			
Orange flower water			
Aqua aurantii florum stillatitia	1 to 2 oz.		
Orange peel confection			
Confectio aurantii, L.	1 dram to half oz.	half to 2 drams	
Conservae citri aurantii, E. D.			
Orange peel comp. in- fusion	1 to 4 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Infusum aurantii com- positum			
Orange peel syrup			
Syrup aurantii	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	
— citri aurantii, E.			
— corticis aurantii			
Orange peel tincture			
Tinctura aurantii, L.	1 to 2 drams	20 to 40 drops	
— corticis aur.			
Orange peel water			
Aqua citri aurantii	1 to 3 oz.		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE ¹	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
sedative	Applied in rheumatic and local pains.		
anodyne	This is a preparation similar to syrup of white poppy though a much more elegant one.		
	The properties of this tincture will be seen by referring to opium.		
	Spasmodic affections &c.		
sedative	This preparation may be con- sidered superior to Tinctura opi, in cases of inflammation of the eyes, &c though in other respects agreeing with it.		
emmenagogue and anti- spasmodic	Seldom or ever used in medicine taste bitter and acrid smell strong &c.		
	Taken in febrile diseases for allaying thirst and heat, and promoting the salutary excre- tions-		
	This is merely used in cookery.		
stomachic	This is an excellent stomachic, pro- moting the appetite, & strength- ening the tone of the viscera.		
stomachic	A mild stomachic infusion ren- dered warm, by the addition of cloves.		
ditto	Seldom given but in stomachic draughts, to render them more agreeable.		
ditto	The virtues of this tincture may be seen by referring to the orange peel confection, as it possesses the same properties.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Origanum			
vulgare			
Common or wild mar-	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
jorum			
Origanum oil of			
Oleum origani	1 to 2 drops	half a drop to 1 drop	
Orris florentine			
Iridis florentiae			
Oxyd of antimony			
Antimenii oxydum			
Pulvis algarothi			
Oxydum stibii album			
Oxyd of antimony nitro			
muriatice			
Oxydum antim. nitro mu-			
riaticum			
Oxyd of antimony with			
phosphate of lime			
Antimonial powder			
Antimoniali pulvis, L	3 to 10 grs	1 to 2 grs.	every third hour in
Oxydum antimonii c			the form of a bolus
phosphate calcis, E.			
James's powder			
Pulvis jacobi			
Oxyd of antimony, with			
sulphur or nitre			
Salphurneted oxyd of an-			
timony			
Antimonii oxydum c sul-			
phure per nitratum pot-			
assa			
Hepar antimonii			
Crocus antimonii			
metallorum			
Oxyd of antimony with			
sulphur vitrified			
Antimonii oxydum c sul-			
phur vitrifactum, E.			
Vitrum antimonii			
Antimonium vitre fac-			
tum			
Glass of antimony			
Oxyd of antimony vitri-			
fied with wax			
Antimonii oxydum vi-			
trifactum cum cera, E	2 grs. to 1 scruple	half to 4 grs	
Vitrum antimonii cera-			
tem			
Cerated glass of anti-			
mony			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
stimulant	Possesses an agreeable smell and pungent taste, its effects are too slight to be used in medicine.		
stimulant	An extremely pungent and acrid oil, possessing all the proper- ties of the herb, The medicinal effects of this root are but slight and it is chiefly used in the formation of dentrifrice.		
diaphoretic	Given in febrile diseases, to promote a deaphoresis, and is considered to be the best antimonial preparation, in large doses it acts as an emetic and purgative.		
emetic, and drastic ca- thartic, producing vio- lent diaphoresis afterwards	Used in pharmacy as the basis of some other preparations formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers and atonic diseases of the lungs.		
	Ditto it is transparent and of a hyacinthine color, employed in making antimonial wine.		
purgative	Given in dysentary.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Oxyd of arsenic white Arsnicci oxydum Arsenium, D. Arsenioeus, acid	{ 1 eighth to quarter grain	1 sixteenth to 1 twelfth grain	dissolved in distilled water
Oxyd of arsenic subli- med			
Arsenici oxydum subli- matum, L.	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ars. oxyd. preparatum			
Oxyd of iron black Ferri oxydum nigrum (purificatum)	{ 5 to 20 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in a bolas
Oxyd of iron red Ferri oxydum rubrum			ditte
Colcothar of vitriol			
Oxyd of iron red plaster Emplastrum ferri oxy- dum rubrum			
Emp. thuris			
Frankincense plaster Strengthening plaster			
Oxyd of lead red Plumbi oxydum rubrum			
Minium, red lead Oxyd of lead semivitre- ous			
Plumbi oxydum semi- vitreum			
Lythargyrum, D.			
Litharge			
Oxyd of quicksilver, red			
Hydrargyri oxydum ru- brum, L.			
Oxyd hydrargyri, D. Hyd. vel mercurius cal- cinatus	half to 2 grs.	1 eighth to half gr.	every night
Calcined quicksilver Red oxide of mercury			
Oxyd of quicksilver, Grey			
Turpethum nigrum Hyd. oxydum cinereum, L.			
Mercurius praecipitatus niger	1 to 5 grs.	1 eighth to half gr.	
Palvis hyd. cinereus, D Ash coloured oxid of quicksilver			
*thios per se			

[Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

escharotic	Given in ague, cutaneous affections, chronic affections of the bones, attended with debility. Applied externally in the cure of cancer, ill conditioned sores, and suppurated scrofulous glands.
ditto	This is a purer preparation of arsenic than the above, as it is separated from all foreign matters.
tonic	The properties of this will be seen by referring to iron filings, as this is precisely the same, except that it is purified by means of the magnet, and afterwards reduced to powder.
ditto	It is hardly employed at present, unless to give color to a plaster
	Used in weakness of the muscles

See lead red oxyd of.

desiccative	See its medicinal qualities under the name of litharge, it is an oxyd of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification.
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escharotic in small doses alterative and diaphortic in a mixture of opium & camphor	Seldom given internally, as it is poisonous, and a violent purgative and emetic, in the dose of four or five grains.— It is used in syphilis, and applied externally as an escharotic.
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as an alterative	In cases of pains arising from an admixture of rheumatism and syphilis.
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MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Oxyd of quicksilver grey or black oint.			
Unguentum hyd. oxid. cinerei			
Oxyd of quicksilver sulphuric [E.]			
Hyd. subsulphas flavus,			
Oxydum hyd. sulphuri- cum, D.			
Mercurius emeticus fla- vus	2 to 7 grs.	half to 1 gr.	
Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver			
Turpeth mineral			
Sulphas hydrargyri			
Oxyd of zinc			
Zinci oxydum, L. E. D.	3 to 10 grs.	half to 2 grs.	
Zincum calcinatum			
Flores zinci			
Oxyd of zinc impure			
Tutia, D.	applied externally		in collyria
Tutty			
Oxydum zinci impurum			
Oxyd of zinc impure ointment			
Unguentum tutiae, D.	ditto		
Ung. oxid. zinci impuri, E.			
Oxymel common or sim- ple			
— simplex, L. D.	1 dram to half oz	half dram to 2 dram	water
Mel acetatum			
Oxymel			
Oxymel of meadow saf- fron	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	in cinnamon water
— colchici, D.			
Oxymel of squills			
— scillae, L. D.	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto
— scilliticum			
Oxymel of verdigris			
Linimentum oeruginis, L.			
Oxymel oeruginis, D.			
Liniment of verdigris	externally		
Mel aegyptiacum			
Oxymuriate of potash solution			
Oxymuriatic alkaline water			
Aqua alkalina oxymuri- atica			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used externally for the purpose of introducing mercury into the system.		
emetic,	The most powerful of the mer- curial emetics, given in vi- rulent gonorrhœas, lues ve- nereal swellings of the testicles from venereal affections, in glandular obstructions, and leprosous disorders. In doses of a grain, it acts as a dia- phoretic and alterative.		
powerful an- alterative in sma- doses, also used as an errpine			
exsiccant	Taken in spasmodic affections, epilepsy, particularly where tonics are indicated. Applied externally in the form of an ointment to excoriated nipples, chaps, &c. and as a detergent and exsiccant.		
opthalmia	Used in cases of ophthalmia.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
aperient & expectorant	Taken in colds and slight sore throats, humoral asthma, and other diseases of the chest.		
diuretic	Employed as a diuretic in dropsies, &c.		
expectorant & detergent	Given in asthmas, coughs, and disorders of the chest, ar- ising from an over quantity of phlegm.		
detergent	Employed to destroy fungous flesh, and diluted with water as a gargle for venereal ul- cerations of the mouth and tonsils.		
antisyphilitic	Given as an antisyphilitic re- medy, for cutaneous and spas- modic diseases.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Oxymuriate of quick-silver [L, Hydrargyri oxymurias, Murias hydrargyri, E. — corrosivum, D.]	1 eighth to 1 fourth of a gr.		in solution, distilled water and rectified spirit.
Hydrargyrus muriatus			
Corrosive sublimate			
Oxymuriate of quick-silver liquor			
Hydrargyri oxymuriatis liquor, L.	I dram to half oz.	10 grs. to half dram	
Oxymuriatic alkaline water, see oxymuriate of potash solution			
Oxymuriatic water or acid	10 to 20 drops	2 to 6 drops	2 to 3 times a day in Aqua oxymuriatica, D.
Aqua oxymuriatica, D.			distilled water
Oyster shells			
Testae, L.	half to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in common water
— ostrearum, D.			
Ostrae edulis testae, E.			
Oxalic acid			
Acidum oxalicum			
Acetoselia sal			
Oxalis acetosella sal			
Lujula			
Salt of wood sorrel			
Acid of sugar			
Palm oil			
Palmoe oleum			
Cocos butyracea	oleum	externally	
— fixum			
Paregoric elixir			
Tinctura camphoroe composita			
— opii camphorata, D.	half dram to half oz.		water
Comp. tinct. of camphor, L.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
	An extremely acrid and violently antesyphetic & alterative poisonous preparation, yet given internally, in small doses, properly diluted, and never in the form of pills.— Externally applied in the form of lotion, it facilitates the healing of venereal sores, and cures the itch, in gargles, also very serviceable in cases of tetter, and for films and ulce- rations of the cornea.		
escharotic	This preparation is merely a solution of corrosive subli- mate, & may be conveniently employed when recourse is had to this active medicine, it may be perhaps proper to add that each ounce contains half a grain.		
antiseptic	Formerly used as an antisy- philitic, and in scarlatina.— The fumes are used to destroy contagion.		
astringent	Given in cases where carbonate of lime is necessary, and may be considered as not superior to common prepared chalk.		
	Used in cleaning boot tops, an essential salt is also prepared from this known by the name of essential salt of lemons, used for taking ink stains out of linen, it is very poisonous & is frequently (from its simi- larity in appearance) taken or given for epsom salts, from which mistake many have died.		
emollient	Used for the formation of emol- lient ointments, in tumours, sprains, and pains, but it ap- pears to possess little if any advantage over other bland oils.		
anodyne	For its medicinal qualities, see compound tincture of camphor		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Parsley common root <i>Petroselinum apium</i>				
Parsley seeds				
Apium semin				
Pearlash				
Potassae impurae				
Carbonas potassae im- purus, E.				
Cineres clavellati				
Potashes, kali impurum				
An impure subcarbo- nate of ditto				
Lixiviae alkali fixum ve- getabile				
Pearl-barley [D. E.]				
Hordei distichi semina		half to 1 oz.	drams to half oz.	water
Pellitory of spain				
Spanish chamomile				
Pyrethrum, L. [L. anthemis,	3 to 10 grs.		1 to 2 grs.	used as a mastecatory
Penny-royal				
Pulegium, L. D.		10 grs. to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	in infusion
menthae, E.				
Pennyroyal oil		1 to 5 drops	half drop to 1 drop	
Oleum pulegii				
Pennyroyal spirit				
Spiritus pulegii. L.	1 to 3 drams	20 to 50 drops		in water
Pennyroyal water				
Aqua pulegii, L. D.	2 to 4 oz.	half oz. tr 1 oz.		
menthae, E				
Pepper, black				
Piper nigrum	10 grs. to 1 scruple	half gr. to 5 grs.		
Pepper long, see long pepper				
Pepper ointment of black				
Unguentum piperis ni- gri		externally		
Pepper guinea, see ca- psicum				
Pepper jamaica, see pi- mento				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
aperient & diuretic	The herb, chiefly used for domestic purposes, is a biennial plant, taste aromatic, root used in nephritic pains and obstructions of urine		
carminative & aromatic			
	Generally used in a state of purity, which is known by the name of subcarbonate of potash, which see.		
emollient	In acute disorders and fevers.		
stimulant	Used to promote the salivary flu, to evacuate the viscid humors from the head, to prevent lethargic complaints, tooth-ach, rheumatic affections of the face, and paralysis of the tongue, &c.		
aperient & deobstruent	Serviceable in suppression of urine, & hysterical complaints		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
stimulant	Generally used for culinary purposes.		
ditto	Employed as a stimulating application, in cases where an excitement is required.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Peppermint, (the plant)			
Menthae peperita herba	10 grs. to 40	2 to 6 grs.	
— piperitidis herba			
Peppermint oil			
Ol. menthae piperitae,	2 to 5 drops	half to 1 drop on sugar mixed with water	
L. D. E.			
Peppermint spirit			
Spiritus menthae piperitae, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	ditto
Aqua menthae piperitae spirituosa			
Peppermint water			
Aqua menthae piperitae	1 to 3 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	
Peruvian balsam			
Balsamum peruvianum			
— myroxylon peruviferum, E	5 drops to half dram	2 to 5 drops	
— indicum nigrum			
Peruvian bark, see cinchona cortex			
Petroleum oleum, (rock oil)			
Petroleum, E.			
— bitumen, E	externally		
— barbadense,			
Barbadoes tar, [D.]			
Phosphate of soda			
Sodæ phosphas, E. D.			
Tasteless salts	6 to 10 drams	1 to 2 drams	water-gruel
Soda vel natron phosphoratum			
Pill rufi			
Pilulae aloes cum myrra, L.	half to 2 drams	5 to 10 grs.	at bed time
— rufi			
Pill of aloes with myrrh			
Pimenta, (allspice)			
— myrtus			
Pimento			
Myrti pimentae fructus	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	
Jamaica pepper			
Pimentae baccae vel fructus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
carminative & stimulant	The properties of this plant are antispasmodic & carminative, it possesses a pungent aromatic taste, it is a perennial plant, and cultivated in England.		
ditto	Given in cramps of the stomach &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto, and flatulent colics.		
tonic	Given in diseases arising from debility in gonorrhœas, asth- mas, dysenteries, &c. Used externally for cleansing foul ulcers, in palsies and rheu- matic pains.		
disinfectant	Used for paralytic disorders, rheumatic pains, &c.		
purgative	A gentle, mild (though suffi- cient) aperient, acting in the same manner as sulphate of magnesia, or soda; It is di- rected to be taken in water- gruel, or a like preparation without salt, as the taste is scarce perceptible		
ditto	Given as a cathartic, in a de- praved habit body: in small doses it acts as an alterative		
aromatic	Given in conjunction with other medicines as an aromatic, it is resorted to more for cali- nary purposes than the former		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Pimento oil				
Oleum pimentae, L. D.				
Ol. volatile myrti pi- mentae, E.	2 drops to 5		half to 1 drop	on sugar, dissolved in water
Ol. essentiale pimentae				
Pimenta spirit				
Spiritus pimentae		1 dram to half oz.	15 drops to 1 dram	water
—myrtis				
Pimenta water				
Aqua piperis jamaice- nsis	1 to 2 oz.		2 drams to half oz.	
—pimentae				
—myrti pimentae				
Pine volatile oil of				
Oleum terebinthinae rect				
Ol. volatile pini puris- simum	10 drops to half dram		2 to 6 drops	in honey
Pitch, see resin black				
Pitch ointment				
Unguentum picii liquo- dae, L.		externally		
Ointment of tar				
Pitch, dry or burgundy				
Pix arida				
Pini abies resina, sponte concreta, E.	ditto			spread on leather, &c
Pix burgundai				
Plaster blistering				
Lyta plaster				
Emp. lytiae, L.	ditto			ditto
—maloces vesicatorii				
—cantharidis, D.				
Plaster common				
Wax plaster				
Emp. cerea				
—attrahans	ditto			
—simplex, E.				
Simple or drawing plaster				
Plaster mercurial				
Quicksilver plaster				
Emp. hydrargyri				
—lithargi cum hyd- argyre	ditto			
Plaster skins alutae				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pint or Per Pound.	Pound.
ditto and stimulant	See pimento.	- - - - -	
ditto	Long employed in the shops as a succedaneum to the most costly oriental aromatics, it is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavor, somewhat resembling that of a mixture of cloves, cinamen, and nutmegs.	- - - - -	
	Ditto.	- - - - -	
stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic	Taken in gleets, chronic rheumatism, passive uterine hemorrhaga, seminal weakness, &c. Externally it is used for affections of the joints, rheumatic pains, &c.	- - - - -	
detergent	Employed against cutanaeou) iouinesses, scabby crust, tenia capites, &c,	- - - - -	
stimulant and anodyne	Applied to the chest, against colds, and consumptive labits.	- - - - -	
irritating	Applied in diseases of the typhor type, and to encrease the activity of the system or particular organs.	- - - - -	
drawing	Applied for the dressing of blisters.	- - - - -	
resolvent and discutient	Against syphilitic pains, nodes, tophi, and beginning indu- rations.	- - - - -	

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Plaster strengthening				
Emp. thuris, L.	ditto			
—oxidi ferri rubri, E.				spread on leather
—roboraus				
Frankincense plaster				
Plaster warm	ditto			
Emp. calefaciens				
Plummer's pill				
Comp. submuriate of quicksilver pill				
Pilula hydrargyri sub- muriatus composi- tae, L.	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.		twice a day
Pil. hyd. submuriatis, E. 1819.				
Pomegranate				
Pimica granatum, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.		in powder
Granatum, L.				
Poppy red, (corn poppy)				
Rhaeadas petala, (the petals)	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple		in decoction
Papaver rhaeas				
—erraticum, D.				
Poppy red syrup				
Syrupus rhaeados, L.	dram to half oz.	half dram to 1 dram		
—papaveris erra- tici, D.				
Poppy white				
Papaver, L.	externally			in fomentation
—somniferum, E.				
—album, D.				
Poppy decoction				
Decoctum papaveris	ditto			ditto
Poppy extract, white				
Extractum papaveris, L.	2 to 10 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.		in a pill
—somniferi, E.				
—papav albi, I.				
Poppy syrup of white				
Syrupus papaveris, L.				
Syr. pap. somniferi, E.				
—alb, D.	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams		
Syr. de meconio				
—diacordiou				
Potash fused				
Potassa fusa, L.				
Potassa, E.				
Kali causticum	externally			
—purum				
Caustic kali				

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
strengthening	Used in weakness of the muscles and limbs.		
stimulant & rubefacient	A more irritating plaster than the burgundy pitch plaster, though not sufficiently active to raise the blister.		
alterative & diaphoretic	A valuable remedy in scrofula and chronic eruptions.		
astringent	Taken in diarrhoeas, dysen- teries, & other diseases where astringents are indicated.		
narcotic	This is a common annual flower, growing wild in corn fields.		
anodyne	Given merely as a colouring matter.		
ditto	Employed to foment inflamed or ulcerated parts.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
narcotic and anodyne	Given in acute pains, spasms, cough, &c.		
ditto	Given in the same cases as the extract, to procure rest, or when a mild opiate is required		
caustic	Used in medicine only as a caustic it requires to be kept in well stopped phials, as it becomes readily affected by the air, so as to deliquesce.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Potash with lime			
Potassa cum calce, L.			
Kali causticum c. calce, D.			
Calx cum kali puro			
Causticum commune ini- tins	ditto		
Lapis infernalis			
Infernal stone			
Milder common caustic			
Potash liquor or water			
Potassa liquor, L.			
Aqua potassae, F.			
—kali caustici, D.	10 drops to half dram	3 to 5 drops	twice a day, in lin- seed tea
—kali puri			
Lixivium saponarium caustic			
Potash liquor of subcar- bonate			
Potassa subcarbonatis liquor, L. [D.]			
Aqua subcarbonatis kali,	10 drops to half dram	3 to 6 d drops	ditto
—kali preparati			
Lixivium tartari			
Oleum tartar per deli- quium			
Potash impnre, (pearl- ashes)			
Potassae impura, L.			
Carbonas impurus pot- assa			
Cineres clavellati, D.			
Kali impurum, D.			
Lixivium alkali fusum- vegetabile			
Potashes			
Impure carbonate of potashes			
Proof spirit			
Spiritus tenuior			
Spt. v nosus tenuior, D.	1 dram to half oz.	half to 1 dram	
Alcohol dilutum			
Prunes, french prunes			
Pruna, L.			
— domestica, E.	1 to 4 ozs	half to 1 oz.	stewed
— gallicae fructus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

ditto Applied for the same purposes as above. This preparation claims the preeminence over the fused potash, on account of its being less apt to deliquesce, more easily managed and milder in its effects.

diuretic, stimulant, antacid, and lithoutripic.
ditto Taken internally as a lithoutripic and antacid. Applied externally as a stimulus in rickets, gout, swellings, gonorboea, and spasmotic affections: as a caustic to destroy the poison of a viper, &c.

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

For its medicinal properties, see
subcarbonate of potash.

stimulant Employed for the menstruum of tinctures

aperient Taken to abate heat, and loosen the belly.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle.
Quassia, (the wood) —lignum, L. D. —excisa, E.	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 grs.	twice a day
Quassia infusion Infusum quassiae, L.	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	ditto
Quassia tincture Tinctura quassiae, L.	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	in water 2 or 3 times a day
Quicksilver, (mercury) Hydrargyrus Argentum vivum Mercurius	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	
Quicksilver with chalk, or alkalinized mercury Hydrargyrus cum creta	10 grs. to half dram	1 to 5 grs.	in honey
Mercurius alkalinatus			
Quicksilver with mag- nesia Hydrargyrus cum mag- nesia	ditto	ditto	ditto
Quicksilver liniment Linimentum hydrargy- ri, L.	externally		
Quicksilver strong oint. Unguentum hydrargy- ras fortius, L.			
Ung. hydrargyri, D. Strong mercurial or blue ointment	ditto		rubbed on the thighs and legs,
Quicksilver weaker oint Ung. hyd. mitius, L. — caeruleum mitius			
Weak mercurial, or blue ointment Unction	ditto		ditto

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
stomachic	Quassia is one of the purest bitters in the materia medica, it is of a whitish color, and grows in Jamaica. As it is generally given in the form of an infusion or tincture, the diseases proper for, will be given under those names.		
ditto	May be given whenever bitters are indicated; in indigestion and flatulence; in bilious and intermittent fevers; in drop-sies, cachexy, diarrhoea, &c.		
ditto	Ditto.		
	Taken in a metallic state, it has no action on the body, but what arises from its weight or bulk. It is the basis of a number of preparations which produce different effects, but its prominent action is that of producing salivation; it is proper to add, that it is unfit for internal use before purified, as it is adulterated with lead, tin, &c.		
alternative			
ditto	Employed for the purpose of introducing mercury in the circulating system, which is affected by rubbing it on some sound part of the body.		
	Used for the same purposes as the above, it is composed of one part strong ointment and two parts hogs lard.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.		
Quicksilver nitrate dried				
Nitric oxyd of quicksilver, L.				
Hydrargyri nitrico oxydum, L.				
Oxyd. hyd. nitricum, D.	ditto			
— hyd. rubrum per nitricum acid. E.				strewed over the parts
Hyd. nitratis ruber				
Red precipitate				
Quicksilver pills				
Pilulae hydrargyri, L.	5 to 10 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	twice a day	
Mercarial or blue pill				
Quicksilver comp. submuriate pill				
Pilulae hydrargyri submuriatis compositae	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	ditto	
Pil. hyd. submuriatis, L. 1809.				
Plummer's pill				
Quicksilver plaster				
Emp. hydrargyri, L.	externally			
— lithargyri cum hyd.				
Mercurial plaster				
Quicksilver white precipitated				
Hydrargyrum prcipitatum album	ditto			
Submurias hyd. ammoniatum, D.				
Mercurius cosmeticus				
Quicksilver white precipitated ointment				
Ung. hyd. prcipitati albi	ditto			
— submuriatis hyd. ammoniat				
Quicksilver red precipitated, see quicksilver nitrated red				
Quicksilver purified				
Hydrargyrus purificatus	1 to 2 oz.	half dram to half oz.		
Quicksilver vitrolated				
Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver				
Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, E.				
Oxyd. hydrargyri sulphurium, D.	2 to 7 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly	
Mercurius emeticus flavus				
Yellow emetic mercury				
Tripeth mineral				
Sulphuric oxyd of quicksilver				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
escharotic	Applied as an escharotic to chancre, &c.		
alterative	Given in venereal diseases, and to promote salivation.		
ditto and diaphoretic	Given with considerable bene- fit in chronic eruptions, scro- fula, &c.		
resolvent & discutient	Syphilitic pains, nodes, tophi, and beginning indurations.		
	Used only for the composition of ointments.		
	Against cutaneous affections, &c		
	Has no other action than what is caused by its bulk or weight, and is taken in chro- nic and obstinate obstructions of the excretory glands, and in venereal diseases.		
emetic	For its properties, &c. see mer- cury yellow emetic.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Quince, the seeds)			
Cydonie semina			
Quince seed decoction			
Decoctum cydoniae, L.			
Mucilage seminis cy- donii mali			
Mucilage of quince seeds			
Raisins, (the dried fruit			
Uvae passae			
Vitis vinefera fructus siccatus			
Rectified spirit			
Spiritus rectificatus			
Spt. vinosus rect. D.	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 drops	{ in water
Alcohol			
Rectified spt. of wine			
Red precipitated mer- cury, see quicksilver nitrated red			
Resin black			
Resina nigra			
Colophony			
Resin white			
Resina alba, D.			
Resina pini, E.			
Resin yellow			
Resina flav, L.			
Resin cerate			
Ceratum resinae, L.			
Ung. resinae alba, D.	externally		
—resinosum, F.			
Resin plaster			
Emp. resinae, L.	ditto		
—resinosum, E.			
—lithargyri cum re- sina, D.			
Com. sticking plaster			spread on linen or leather
Adhesive plaster			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
mucilaginous	Taken in large doses they act as an aperient, in smaller ones they restrain vomiting and alvine fluxes.		
cooling, antiseptic, sac- charine, and laxative	Raisins are the fruit of the vine carefully dried, they are used more as a luxury than a medicine.		
stimulant	Taken internally as a stimulant. externally to passive haemorrhages.		
diuretic	Resins are the residuum of tur- pentines after distillation, they have different names, such as black, yellow, &c. given them according to the manner in which the distilla- tion is performed. When the distillation is carried on till the whole of the essential oil is driven off, the residuum is termed black or fiddlers resin, but if while the mass is fluid, a quantity of water is added and incorporated by agitation, it receives the name of yellow or white rosin.		
drawing	Employed for cleansing, diges- ting, and incarnating wounds and ulcers.		
adhesive	Employed for keeping together the edges of recent wounds, for contracting the size of ulcers of the legs, &c. for giving support to new flesh, and for keeping on other dressings.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Rhatany powder	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 to 8 grs.	mint-water every two hours
Rhatania pulv.			
Rhatany tincture	2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	ditto 3 times a day
Rhatania tinct.			
Rhenish wine			
Vinum, L.			
—albnm hispani- cum, E.	a wine-glass full se- veral times a day		alone or in water
—alb. hisp. rhena- num, D.			
Spanish white wine			
Sherry wine			
Rhododendron			
Rhodidendri chrysanthi folia			
Yellow dwarf rose bay	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	infusion 3 times a day
—alpine balsam			
Flowered rhododendron leaves (yellow)			
Rhubarb root			
Rhei radix, L.	20 grs. to 1 dram	5 to 8 grs.	mint water
Rheum palmatum, E.			
Rhabarbarum			
Turkey rhubarb			
Rheum russicum vel turicum	ditto	ditto	ditto
Rhnbarb & aloes tinct.			
Elixir sacrum			
Comp. tinct. of rhubarb			
Tinctura rhei composita, L. [D.]	half to 2 oz.	half to 1 dram	ditto
—rhabarbari comp.			
—rhei et aloes, E.			
Sacred elixir			
Rhubarb and gentian tincturam			
Tinctura raei amara [E]	half to 1 oz. & half	1 to 2 drams	ditto
Tinct. rhei et gentianae,			
Bitter tincture of ru- barb			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
tonic	Agues, diabetes, &c.		
ditto & stomachic	Indigestion, relaxation, fluor albus, &c.		
stimulant	Taken in almost all cases of lan- guor, general debility, in defi- ciency of vital powers, to warm the habit, to exhilarate the spirits and to promote the action of the heart and arteries it promotes perspiration, in large quantities intoxicating, and powerfully sedative, of important service in fevers of the typhus kind, or of a putrid tendency.		
diaphoretic, and narcotic	Given in rheumatism, gout, or venereal cases, the manner by many of using these dried leaves, is by putting two drams of them in an earthen pot, with about ten ounces of boiling water, keeping it nearly a boiling heat for the night, this quantity they took in the morning, & by repeating it three or four times generally effected a cure.		
aperient	Taken for costiveness, diarr- haeas, &c. or a little chewed in the mouth and the saliva swallowed, is very useful to dyspeptic persons.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and stomachic	Taken in cholics, diarrhaeas weakness of the stomach and intestines indigestion, &c. when intended as an aperient, this and the following tinc- tures of rhubarb are taken in the doses set down ; when as a stomachic, they are taken to the extent only of a dram or two.		
ditto	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Rhubarb extract (watery)			
Extractum rhei, L.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
Aguosum			
Rhubarb infusion			
Infusum rhei, L.	half to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	alone
Inf. rhei palmati, E.			
Inf. rhabarbari			
Rhubarb compound pill			
Pilulae rhei compositae	10 grs. half scruple	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
L.			
—stomachicae			
Rhubarb tincture			
Tinctura rhei, L. [E.]	half to 1 & half oz.	half to 2 drams	mint water
—palmati,			
—rhabarbari			
—spirituosa			
Rhubarb comp. tincture			
Tinct. rhei compositae,			
L.			
—rhubarbari comp.	half to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
—rhei et aloes, E.			
Elixir sacrum			
Rhubarb wine			
Vinum rhei palmuti, E.			
Tinc. rhabarbari vinosa	half to 1 & half oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
Vinous tincture of rhu-			
barb			
Rochelle salts			
Tartarized soda, L.			
Soda tartarisata, L.			
Tartris potassae et			
sodae, E. [D.]	6 drams to 1 & half oz.	2 drams to half oz.	water
Tartaras sodae et kali,			
Natron tartarizatum			
Sel de seignette			
Sal rupulensis			
Rose, dog-rose fruit or			
hips			
Rosa canina	1 dram to 2 ozs.	half to 2 drams	the pulp
Cynosbati fructus			
—vel pulpa			
Rose hundred leaved			
Rosa centifoliae			
—damascena	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	as syrup in powder.
Damask rose			
Rosa pallida			
Rose red, petals of the			
Rosa gallica			
—rnbra	ditto	ditto	
—petala			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Costiveness, &c. this extract possesses the purgative properties of the root, it is therefore a useful basis for pills, &c. as well as given alone.		
ditto	Costiveness, dyspepsia, &c. see rhubarb root.		
aperient & stomachic	In cases of indigestion weakness of stomach &c.		
ditto	Costiveness, cholic, &c. given in doses of 1 to 2 drams, as a stomachic.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto and to strengthen the stomach, &c.		
aperient	Given in cases of costiveness, and to open the bowels; it acts in the same manner as the sulphate of soda.		
acidulous & refrigerant	Dog roses are found growing wild in all parts of England, they consist of citric acid and sugar.		
laxative astringent	Employed for the distillation of rose water.		
ditto	Employed for the composition of conserves and infusions.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c,
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Rose, (dog rose) confection [L.				
Confectio rosae caninæ				
Conserua rosæ caninæ, E.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half scruple to 2 drams		
— cynosbati				
Conserve of hips or dog rose				
Rose, hundred leaved syrup				
Syrupus rosæ, L.	2 drams to half oz.	half to 1 dram		alone
— solutivas				
Syr. rosæ centifoliae, G				
— rosæ damascenæ				
Rose, (hundred leaved) water				
Aqua rosæ, L. D. [E.	1 to 3 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.		
— centifoliae,				
Vel damascenæ				
Rose water				
Rose, (red) confection, or conserve of the buds [L.				
Confectio rosæ gallicæ,	1 dram to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams		
Conserua rosæ, D. (rubra)				
— floru rosarum				
Conserve of roses				
Rubram immaturarum				
Roses, (red) honey of				
Mel rosæ, L. D. vel	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram		
Rosaceum				
Mel rosæ gallicæ vel rubrae				
Rose, (red) infusion				
Infusum rosæ, L. D.				
— gallicæ, E. vel rubrae	1 to 6 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz		
Tinct. of roses				
Infu. of french or red roses				
Tinct. rosarum				
Rose, (red) syrup of the				
Syrupus rosæ rubrae	1 dram to half oz.	half to 1 dram		
— rosæ gallicæ				
Rose bay, see rhododendron				
Rosemary, (tops, herb, or flowers)				
Rosmarinus, (cacumina et berba)	60 grs. to 2 drams	10 grs. to 2 scruples	in infusion	
Rosmarini officinalis cacumina				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
cooling and acidulous	Taken in bilious fluxes, sharp- ness of urine, and hot indispos- itions of the stomach.		
aperient	Given to act as a gentle purga- tive to children, & to slightly loosen the belly in costive habits, &c. in adults.		
ditto, and externally in collyria	Rose water is possessed of a purgative property, but its chief consumption is its being used as a cosmetic, and as a base for injections, lotions, &c.		
astringent	Weakness of the stomach, coughs, pulmonary consum- ptions, &c.		
ditto and detergent	Used in gargles for ulcerations of the mouth and tonsils.		
astringent	Used in conjunction with other medicines, in hemorrhagies, &c. and as the base of draughts, &c. on account of its elegant color.		
ditto	Ditto, principally employed for the beautiful color it imparts to medicinal compositions.		
stimulant	Rosemary has stimulating pun- gent properties, which depend wholly on the essential oil it contains: it is a perennial plant, and grows in England, its smell is pleasant and taste pungent and bitterish, ap- proaching to that of camphor.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.		
Rosemary oil				
Oleum rosmarini, L.	2 to 5 drops	half to 1 drop		
Rosemary spirit				
Spiritus rosmarini, L. officinalis	I dram to 1 oz.	10 drops to 1 dram		
Rue, (leaves or plant)				
Rutae, (folia seu her- ba) E.	10 drops to 2 scruples	2 to 6 grs.		
Ruta graveoleus				
Rue confection				
Confectio rutaee, E.				in glysters
Rue extract				
Extractum rutaee, D.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.		
Ext. rutaee graveolentis, E.				
Rue oil				
Oleum rutaee				
Ol. rutaee graveolentis				
Rust of iron				
Ferri sub carbonas praeparatus				
Ferrum carbonas praee- paratum	5 grs. to half dram	2 to 10 grs.		in powder
Ferri rubigo				
Chalybis rubigo praee- parata				
Martis limatura prepa- rata				
Saffron				
Croci stigmata				
Crocus anglicus	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.		
English or autumnal or saffron crocus				
Crocus in foeno				
Saffron syrup	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram		
Syrupus croci				
Saffron tincture				
Tinctura croci	half to 2 dram	10 drops to half dram		
Tinct. croci anglici sativi				
Sagapenum, gum resinu-				
Gummi resina sagape- num	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.		in pills

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Taken in nervous and hysterical affections.		
ditto	Partakes of all the properties of the herb. It is used in preparations to give a fragrant smell, and as a perfume.		
stimulating, attenuating and detergent	Taken in cold phlegmatic habits, quickness of the circulation, to dissolve tenaceous juices, in spasmodic affections, and obstructed secretions.		
	Seldom or never used but in the stimulant, & antihysteric form of a clyster.		
	Given in the above cases, and possesses the same properties as the herb.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
tonic & chalybeate	Given in cholorotic cases accompanied with headache, &c		
aromatic	Taken in hysterick affections, depressions, obstructions of the uterine secretions, and to raise and exhilarate the spirits.		
ditto	Taken in conjunction with other medicines for the above disorders, and to give a color to draughts, &c.		
ditto	Taken in the same cases as the crocus itself, and may be considered as a convenient mode of exhibition, it being merely saffron macerated in alcohol.		
aperient & deobstruent	Taken in cholrosis, dyspnaea, hysteria, croup, amenorrhœa, &c. Its virtues are similar to assafoetida, but weaker, and consequently less powerful in its effects.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Sage, leaves or plant Folia seu herba salvia Salvia officinalis	ditto	5 to 10 grs.		in infusion
Sal ammoniac				
Muriate of ammoniae				
Ammoniae murias, L.		half scruple to half	2 to 6 grs	
Sal ammoniacum, D.		dram		
Ammonia muriata				
Sal polychrest				
Sulphate of potash, L.				
Alkaline vegetabile vitri- olatum				
Potassa sulphurata, L. E				
Arcanum duplicitum				
Sulphas kali, D.				
Kali vitrolatum		1 scruple to half oz	half scruple to half	
Sal de dusbus			dram	
Tartarum vitrolatum				
Sulphas potassa cum sulphure				
Nitrum vitriolatum				
Vitriolated tartar				
Sal. pl. glauberi				
Sal sodae, see subcarbo- nate of soda				
Salt, common or table				
Mariate of soda				
Soda murias, L. D. E.		2 drams to half oz.	20 gr. to 1 dram	
Sal commune				
— marinus vel muria- ticus				
Salt dried				
Sodae murias siccatum				
Salt of amber				
Succinic acid				
Acidum succinicum, E.				
Salt of wormwood				
Subcarbonate of potash				
Potassae subcarbonas, L				
Subcarbonas kali, D.				
Carbonas potassae, E.		10 grs. to half dram	2 to 10 grs.	with lemon juice
Kali preparatum				
Sal. plantarum				
Salt of tartar				
Sal. tartari				
Sal. absinthii				
Santonicum				
Santonicum				
Artemisia santonica, E.				
Tartarian southernwood, or wormseed		1 to 2 drams		twice daily
— Absinthium santonicum				

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.		
Saponaceo-s plaster				
Emplastrum saponaceum				
E. [tum. L.				
Emp. galbani composi-	externally			
—galbani, D.				
—gummosum.				
Comp. galbanum plaster				
Sarsaparilla root				
Sarsaparillae radix				
Sarsa				
Smilix sarsaparilla, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.		in milk
Salsaparilla				
Zareparilla				
Sarsaparilla decoction				
Decoctum sarsaparillae,	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	drank warm two or three times a day	
L. [E.				
—smilacis sarsap.				
Sarsaparalla comp. de coction				
Decoctum sarsaparillae compositum	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.		ditto
Dec. smilacis sarsap. comp. E.				
Sarsaparilla extract [L.				
Extractum sarsaparillae	10 grs. 1 dram	2 to 6 grs.		in pills
Ext. smilacis sarsap. E.				
Sassafras wood and root				
Sassafras lignum et ra- dix				
Laurus sassafras, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.		in infusion
Sassafras tree				
Sassafras oil of				
Oleum sassaf as, D.	2 to 10 drops	half to 2 drops	on sugar	
Ol. volatile lauri sas- safras, E.				
Savin common				
Sabina				
Juniperus sabina	1 scruple to 1 dram	2 to 6 grs.		twice a day

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
discutient	Applied to lymphatic and other indolent tumors. it forms an admirable defensive and soft application spread on linen, to surround a fractured limb.		
diaphoretic & alterative	Taken to promote a diaphoresis, in rheumatism, & in the vene- real disease, scrophula and cutaneous complaints, where an acrimony of fluids prevail, the best mode of taking it is in decoction.		
ditto	Taken in rheumatic cases in chro- nic and obstinate ulcers, ori- ginating from venereal affec- tions, which resist the power of mercury, & in the sequelae of the venereal disease, &c.		
ditto	Taken for the same deseases as the above, is considerably stronger, as the bark of me- zeron root, guiacum shavings, sassafras are added to it.		
ditto	Contains all the properties of the root in a concentrated state.		
ditto	Taken as a beverage for puri- fying the blood: it is not however thought to be of much importance, and seldom us'd but in conjunction with other medicines, as a corrector of the fluids, it is an ingredient in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.		
an agreeable carminative stimulant, and sudorific	This is the only officinal prepa- ration of the sassafras, it has been long reputed as a power- full and active medicine, and the most efficacious in the materia medica, for producing determinatism to the uterus, and thereby proving emmena- gogue.		
	Applied externally to syphil- litic warts, carious bones, and foul ulcers, psora & tinea, is well suited to the debile, but improper in plathoric ha- bits, therefore bleeding is ad- visable previous to its use: the leaves cut small, and given to horses in their corn, destroy the bots.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Savia cerite or ointment				
Ceratum sabinae, L.	externally			spread on linen
Ung. sabinae				
Savin extract				
Extractum sabinae	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs,		in pills
Savino oil	5 to 9 drops	1 to 2 drops	on sugar or with myrrh	
Oleum sabinae			in form of bolus	
Saunders, red wood				
Pterocarpi lignum, L.				
Pterocarpus satitallinus, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to half dram		
Santalum rubrum, D.				
Scammony gnet resin				
Scammoneae gummi resinae				
Convolvulus scammoneae, E.	2 to 12 grs.	1 to 2 grs.		in pills.
Scammonium, D.				
Diagrydium				
Scammony confection				
Confectio scammoneae, L.	half to 1 dram	6 to 12 grs-		alone
Electuarium scammoni [D.]				
Scammony comp. pow.				
Pulvis scammoniae compositus, L.	5 to 15 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in honey or preserve	
Scurvy grass common				
Cochlearia, E. D. herba officinalis, L.	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to 1 oz.		twice a day
Scurvy grass, comp. juice				
Succus cochleariae comp. positus, E.	1 to 4 ozs.	1 dram to 1 oz.		ditto
ad scorbuticus				
Sea holly or sea eryngo root				
Eryngium maritimum				
Eringii radix				
Sel de seignette, see rochelle salts				
Sal rupellensis	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	peppermint water	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
diaphoretic, emmenago- gue, & anthelmintic	Esteemed as an excellent issue ointment, and is the best preparation for keeping open blisters.		
ditto	Contains all the properties of the plant.		
stimulating & emmena- gogue	Possesses the same properties as the plant.		
	Never taken for the medicinal effects it produces, only used as a coloring matter, it im- parts to rectified spirits, a fine deep red. The juice of this tree affords a species of sanguis draconis.		
purgative	Taken in costive habits, &c. seldom given alone, but enters several compounds which act as cathartics.		
ditto	An efficacious warm purgative, taken for costiveness, &c. and calculated to remove worms from the primae viae, with which view it is often exhibited		
ditto	Ditto.		
diuretic	Its expressed juice has been considered as the most effect- ual of the scorbutic plants, and therefore taken in scor- butic affections, sea scurvy, &c		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and aperient	It was formerly celebrated for its supposed aphrodisiac pow- ers, but it is now very rarely employed.		
mildly cathartic, diuretic and deobstruent	It possesses mildly cathartic, diuretic and deobstruent vir- tues, and is administered in doses from one dram to an ounce as a cathartic, and in the dose of twenty or thirty grains in abdominal phsyco- nia, and torpidity of the kidneys.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &
Senega, (snake root) — radix				
Polygala senega, E. Seneka, D.	10 to 20 grs.		5 to 15 grs.	
Rattle snake root, or milk wort				
Senega decoction				
Decoctum senegae, L.		half to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	every 2 or 3 hours
Dec. polygalae senegae, E.				
Senna leaves — folia, L.		1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	in powder
Cassia sennae fol. E.				
Egyptian cassia				
Senna alexandrian				
Senna confection				
Confectio sennae, L.				
Electuarium cassiae sennae, L.		half dram to half oz.	10 grs. to 1 dram	alone
Lenitive electuary				
Electuarium lenativum				
Senna extract				
Extractum sennae, L.	10 grs. to half dram		3 to 10 grs.	in pills
Extract cassia sennae, E.				
Senna infusion				
Infusum sennae	2 to 4 ozs.		half to 1 oz.	
Inf. cassiae sennae				
Senna inf. with tama- rinds				
Infusum sennae cum tamarindo, D.	1 to 3 ozs.		2 to 6 drams	
Senna inf. tartarized				
Inf. senna tartarisatum	1 to 3 ozs.		2 to 6 drams	alone
Senna comp. powder				
Pulvis sennae compo- situm	1 scruple to 1 dram		5 to 15 grs.	water
— cassiae senna comp				
— diasennae				
Sennae syrup				
Syrupus sennae, L.	half to 1 oz.		2 drams to half oz.	alone
Syr. cassiae sennae, E.				
Senna tiucture				
Tinctura sennae, L.	half to 1 oz.		1 to 2 drams	water
Tinct. cassiae sennae, E.				

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
diuretic, stimulant, and cathartic	Taken in hydroptic cases, in typhoid inflammations of the lungs, and lethargy. Used externally as a stimulating gargle in croup; was formerly much esteemed as a specific against the poison of the rattle snake, also used as an antiphlogistic, pleurisy, pneumonia, when employed is generally used in the form of decoction, according to the formula of the Edinburgh pharmacopaeia, may be given every two or three hours.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
cathartic	Taken in costive habits as a mild, gentle, opening medicine. It is generally combined with some warm aromatic, on account of its griping quality.		
ditto	This is a mild & elegant aperient well adapted for pregnant women, & those whose bowels are easily moved		
ditto	Taken as a gentle laxative, and as an assistant to the milder aperients.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	An elegant laxative infusion, preferable to the simple infusion of senna, as the taste is covered by the tamarinds, &c. and is more adapted for light stomachs		
ditto	In costive habits. Is apt to produce griping and flatulency. Considered as a useful aperient,		
saline, stimulating, and cathartic	the ginger correcting the griping quality of the senna.		
ditto	Taken as a gentle purgative by children and persons of a delicate constitution.		
ditto and carminative	Taken in combination with other aperient medicines, as the tincture itself: is not proper to be taken in sufficient quantity alone, to produce the desired effect,		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Senna comp. tinct.				
Tincturae sennae comp.	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams		ditto
Elixir of health				
—salutis				
Serpentarea root				
—radix				
Aristolochiae serpent.	10 grs. to half	4 to 10 grs.		ditto
Serp. virginia				
Snake root, birthwort				
Virginian snake root				
Serpentaria tincturae				
Tinctura serpentariae, L	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half dram		ditto
Tinct. aristolochiae ser-				
pent. E.				
Shells, (oyster shells)	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.		cinnamon w ter
Testae				
—astreorum				
Ostreae edalis				
Sherry, (rhenish wine)				
Vinum, L.				
Vin. album hispanum	2 to 4 ozs.			water or alone
— hisp. rhen-				
arum, D.				
Silver				
Argentum				
Simarouba, (bark and				
wood)				
Simareuba	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs		
Quassia simarouba				
Wing leaved quassiae				
Simarouba infusion				
Infusum simaroubae	1 to 4 oz.	1 dram to half oz.		
Inf. sim. quassiae				
Snake root, see serpen-				
taria	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 drams		water
Soap hard				
Sapo durns				
— alba hispa-	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to half drams		
nicus, D.				
Hard white spanish soap				
Soap soft				
Sapo mollis		externally		
Soap cerate				
Ceratum saponis		ditto		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. flatulent complaints, and colics.		
diuretic, diaphoertic, and stimulant	Given in intermittent and malignant fevers, and exanthematous diseases. Used also as a gargle in putrid sore throat.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
astringent	Given in diarrhoea, &c. and in all cases where carbonate of lime is necessary.		
stimulant	Taken in cases of general debility, in deficiency of vital powers, to exhilarate the spirits and increase the action of the heart and arteries.		
	A white metal, ranking next to gold in value, used in pharmaceutical preparations, from this is obtained the officinal argenti nitas.		
astringent	Taken in diarrhoeas, dysentery, indigestion, and intermittent fevers.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
diaphoertic & stimulant	Intermittent and malignant fevers also as a gargle in sore throats &c.		
attenuating & detergent	Taken for attenuating viscid juices, opens obstructions of the viscera, &c. Taken dissolved in water, to decompose metallic poisons. Applied externally to sprains, bruises, &c.		
	A combination of oil and potass, used in the formation of some ointments.		
discutient	An excellent saturnine application, the soap giving it a proper degree of adhesiveness.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Soap comp. liniment				
Linimentum saponis compositum				
Lin. saponis, D.				
Saponaceum liniment				
Opodeldoc				
Saponaceous balsam				
Balsamum saponaceum				
Tinctura saponis cam- phorata				
Camphorated tincture of soap				
Soap pill with opium				
Pilula saponis cum opio				
— e styrace,	3 to 6 grs.	half to 1 gr.		
— opiatus, E. [D.]				
— thebaicae				
Soap plaster				
Emplastrum saponis				on Linen
Soap tinct. with opium				
Tinctura saponis c opio, E.				
Linimentum sap. c opio		ditto		
Seapliniment with opium				
Linimentum anodynum				
Soda impura, (barilla)				
Soda impura				
— subcarbonas imp.		ditto		
Impure subcarbonate of soda				
Mineral alkali				
Soluble tarter				
Potassae tartras, L,				
Tartris potassae, E.				
Tartaras kali, D.				
Kali tartarisatum				
Tartrate of potash				
Solutio acetatis zincii				
Tinctura acetatis zincii				
Sorrel common, (the leaves)				
Acetosae foliae	1 to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.		in infusion
Rumex acetosa				
Pumiceis acetosa foliae				
Sorrell wood, common				
Acitesella lupula				ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	{ Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant & disentient	This is a pleasant preparation to rub parts affected with rheumatic pains, swellings of the joints, &c. with the addition of one ounce of laudanum to three ounces of this liniment, will be found beneficial in dispersing indurations, and swellings attended with pain, but no acute inflammation.		
sedative	Given in cases where opium is required. Five grains of the pill containing one of opium.		
disentient	Applied to lymphatic and other indolent tumors. It forms an admirable defensive and soft application to surround a fractured limb.		
ditto stimulant and anodyne	Applied to local pains, bruises, &c. to ease the pain and dissolve tumors.		
resemble those of potash Never taken in medicine in an impure state. Employed for making soap, &c.			
aperient	Taken in costive habits, to open the bowels; and is particularly recommended in maniacal and malancholie patients.		
stringant	Inflammation of the eyes, urethra and vagina diluted, in the same proportion as the sulphate of zinc.		
cooling diuretic	Drank in febrile and inflammatory disorders, to quench thirst and promote the uterine discharge,		
ditto	Taste more agreeable than the common sorrell, approaching nearly to lemon, its effects are, refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic, also in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Southernwood, (the leaves)				
Abrotani folia				
Artenisia abrotatum	I scruple to 1 dram		5 to 15 grs,	
Abrotanum mas				ditto
Abrather				
Spanish or blistering fly				
Lytta				
Lytta, L.				
— vesicatoria, E.	externally			
Cantharis, D.				
Meloe vesicatorius				
Cantharides				
Cantharis vesicatoria				
Spanish camomile root				
Pyrethri radix, L				
Anthemis pyrethrum	3 to 10 grs.		1 to 3 grs.	chewed as a masticatory
— pyrethri radix				
Pellitory of spain				
Spanish wine, see sherry wine				
Spearmint				
Mentha viridis	half scruple to 1	5 grs. to half a		
— sativa	dram	scruple		
Spearmint oil				
Oleam mentha viridis	2 to 5 drops	half to 2 drops		on sugar
— sativae				
Spearmint spirit				
Spiritus mentha viridis	2 drams to half oz.	12 drops to half dram		
Sp. menth. sativae				
Spearmint water				
Aqua mentha viridis	2 to 4 oz.	half to 1 oz.		alone
— sativae				
Spearma ceti (cetacium)				
Cetaceum, L.				
Speina ceti, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.		in emulsion
Physeter macrocephalus				
Spirit of aether aromatic				
Spiritus aetheris aromaticus, L.				
Aether sulphuricus aromaticus, E.	half to 2 drams			water
Elixir vitrioli dulce				
Aromatic suphu ic ac aethor with alcohol				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
anthelmintic, stimulating detergent, and sudorific	Taken internally as an anthel- mintic, &c. Applied exter- nally to cutaneous eruptions, and to prevent the hair falling off, in the form of an oint- ment, is supposed to stimulate the whole system, but more particularly the uterus, fre- quently used as a fatus.		
stimulant	Applied to increase the activity of the system, to diminish morbid action, and are useful in all kinds of diseases accom- panied with typhus fever.— Taken internally in the form of tincture, &c. in several cutaneous diseases, rheuma- tic affections. sciatic pains, &c. but ought to be used with much caution.		
stomachic & carminative	Used to promote the salival flux, to evacuate the viscid humours of the head ; to prevent lethar- gic complaints, ease to the toothach, &c.		
ditto ditto	Taken for loss of appetite and continual retching to vomit. It is a perennial plant and grows in England.		
ditto	Loss of appetite, weakness of the stomach, vomiting, &c.		
omachic & carminative	Ditto. - - - - -		
emollient	Weakness of the stomach, desire to vomit, loss of appe- tite, &c.		
stimulating stomachic	Taken in coughs, arising from sharp effusions, and in gene- ral whenever the solids require to be relaxed, is chiefly em- ployed in affections of the lungs, primaeviae, kidneys &c as a softening remedy, mixed with mucilage.		
	Taken for the same disorders as the aromatic elixir of vitriol and by patients, whose sto- machs are too weak to bear that preparation, an excellent compound in debility of the stomach & nervous affections.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Adults.			
Spirit of nitric, or nitrous aether			
Spiritus aetheris nitrici, L. [E. D.			
Spt. aetheris nitrosus	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	water
— nitri dulcis			
Sweet spirits of nitre			
Nitrous ethereal spirit			
Spirit of sulphuric aether			
Spiritus aetheris sulphurici, L.			
Liquor aethereus sulphuricus, D.	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	diss.
Aether sulphuricus cum alcohol, E.			
Spiritus vitrioli dulcis			
Sweet spirits of vitriol			
Spirit of sulphuric aether compound			
Spiritus aetheris sulphurici comp. L.			
Spt. aether vitriolici comp.			
Liquor mineralis anodynus	20 drops to 1 dram	5 to 12 drops	in water twice a day
— aetheris aleosus			
Spiritus aetheris comp.			
Liquor anodynus mineralis hoffmanni			
Hoffmanns anodyne liquor			
Spirits of wine, (rectified)			
Spiritus rectificatus, L.			
— vinous rect. D.			
Alcohol fortis			
Alcohol			
Spirit of wine, (proof)			
Spiritus tenuior, L.			
Spt. vinous ten. D.			
Alcohol dilutum			
Spirit of mindererus			
Liquor of acetate of ammonia			
— ammonia acetatis, L. [D.	2 drams to 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	
Aqua acetatis ammoniae,			
Aqua acetitis ammoniae E			
Spiritus mindereri			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
Febrifuge, diaphoretic and diuretic	Taken in febrile diseases; to quench thirst, expel flatulen- cies, promote the natural se- cretions, & to strengthen the stomach in asthenia, nervous effections, dysuria, and cal- cious complaints.		
antispasmodic, stimulant tonic, diuretic and dia- phoretic.	Taken to promote perspiration and the urinary secretions, to expel flatulencies, to allay spasmodic affections, to pro- cure sleep, in febrile diseases of the typhoid type, in nau- sea, in nervous and apoplectic affections, and in asthma, applied externally as a stim- ulant and rubefacient in pains of the head & teeth, exhibited in debility and weakness of the prima via. Given in hysterical and nervous affections, asthmas, and in most cases of fevers. When medicines are rejected by the stomach, this is of infinite service.		
stimulant	Applied to passive haemor- rhages seldom taken internally, though it exists in the diluted state, in all vinous and spiri- tuous liquors, principally used to dissolve resinous and other medicines.		
ditto	Is about half the strength of rectified: is much employed for preparing tinctures of resinous juices, bark, roots &c		
sudorific	Taken in febrile and inflammatory diseases, to promote diapho- resis, applied externally to bruises, local pains &c. when assisted by a warm regimen, it proves an excellent and powerful sudorific, its action may likewise be determined to the kidneys, by walking about in the cool air.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSSES.	Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sponge			
Spongia, L. (officinalis E.)	externally		
Spruce fir resin			
Frankincense			
Abietis resina			
Pinus abies			
Thus, D.			
Spurge olive or laurel			
Mezereon			
Mezereum			
Daphne mezereum, E.			
Squill, (root)			
Scillae, (radix) L.			
Scilla maritima, E.			
Squilla			
Squill oxymel of			
Oxymel scillae, L. D.			
— scilliticum	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	ditto in cinnamon water
Scillae maritimae sy- rupus, E.			
Squill comp. pill.			
Pilulae scillae compo- sitae, L.	10 to 20 grs.	2 to 5 grs.	twice a day
— scillitiae, E.			
— scillae cum zin- gibere, D.			
Squill syrup			
Syrupas scillae mari- timae, E.	1 to 3 drams	20 drops to 1 dram	in cinnamon water
Squill tincture			
Tinctura scillae	10 to 20 drops	5 to 10 drops	ditto
Squill vinegar			
Acetum scillae, L.			
— mariti- ma, E.	half to 1 & half drams	10 drops to half dram	ditto
Starch, (of wheat)			
Amylum	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Triticum hybernum, L.			
Starch mucilage			
Mucilago amyli, L. E. D.	1 dram to half oz.	20 drps to 1 dram	

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
absorbent	Employed to suck up the discharge from ulcers, to suppress haemorrhages and for dilating wounds, & fistulous ulcers, when applied as a tent. A solid brittle resin brought to us in tears, or masses, of a yellowish color outside, and whitish internally ; it is used in the formation of plasters.		
alterative	Taken for venereal complaints, humours and cutaneous eruptions, scrofula &c. it increases the heat of the body, and quickens the pulse, generally taken in the form of decoction.		
expectorant & diuretic	Taken as an expectorant in chronic coughs, asthma, &c. as a diuretic, (in conjunction with colomel &c.) in dropsies, also in all pulmonic affections excepting, only those of actual or violent inflammation, ulcer and spasm.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
demulcent	Taken in coughs, hoarseness, and inflammatory disorders, used for forming lozenges, also used externally as an absorbent in erysipelas and in the form of clyster, in dysenteries and diarrhoea from irritation of the intestines.		
ditto	Taken in dysentery & diarrhoea arising from irritation of the intestines, frequently used in form of a clyster. *		
X,			

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Stavesacre seed				
Stavisagria semina				
Delphinium staphisagria	3 to 10 grs.	half to 2 gr.		
Pedicularia				
Storax balsam				
Styracis balsamum, L.				
— calamita, D.				
Styrax officinale	half scruple to half dram	5 to 10 grs.		in pills
Storax pill				
Pilulae saponiscum opio				
— e styraee, B.				
— opiatum, E.				
— thebaicae				
Seap pill with opium				
Subacte of lead				
liquor				
Plumbi subacetatis li-				
quor, L.				
Liq. plumb. acetatis				
Vinegar of litharge				
Liq. subacetatis lithar-				
gyri				
Extract of saturn				
Aqua lithargyri acetata				
Goulard extract				
Extractum saturni				
Acetum lithargyri				
Subacetate of lead li-				
quor diluted				
Plumbi subacetatis liq.				
dilatus, L.				
Liq. plumbi acetatis di-				
latus				
— subacetati litharg.				
compositus				
Aqua lithargyri acetati				
composita				
Goulard's water				
Aqua vegito mineralis				
Subacetat of copper, see				
verdigris				
Subborate of soda,				
(borax)				
Soda subberas, L.	half to 2 scruples			sugar or honey
Boras soda, E.				
Borax, D.				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
cathartic and emetic	Seldom or never given internally, on account of its violent action. Used externally for cutaneous eruptions, and to destroy lice and insects, hence by the vulgar it is called louse wort		
	Taken in languor & debility of the nervous system Storax was formerly uscd in catarrhal complaints, coughs, asthmas, obstructions, &c. In the present practice it is almost totally disregarded.		
sedative	Given in all cases where opium is required. Three grains of the pill, contain one of opium.		
resolvent dilated	Never applied without being greatly diluted with distilled water. Used as a resolvent against inflammatory affections.		
resolvent, refrigerant, & sedative	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations, bruises, eruptions, and diseases of the skin.		
detergent	Used as a pigment in the process of dying, and applied externally as a mild detergent in cleansing foul ulcers or other open wounds.		
diuretic & emmenague	A solution of the salt in water is the most powerful dissolvent yet known, of aphthous crusts in the mouth, & fauces of children, and for the same purpose it is often applied in form of powder, mixed up with sugar		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Subborate of soda, honey of			
Mel sodae subboracis	externally		alone
boracis			
Subcarbonate of ammonia [L.			
Ammoniae subcarbonas,			
Carbonas ammoniae, E. D.			
Ammoniae preparata	half scruple to half		
Smelling or pungent salts	dram		
Sal. cornu cervi			
volatilis sal ammoniaci			
Subcarbonate of ammonia liniment			
Linimentum ammoniae subcarbonatis, L.			in syrup
Volatile liniment			
Subcarbonate of ammonia liquor			
Liquor ammoniae subcarbonatis, L.	10 to 15 drops		
Aqua ammoniae, L. P. L 1787.			
Water of ammonia			
Subcarbonate, or carbonate of iron			
Ferri subcarbonas, L.	6 grs. to 1 dram		
Carbonas ferri praecipitatus			
Ferri carbonas			
Subcarbonate of potash, or kali			
Potassae subcarbonas, L.			
Kali subcarbonas, D.			
Carbonas potassae, E.			
Kali preparatum	5 to 15 gro.	1 to 4 grs.	
Salt of tartar			mint water
wormwood			
Subcarbonate of potash, liquor or water			
Liquor potassae subcarbonatis, L.	10 grs. to half dram		twice a day in linseed tea
Aqua subcarbonatis kali, Lixivim tartari [D.			
Aqua kali preparata			
Subcarbonate of lead			
Plumbi subcarbonas, L.			
carbonas, E.			
oxydum album, E.			
subacetas			
russa	externally		

Effects, &c.	DISPENSAS Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or 1. int.
detergent	Mutch employed as a detergent, in aphthae, and ulcers in the mouth, &c.		
attenuant, diaphoretic, & antiseptic	Chiefly employed as a smelling salt, in syncope and hysteria, and in antiseptic lotions. Taken internally it promotes a gentle diaphoresis, and attenuates viscid humours.		
stimulant & rubefacient	Used externally in inflammatory sore throat. Taken internally mixed with syrups, and in catarrh and sore throat.		
ditto	Seldom given internally, unless largely diluted. Taken in asphyxia, &c. Applied externally in the form of gas, to the eyes and nostrils as a stimulant, in cases of torpor, paralysis, rheumatism, syncope, and chronic ophthalmia.		
tonic	An excellant chalybeate, taken in cases of indigestion, weakness, &c.		
diuretic & alkaline	Taken for heartburn, rickets, &c. and in the formation of saline draughts, &c.		
diuretic, stimulant, antacid, and lithontriptic	Taken internally as a lithontriptic and antacid. Applied externally as a stimulant in rickets, gouty swellings, gonorrhœa, and spasmodic affections, and as a caustic, to destroy the poison of vipers, &c.		
	Used in pharmacy in the composition of ointments, &c. also, employed medicinally in form of powder, to children whose skin is fretted; it should be used cautiously, as many complaints of the bowels of children originate from its absorption.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Preper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Subearbonate of soda				
Sodae subcarbonas, L.				
— carbonas, E. D.				
Natron preparatum, D.	10 to 20 grs.			
Sal sodae				twice a day
Alcali minerale aeratum				
Subcarbonate of soda dried				
Soda subcarbonas exsicata, L.	5 to 15 grs.			
Carbonas sodae siccatum, E.				
Submuriate of quicksilver ammoniated				
Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum, D.				
Hydrarg. precipitatum album, L.		externally		
White precipitated quicksilver				
Mercurius cosmeticus				
Calx hyd. album				
Submur. of quicks. com. ointment				
— hyd. ammon. unguentum	ditta			
Ung. e mercurio praeci.				
Submuriate of quicksilver				
Hyd. submurias, L. E.				
— submur. sublimatum, D.				
Aquila alba				
Calomelas				
Mercurius dulcis sublimatus	1 to 12 grs.	half to 1 gr.		in pill twice a day
Pnacea mercur.				
Calomel				
Chlorine of mercury				
Submuriate of quicksilver comp. pill				
Pilulae hyd. submuri. compositae, L.	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.		twice a day
— hyd. submuriatis				
Phemmeis pill				
Subnitrate of quicksilver ointment				
Ointment of nitric oxyd of quicksilver				
Ung. hyd. nitric oxid, L.	externally			by means of an hair pencil
— [D.]				
— subnitratis hyd.				
— oxidi hyd. rubri, E.				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pint	Per Ounce
antacid	Recommended in calculous com- plaints, and affections of the urinary organs, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. This is the same pre- paration as the above deprived of its water of chrySTALLIZATION by heat.		
	Used for the formation of oint- ments, &c. as an application in some cutaneous affections.		
	Applied in obstinate cutaneous affections, to destroy vermin in the head, to assist in the removal of scald head, vene- real ulcers of children, &c.		
alterative, purgative, & anthelmintic	Taken in all cases where mercu- rials are proper. In venereal diseases, foul ulcers, obstruc- tions and chronic inflammations of the viscera. Taken in doses of five grains, it acts as a purgative. One grain mixed with sugar is blown into the eyes, to remove specks from the cornea.		
alterative & diaphoretic	Given in scrofula and chronic eruptions, pains of the vene- real or rheumatic kind, can- cerous and scirrhous affecti ons and chronic ophthalmia.		
stimulant	Applied to ill conditioned ulcers, in ophthalmias which appears after small pox, measles, and eruptive diseases of the hairy scalp. In inflammation accom- panied with specks, and in inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Subsulphate of quicksilver, yellow [L. Hyd. subsulphas flavus, Oxydum hyd. sulphuricum, D. [vus			
Mercurius emeticus fla-	2 to 6 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly
Terpeth mineral			
Sulphuric oxyd of quicksilver			
Yellow emetic mercury			
Succinic acid			
Acidum succinicum			
Salt or acid of amber			
Suet mutton			
Sevum ovillum, D.			
Ovis aretis adepis, E.			
Sugar, (moist sugar)			
Saccharum			
— rubrum			
— non purifica-			
tum			
Sugar of lead			
Superacetate of lead, L.			
Plumbi superacetas			
Cerussa acetata			
Saccharum saturni			
Acetas plumbi			
Sulphate of alumine, see alum			
Sulphate of baryta			
Barytis sulphas			
Barytes			
Terra ponderosa vitri-			
olata			
Baroselenite			
Sulphate of copper			
Cupri sulphas			
Cuprum vitriolatum			
Vitriolum ceruleum			
— romanus			
Blue vitriol, blue stone			
Roman vitriol			
Sulphate of copper com-			
pound solution			
Solutio cupri sulphatis			
composita			
Aqua styptica			
Sulphate of iron			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.			
Ferrum vitriolatum			
Sal martis			
— sal chalybis			
Green vitriol			
Vitriolum viride			
Copperas			
	1 to 10 grs.		
		externally	
	1 to 3 grs.		in pills

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
emetic	For its properties, see mercury yellow emetic.		
	Never used as a medicine.		
	Used for forming ointments, &c.		
escharotic	Applied to spongy and unhealthy granulations, chiefly used as a condiment.		
	Used as a styptic in haemor- rhagies, profuse colliquative sweats, seminal fluxes, the fluor albus, &c. Externally employed in the passive op- thalmia, in superficial inflam- mations, &c. also to check the expectoration and colli- quative discharges in phthisis		
	Pure barytes is a deadly poison to animals.		
emetic, eschraotic, and styptic	Used externally as an escharotic for destroying warts, callous edges, and fungous exres- cences, and as a styptic to bleeding surfaces. Taken internally it operates as a powerful emetic.		
styptic	Used as a styptic to stop bleed- ing at the nose, &c.		
tonic	Given in small doses as an an- thelmintic, tonic, and astring- ent, in larger doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach, &c.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.		
S. Iphate of iron dried				
Ferri sulphas exsicatus				
L.				
Colcothor of vitriol				
Sulphate of kali or potash				
Potassae sulphas, L. E.				
Sulphas kali, D.				
Kali vitriolatum	1 scruple to half oz.			
Vitriolated tartar				
Sal polychrest				
Sulphas potassa cum sulphure				
Sulphate of magnesia				
Magnesiae sulphas, L.				
purificata				
vitriolata	half to 2 drams	1 dram to half oz.		water
Sal catharticus amarus				
Epsom salts				
Bitter purging salts				
Sulphate of potass with sulphur, see sulphate of kali or potash				
Sulphate of soda				
Sodae sulphas, L.				
Natron vitriolatum	half to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.		ditto
Glauber salts				
Sulphate of zinc				
Zinc sulphas, L. E. D.				
Zineum vitriolatum	quarter to 30 grs.			
Sal vitrioli				
Chalcanthum album				
Sulphate of zinc liquor				water
Zinci sulphatis solutio				
Aqua vitriolica				
Sulphur brown antimoniated				
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony				
Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum				
Ant. sulphur preecip. E.	2 to 5 grs.	half to 1 grain		in pills
Sulphur antimoniatum fuscum, D.				
Sulp. antimonii auratum				
Kermes minerale				
Golden sulphuret of antimony				

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	1st Part or Pound.
	This is nothing more than the above deprived of its water of crystallization by means of heat		
aperient, diuretic, and deobstruent	Taken in the doses prescribed, its effects are to open the bowels; in smaller doses it keeps the bowels gently aperient. Administered in a great variety of diseases, as suppression of the lochia, fevers, scrotal dropsies, milk tumors, &c.		
ditto	A mild and gentle purgative, operating with ease & safety. Principally used for preparing carbonate of magnesia.		
ditto	Given as directed it acts as a sufficient purgative; in smaller doses its action is that of an aperient and diuretic		
tonic, emetic, & styptic	Operates instantly as an emetic, therefore is given in cases of poison; in smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally as a styptic, in haemorrhages, gonorrhœa, & to cure external inflammations, arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
styptic	Applied in this form in gonorrhœa, and chronic ophthalmia.		

alterative & deobstruent Cutaneous diseases, &c.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphur ointment			
Unguentum sulphuris, E	externally		
Ung. antiporicum			
Sulphur oint. comp.			
Ung. sulphuris compo. sitnm	ditto		
Sulphur precipitated			
—praeципитatum, L	1 scruple to 1 dram		
La. sulphur			
Milk of sulphur			
Sulphur sublimed			
—sublimatum	ditto		
Sulphuris flores			
Flowers of sulphur			
Sulphur sublimed wash'd			
Washed sulphur, L.			
Sulphur lotum, L.			
— sublimatum lo- tum, D.	ditto		
Washed flowers of sul- phur			
Saturated oil			
Oleum sulphuratum, L			
Balsamum sulphuris ca- rassam	10 to 40 drops		
Balsam of sulphur			
Sulphuret of antimony			
Antimonii sulphuretum, L. [E. D.]	10 grs. to 2 drams		
Sulphuretum antimonii,			
Sulphuret of antimony prepared			
Antimonii sulphuretum - preparatum	5 to 20 grs.		
Antimonium preparatum			in a bolus, honey or jelly

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	Is considered a specific in psora, the body should be well rub- bed with it every night, and sulphur taken internally dur- ing the use of it.		
Ditto.	• • • • •		
stimulant, sudorific, and aperient	Given in cutaneous diseases, stimulant, sudorific, and in rheumatic pains, flying gout, atropha, rickets, coughs as hma, disorders of the breast and lungs, but particularly chronic catarrhs: and in conjunction with a cooling laxative, in haemorrhoidal af- fections. It claims no supe- riority over sublimed sulphur, save its delicate color.		
ditto	Ditto. • • • • •		
ditto	Ditto. • • • • •		
stimulant	Taken in coughs, asthmas, con- sumptions, and other disorders of the breast and lungs: ex- ternally, to cleanse and heal foul ulcers.		
it produces perspiration and in large doses, nau- sea and vomiting	Taken internally for chronic cutaneous eruptions, it has also been given in gouty and rheumatic affections, its chief use is for preparing other antimoni-l remedies, also used by the Turkish ladies, for staining the eye lashes black, which softens the appearance of the eye.		
sudorific and cathartic	Given in scrofula, glandular obstructions, cutaneous dis- eases and chronic rheuma- tism: it is proper to evacuate the primae viae, prior to its being taken, and then combined with some ab- sorbent earth it is inert, unless it meets with acid in the sto- mach, in which case it usually operates either as a diaphore- tic or mild cathartie.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphur et of antimony precipitated			
Antimonii sulphuretam praecipitatum			
Sulphur antimonii praecipitatum, E. [tum — antimonii a rame — ditto fuscum	1 to 5 grs.		in pill, honey, or the like, twice a day
Brown antimoniated sul- phur, D.			
Golden sulphuret of au- timony			
Kermes mineral			
Sulphuret of ammonia water			
Aqua ammoniae sulphu- reti, D.			
Sulphuret of iron			
Ferri sulphuretum, D.			
Sulphuret of kali or potash			
Potassae sulphuretum, L.	5 to 10 grs.		
Kali sulphuretum, D.		3 to 4 grs.	several times a day, in cancer, and combined with soap as pills, for coughs, &c.
Hepar sulphuris			
Liver of sulphur			
Sulphuret of kali or pot- ash liquor			
Potassae sulphuret liq.	20 drops to 1 and		
Kali sulphuret aquat., D.	half drams, inter- nally and exter- nally as a lotion,		
Aqua hepari sulphuris			taken twice a day
Liquid hepar, or liquid liver of sulphur			used several times externally
Sulphuret of quicksilver black			
Hydargyri sulphureti nigrum { p. m.	15 grs. to half dram	5 to 10 grs.	in honey twice a day
Hydargyrum cum sul-			
Æthiops mineralis			
Sulphuret of quicksilve- red			
Hydargyri sulphuretum rubrum	10 grs. to half dram		
Factitious cinnabar			
Vermilion			
Cinnabar in flowers			fumigation, also in- haling the vapours, or taken internall in an electuary or bolus.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
emetic, alterative, deobstruent, detergent, sudorific, and expectorant	In cutaneous diseases, as an alterative and sudorific, it is in high estimation and given in diseases of the skin and glands, joined with calomel it is one of the most powerful and penetrating alteratives we are in possession of, in herpetic and other eruptions: it was formerly much employed in asthma and catarrhal affections.		
	Formerly known by the name of fuming liquor of boyle.		
expectorant & diaphoretic	Taken as an antidote against metallic poison, as arsonsical, saturnine, and mercurial; to check excessive salivations from mercury, and in cutaneous affections, &c. Frequently given in chronic asthma and chronic cough, and has been found useful in arthritic, rheumatic, and herpetic affections, and in combination with conii, as a palliative in cancerous cases, also employed in France for the cure of scabies in the form of ointment, one part sulphur, sixteen of soap, and thirty two of oil.		
does not differ in its effects from the solid sulphuret of potash	Used externally in tinea, vapitis, psora, & herpetic eruptions		
alterative & anthelmintic	Given in glandular swellings, cutaneous diseases, scald head &c. The mercury in this form is deprived of its salivating power, and may be taken with safety by all ages and constitutions.		
alterative & deobstruent	Used in fumigations against venereal ulcers in the nose and throat, in fungi excrescences, and ulcers, about the pudendum and anus in women; though it is apt to induce a ptyalism rapidly, and great debility, as as great a quantity of mercury should be introduced into the system by intumion as if no fumigation had been employed, to secure the constitution against a relapse		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 ears.		
Sulphuric acid				
Acidum sulphuricum, L.				
—vitriolicum		externally		diluted in water
Oil of vitriol				
Spiritus vitrioli fortis				
Sulphuric acid diluted				
Acidum sulphuricum di- luteum				several times a day
Acid. vitriolicum dilu- tum	10 to 30 drops			with infusion of bark,
Spirits vitrioli teneic				vegetable bitters, or infusion of roses.
Sulphuric acid aromatic				
Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum		ditto		ditto
Elixir vitrioli acidum — of vitriol				
Sulphuric aether				
Æther sulphuricus				
Liquor aethereus sulphi- ricus	20 drops to 2 dram	5 to 15 drops		water
Sulphuric aethereal liq.				
Vitriolic aether				
Æther vitriolicus				
Æther	ditto	ditto		ditto
Æther rectificatus				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pint or Per Ounce.	Pound.
tonic, astringent, and antiseptic	Not taken internally unless pro- perly diluted. Applied ex- ternally in psora, united with 16 times its weight of lard		
tonic, antiseptic, and re- frigerant	Given in weakness and relaxa- tion of the stomach and decay of constitution, particularly in those which proceed from irregularities, accompanied with slow febrile symptoms, or which follow the suppres- sion in intermittents and low typhoid fevers, deypeptic af- fections, diabetes, conva- lescencies, cutaneous eru- ptions, it restrains colliqua- tive sweats, useful adjunct to gargles in cynanche, &c.		
ditto	Given where the stomach is too weak to bear the acidity of the above preparation, taken in the same cases, also to check salivation, and as a re- frigerant, it is of certain beni- fit in passive haemorrhages, from whatever part they arise, also in violent uterine haemor- rhages, to the extent of one ounce in twenty-four hours.		
antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant	Taken internally in hooping- cough, hysterical cases, asth- ma, nausea, febrile diseases of the typhoid type, soporosa, and apoplectic affections.— Externally for headach, tooth- ach, &c.		
ditto	ditto, also used in cases of spasms cardialgia, enteralgia, spasmodic asthma, nervous fevers & diseases, especially tetanic affections, palsy and if it be dropped on any part of the body exposed freely to the air, its rapid evaporation pro- duces an intense degree of cold ; in this way it has fre- quently contributed to the re- duction of the intestine in cases of strangulated hernia.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Sulphuric aether with alcohol				
Spirits of sulphuric aether. D.				
Aetheris sulphuric spiritus. L.				
Aether sulphuricus cum alcohol	1 to 3 drams	10 to 20 drops		water
Spiritus vitrioli dulcis				
Sweet spirit of vitriol				
Spiritus aether vitriolici				
Liquor aetheris sulphurici				
Sulphuric aether with alcohol aromatic				
Aromatic spirits of aether. L. { L.	half to 2 drams	5 to 15 drops		dilute
Spt. aetheris aromaticus				
Aether sulphuricus cum alcohol aromaticus				
Elixir vitrioli dulce				
Sulphuric aether comp. spirit				
Spiritus aetheris sulphuric compositus, L				
Spt. aetheris vitriolici comp. E.	30 drops to 2 drams	5 to 7 drops		dilute twice a day
Spiritus aetheris vitriol comp. situs				
Liquor anodynus mineralis hoffmani				
Hoffman's anodyne lqqr.				
Sunrach leaves, see toxicodendron, or poison oak leaves	half gr. gradually increased to 4 grs			two or three times a day in honey
Rhus toxicodendron				
Superacetate or acetate of lead				
Plumbi superacetas, L.				
Cerussa acetata	half grain			
Saccharum saturni				
Acetas vel acetis plumbi				
Sugar of lead				
				in pill with crumb of bread and a proportion of opium

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
diaphoretic, antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant	Taken to promote perspiration and the urinary secretions ; to expel flatuencies, to allay spasmodic affections, to procure sleep ; in febrile diseases.		
tonic	Applied externally as a stimulant and rubefacient in pains of the head and teeth ; is much less active than aether a useful gargle for slight inflammation of the fauces : is prepared from one dram of this spirit, to which add barley water six oz. & an half oz. syrup of marsh mallow.		
antihysteretic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and analgesic	Taken for the same diseases as the aromatic elixir of vitriol, and by patients whose stomachs are too weak to bear the acidity of that preparation ; the aromatics rendering it a little more grateful.		
stimulant & narcotic	Given in nervous and hysterical affections, asthma, &c. is an useful addition to tincture of opium, when given with the intention of procuring sleep, and often prevents the opium from exciting nausea which it is apt to produce in some habits.		
astringent and sedative	In paralysis, they excite a sense of heat and pricking, and irregular twitchings in the affected limbs ; advantage has also been found in herpetic eruptions, also useful in the form of tincture, in cramp of the stomach.		
	Used as a styptic in haemorrhages, profuse colligative sweats, seminal fluxes, fluor albus, &c. Externally employed in the passive ophthalmia, in superficial inflammations, &c. as a collyrium or lotion, the proportions may be from 10 grs to 20 of the salt in 8 ozs. of distilled water, the addition of a small quantity of distilled vinegar is necessary to prevent decomposition when a distilled water is not employed.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.	
		Children, from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Superacetate of lead cerate			
Ceratum plumbi super- acetas, L.			
Ung. acetatas plumbi, D	externally		
Ung. cerussae acetatae			
Ung. saturninum			
Ceratum plumbi acetatis			
Supercarbonate of pot- ash liquor			
Aqua supercarbonatis potassae, E.	4 ozs. to half lb.		3 or 4 times a day
Water of supercarbonate of potash			
Supercarbonate of soda liquor			
Sodæ supercarbonatis aqua, E.	ditto		ditto
Water of supercarbono- nate of soda			
Supernitrate of quicks. oint.			
Oint. of nitrate of quicks. L.	2 to 5 grs.		
Ung. hydrargyri nitratus			
—supernitratis hyd. D			
—nitratis hyd. fortius			
—citrinum [E.]			
Strong nitrated quicks. oint. [F.]			
Citrine ointment			
Supersulphate of potash			
Potassæ supersulphas			
Sal enixum			
Tartarum vitriolatum acidus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
refrigerant	Used as a cooling cerate for burns, excoriations, and other inflamed sores.		
djuretic, tonic, antacid, and lithontriptic	Given in calculous complaints, particularly where the stone consists of uric acid or urate of ammonia. It is the best preparation of potash it being the only form in which it can be exhibited in sufficient doses. Beneficial in dyspepsia and gout.		
ditto, and is milder and pleasanter than that prepared with carbonate of potash	Calculus complaints. It is more agreeable, and may be taken in larger quantities without affecting the stomach than any other preparation of soda; half a pint of it poured on two table-spoons full of lemon juice, sweetened with a little sugar, forms an excellent and very agreeable effervescent draught, and the same quantity pounded on 2 ozs. of boiling milk, forms an excellent substitute for asses milk.		
stimulant & detergent	Used in obstinate cutaneous affections and when moderately diluted with lard, in herpes tinea, capitis, psorophthalmia excoriations and ulcerations of the tarsi, and in all inflammations of the eyes, attended by eruptive disorders of the hairy scalp, in the purulent ophthalmia of children, producing ectropium, it is applied by taking a little on the finger, liquefying it by the fire or the flame of a candle and applying it along the inner part of the eyelids.		
	Prepared from the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, as a remedy its efficacy is as yet unknown.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c
Supertartrate of potash Potassae supertartras, L. —supertartaris, E.				
Tartari crystalli, D. Cremor tartari Tartarum purificatum Cream or crystals of tartar	I dram to 1 oz.	I scruple to 2 drams		in the form of elec- tuary or in water
Purified tartar				
Sweet fennel, seed or root, (fennel) Faeniculum Anethum faeniculum, E.				
Faeniculum dulce se- mina, D. Faeniculi semina Seed and root of sweet fennel.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half dram		in spirit, infusion, or bruised
Sweet flag, (calamus) Calamus Acorus calamus, E., Acorus Calamus aromaticus ra- dix	half scruple to 1 substance down- dered			or in infusion from 6 drams in a pint of boil- ing water, to a capfull 3 times a day
Sweet marjoram, (plant) Majorana, D. Origanum majorana ditto ditto herba				
Sweet spirits of nitre Nitric spirits of aether, L.				
Spiritus aetheris nitrici vel nitrosi, D. [D. —aethereus nitrosus, —aetheris nitrosi, E. —nitri dulcis	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops		in a cupfull of water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PR	
		Per Ounce,	Per lb
cooling aperient and diuretic	Much used in dropsy particularly ascites: taken from half an ounce to an ounce, it proves a gentle laxative, in smaller doses, and in solution a pow- erful diuretic, it may be ad- vantageously united with squill, its use should be fol- lowed by preparations of iron & other tonics, as a refrigerant dissolved in water and the solution sweetened with sugar it is a pleasant beverage in febrile diseases.		
resolvent, carminative diuretic, and stomachic	Taken in flatulent colics, &c. It has an aromatic smell and warm pungent taste it is not superior to anise seed and caraway.		
tonic and aromatic	The fresh root candied is taken as a preservative against epi- demic diseases. It has been successfully employed in in- termittent fever, even after bark had failed; is a useful addition to other bitters and stomachic infusions, in cases of dyspepsia, when ve- rtigo is one of the symptoms. It is a perennial plant and grows in England; its taste and smell is warm and pungent, it is scarcely used except as a culinary herb, or as an adjunct to cephalic snuffs, to which however it adds no efficacy, it is cut for medicinal use when it begins to flower, in July.		
tonic and erthine	Taken in febrile diseases, to quench thirst, expel flatulen- cies promote the natural secre- tions, and to strengthen the stomach; in large doses it acts as a gentle stimulant to the stomach, relieving nau- sea, and also determines to the kidneys, increasing the flow of urine, on which ac- count it is often advantage- ously prescribed as an auxi- liary to other diuretics in dropsical complaints.		
refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic, & antispasmodic			

EDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
wietenia				
S bark				
febrifugae cor-				
ten				
Bark mahogany tree				
of febrifuge swie-				
tenia				
		1 scruple to half a dram	5 to 10 grs.	water
Syrian herb mastich				
Marum syriacum, D.				
Tearium marum				
Marum germander				
Mari syriachi herba				
Syrup common or simple				
Syrupus, L. D.				
simplex, E.				
sacchari				
T				
amarind pulp of the				
pod				
Tamarindi fructus vel		2 drams to 2 ozs.	half to 2 drams	alone or in infusion
pulpa				
Tamarindus indica fruc-				
tus, E.				
Tamarindi londitus				
Preserved tamarinds				
Tamarind infusion with				
senna				
Infusum tamarindi cum		1 to 3 ozs.	2 to 6 drams	
senna				
— sennae cum tama-				
rindi [E.				
— compositum,				
— cum tamarindi				
Tansey common				
Tanacetum				
vulgare, E.		1 scruple to 1 dram		in infusion twice a day
Tanaceti vulgaris flores				
et folia				
Tar, (a prepared liquid				
empyreumatic resin)				
Pix liquida, L. D. E.				
Pini sylvestris				
Scotch fir or wild pine			externally	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
astringent and tonic	Said to coincide nearly with peruvian bark and may sometimes be substituted for it it is used in India for the cure of intermittents with considerable advantage ; efficacious in most diseases where cinchona bark is serviceable.		
useful eruptive	A small shrubby plant with an aromatic bitterish taste, and pungent smell, is a useful erubine, and as it possesses no narcotic property it is in some cases preferable to tobacco, it is generally a component in sternutatory powders.		
to render nauseous drugs, and active remedies more palatable	A saturated solution of sugar in water, when properly prepared should be inodorous sweat, thickish nearly colorless & perfectly transparent, should be preserved in a place the temperature of which never exceeds 55°.		
laxative, antiseptic and refrigerant	Taken as a gentle laxative to allow immoderate heat, and abate thirst, in various inflammatory complaints and for correcting putrid disorders, particularly of a bilious kind.		
ditto	More adapted for light stomachs than the simple infusion, the nauseous taste being covered with the sugar and acid of the tamarinds.		
antihysteric, anthelmintic and diuretic	Taken in hysterical disorders particularly those arising from deficiency or suppression, of the uterine purgations, it was formerly regarded as a powerful remedy in intermittents dropsy. An infusion of the whole herb, in boiling water has been highly extolled as a preventive of the return of gout, as an anthelmintic for expelling tumbrii.		
	Applied externally in tinea capitis & cutaneous affections also found beneficial in por- rigo : scutulata foul ulcers &c.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSSES.	Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Tar - i - ment Ung. picis liquidae, L. — picis, D.	ditto		as ointment
Tar water Aqua picis liquidae, L. — picis, D.	1 pint to 2		twice a day
Tartar argol Impure supertartrite of potash			
Potassae supertartaris impures, E.	2 drams to 1 oz.		in water
Tartarum, L.			
Crude tartar			
Tartar antimoniated or emetic			
Antimonium tartariza- tum, L.	1 to 5 grs.		dissolved in warm water
Tartarum antimoniatum,			
Tartar emetic			
Tartrite of antimony			
Tartar cream or crystals of			
Supertartrate of potash			
Potassae supertartras, L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Tartari crystalli			
Cremor tartari			
Tartarum purificatum			
Purified tartar			
Tartar of iron			
Tartarized iron	10 to 30 grs.		in a bolus
Ferrum tartarizatum			
Tartarum ferri			
Tartarized antimony			
Antimonium tartariza- tum, L. [D.]			
Tartarum antimoniatum,			
Antimonii tartris, E.	1 to 3 grs.		dissolved in warm water
Tartarus emeticus			
Emetic tartar			
Antimonii et potassae tartras			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	DRY AND LIQUID	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
Ditto also to some kind of irri- table sores &c.			

diuretic, stimulant and sudorific Its action is that of increasing the discharge both by the skin and kidneys and of raising the pulse, its operation requires to be aided by bodily exercise useful in scurvy and some cutaneous diseases.

acropoetic aperient and diuretic Given in dropsy, abdominal physconia, inflammatory and bilious fevers, dyspepsia from fat or rancid substances, bilious diarrhoea and cholic haemorrhoids and obstipation.

diaphoretic, emetic and expectorant Taken as an emetic in the beginning of fevers, and febrile diseases, in chineough and when the stomach is to be quickly evacuated, taken as a diaphoretic and expectorant in the doses of a sixteenth to a quarter of a grain, a small dose has been known to prove fatal to children. a safe emetic antin. tart. 3 grs. aq. distil. 4 oz. dose 1 table spoonful every quartar of an hour, untill it vomits.

cooling aperient and Tonic Taken in dropsy.—In the doses of half an ounce it prove a gentle laxative, in smaller doses, and in solution, a powerful diuretic.

A very elegant and useful compound and will in many cases take effect where other preparations of steel has failed.

diaphoretic, emetic & expēctorant Taken as an emetic in the beginning of fevers and febrile disorders. in chineough, and when the stomach is to be quickly evacuated, in doses of an eighth to a quarter of a grain, it acts as a diaphoretic, and in still smaller doses, a powerful expectorant.

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Tartarized antimony li- quor of				
Antimonii tartarizati li- quor, L.				
Vinum antim. tartarizat	30 drops to 1 ozs.			
Vin. tartritis antimonii,				
Antimonial wine				
Solution of tartrite of antimony				
Tartarized kali or potash				
Tartrite of potash, L.				
Potassae tartræ, L.				
Tartris potassæ, E.	2 drams to 1 ozs.	half to 1 dram	peppermint water	
Tartaras kali, D.				
Kali tartarizatum				
Soluble tartar				
Tartrate of potash				
Tartarized natron or soda				
Soda tartarizata, L.				
Tartris potassæ et soda, E. [D.]	half to 1 & half ozs.	1 dram to half ozs.	in water	
Tartaras kali et sodae,				
Natron-vel soda tarta- rizatum				
Rochelle salts, or sel de seignette				
Tartrate of soda or pot- ash				
Tartrate of kali or pot- ash, see tartarized kali or potash				
Tartrate of soda or pot- ash, see tartarized natron or soda				
Tartrite of antimony. see tartarized anti- mony				
Tartrite of kali or pot- ash, see tartarized kali or potash				
Tartrite of natron or so- da, see tartarized na- tron or soda				
Thorn apple, (plant)				
Stramonium, D.	1 to 5 grs.			
Datura stramonium, E.				
Tin Stannum, L. D.		1 scruple to 1 dram		in Honey

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto.		
aperient	Taken in costive habits, and is particularly recommended in maniacal and melancholic patients.		
aperient	Given in cases of costiveness, and to open the bowels, it acts in the same manner as the sulphate of soda.		
narcotic	Taken in cases of mania, melancholy convulsive and epileptic affections, used ex- ternally in the form of an ointment in inflammation and haemorrhoids, & to soften hard tumours &c.		
anthelmintic	Taken in cases of worms, par- ticularly the taenia.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, frogs 2 to 4 years.	
Tinctura sacra			
Wine of aloes, L. D.			
Vinum aloes, L. D.	half to 1 oz.		
— aloes socotrinae, I			
Tinctura thebaica			
Tincture of opium, L. E. D.			
Tinctura opii, L. E. D.	20 to 40 drops.	5 to 10 drops	
Laudanum liquidum			
Tobacco leaves			
Tabaci folia	half to 5 grs.		
Nicotiana tabacum, E.			
Virginian tobacco			
Nicotiana D.			
Tobacco infusion			
Infusum tabaci, L.	} half to 1 & half oz.		
Tobacco wine			
Vinum tabaci	half to 1 & half drams		
Tobacco extract			
Nicotiana extract	2 to 4 grs.	half to 1 gr.	pill twice a day
Tolo syrup			
Syrupus totutanus, L.			
Syr totuiseirae balsam, E	1 to 3 drams.		
Syrup of balsam,			
Touchwood boletus			
Agaric			
Agaricus			
Boletas igniarius, E.			
Toxicodendron or su m cp			
Toxicodrendron			
Rhus toxicodendron	half to 2 grs.		2 or 3 times a day
Trailing poison oak			
Tragacanth gum			
Tragacantha gummi, L.			
Astraguli tragacanthae gum [gum]	10 grs. to 1 dram		
Goats thorn milk vetch			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pint or Per Ounce.	Per Pound.
purgative	Taken as a cathartic & stimulus in languid phlegmatic habits, to cleanse the primæ viae, and stimulate the solids.		
sedative	A useful form for exhibiting opium, the properties of which will be seen by referring to.		
errhine	Snuffed up the nostrils in a state of powder, proves an excellent errhine, and sternutary, the dried leaves chewed promote saliva and is of service in tooth-ach, it is capable of pro- ducing deleterious effects and often proves cathartic and emetic, and occasions intole- rable cardinalgia, anxiety and vertigo.		
diuretic	Recommended by Dr. Fowler, in cases of dropsy and dy- suria, and externally in psora- tina, and other cutaneous diseases.		
ditto	Ditto.		
anodyne	Hooping cough, &c.		
	Given in asthmas, coughs, &c.		
stypfic	Applied to veneous and arterial haemorrhagies.		
laxative	Given in paralytic affections.		
	Employed in pharmacy for for- ming troches, and rendering tough cohesive substances pulverizable.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Tragacanth mucilage			
Mucilago tragacanthae gummi, D.			
astragali tra- gacanthae, E.			
Tragacanth comp. powd.			
Polv. tragacanthae com- positus, L.	half to 3 drams		
Traumatic balsam			
Compound tincture of benzoin, L. [L.			
Tinctura benzoini comp.			
Tinctura benzoës comp. D.	half scruple to half dram		
Balsamum traumaticum			
Friar's balsam			
Treacle or molasses			
Succhari rubri syrpus, D.			
Saccharum non purifi- catum	1 dram to half oz.		
Troches or lozenges of chalk			
Trochisci carbonatis cal- cis, E.	ditto		dissolved in the mouth
Trochisci cretae			
Chalk lozenges			
Troches of liquorice			
Trochisci glycyrrhizae glabrae	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	ditto
Liquorice lozenges			
Troches of liquorice with opium			
Troch. glycyrrhizae gla- brae cum opio	1 dram to half oz.		ditto, during the day
Liquorice lozenges with opium			
Troches of gum or gum lozenges	ad libitum		dissolved in the mouth
Trochisci gummosi			
Troches of nitre [sae			
Trochisci nitratis potas- Nitre or nitrate of pot- ash lozenges	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto, 3 times a day
Turner's cerate			
Calamine cerate, L.			
Ceratum calamini, L,			
Cer. carbonatis zinci impuri, E.			
Ung. calaminaris, D.			
Cerate of impure car- bonate of zinc	externally		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

for the skin
emollient

Taken in hectic cases tickling coughs, stranguary, some kind of alvine fluxes, and other disorders proceeding from a thin acrimonious state of the excreted fluids, or an abrasion of the mucus of the intestines.

Taken internally for warming & strengthening the stomach, in asthmas &c. used externally for healing wounds and ulcers discussing colds, humours, allaying gouty, & rheumatic pains, &c.

Only used in domestic purposes

Taken for acidity of the stomach, particularly when accompanied with diarraea.

Taken in coughs and some stomach complaints.

An excellent medicine to allay the tickling & irritation, in the fancies which produce coughing.

peectoral

Taken to allay the tickling in the throat which occasions coughing.

attenuating

Taken to diminish the heat of the body and frequency of pulse,

An excellent epulotic recommended in cutaneous ulcerations and excoriations.

MEDICINES.	ADULTS.	DOSES.	proper vehicle, &c
		children from 2 to 4 years.	
Turpentine liniment			
Lignum terebinthina		externally	
Turpentine rectified oil of			
Oleum terebinthinae rec- tificateum, L.	10 drops to half dram		in honey
— volatile piniper- xissimum			
Turpentine chian or chio			
Terebinthina chia, L.			
Pistacia terebinthus	1 scruple to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ half dram		ditto
Chian or cypress tur- pentine			
Turpentine common			
Terebinthina vulgaris, L. D.	1 scruple to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ half dram		ditto
Pinus sylvestris			
Turpentine venice			
Terebinthina veneta, D.			
Pini laricis resina li- quida, E.	ditto		ditto
Liquid resin of the white fir			
Tutty			
Tutia, D. [E.]			in collumia
Oxydum zinci impurum,			
Impure oxide of zinc			
Tutty prepared			
Tutia praeparata, D.			
Oxydum zinci impurum pra-p. E.	externally		ditto
Prepared impure oxide of zinc			
Tutty ointment			
Ung. tutiae, D.			
— oxydum zinci im- purum, E.	ditto		
Oint. of impure oxide of zinc			
Turpeth mineral, yellow emetick mercury			
Hyd. oxydum sulphuri- cum			
— subsulphas flavus			
Mercurius emeticus flavus			
Turpethum minrale, see hyd. subsulphas flavus			
Valerian, (the root)			
Valerianae radix, L. D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
— officinalis			
Valerian extract			
Extractum valerianae	10 to 20 grs.		in pills

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
stimulant, diuretic and sudorific	In small doses it acts as a sudorific and diuretic given in larger doses in sciatica and lumbago and in cases of the tape worm. Externally it is used as a discutient in indolent tumours; as a stimulus in paralysis of the extremities, and in bruises; and as a styptic & antispasmodic when applied warm to the bleeding mouths of the vessels.		
ditto	Given principally in gleets and fluor albus, it acts on the bowels and urine. Given to the extent of half an ounce to an ounce, in clysters.		
ditto	Chiefly used for the distillation of the essential oil, and in ointments.		
ditto	Agrees in its effects with the other turpentines		
ophthalmia	Used in cases of ophthalmia.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
antihysteric	Taken in hysterical and nervous disorders, and particularly in epilepsy proceeding from debility of the nervous system, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c,
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Valerian infusion	2 to 6 oz.		
Infusum valerianaee			
Valerian tincture	1 to 2 drams		in water
Tinctura valerianaee, L.			
Valerian ammoniated tinct.			
Tinct. valerianaee am- moniata, L.	half to 1 dram		ditto
— valer. volatilis			
Venice turpentine			
Terebinthina veneta, D.			
Pini laricis resina li- quida, E.	1 to 1 & half dram		
Liquid resin of the white larch			
Verdigris			
Aerugo, L.			
Subacetis cupri, E.	externally		
Impure subacetate of copper			
Verdigris liniment			
Linimentum aeruginis			
Oxymel aeruginis			
— of verdigris	ditto		
Mel aegyptiaoum			
Aegyptian honey			
Verdigris ointment			
Ung. aeruginis [E.]			
— subacetatis cupri,	ditto		
Oint. of subacetate of copper			
Vinegar, (wine vinegar			
Impure acetic acid			
Acetum	1 dram to 1 & half oz.		
Acidum acetosum, E.			
Acetum vini, D.			
Vinegar distilled			
Acetic acid, L.			
Acidum aceticum, L.			
Acid. acetosum distil- latum	ditto		
Acetum distillatum, D.			
Vinegar syrup of			
Syrupus acidi acetosi, E.	1 to 2 drams		
Vinegar camphorated			
Camphorated acetous or acetic acid			
Acidum acetosum cam- phoratum			
Acid. aceticum campho- ratum			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	An elegant preparation of vale- rian, the aromatic spirit of ammonia add greatly to its effects.		
stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific	Given in gleets, fluor albus, &c. it agrees in its general effects with the other turpentines.		
escharotic and detergent	Never given internally. Em- ployed externally to destroy callous edges & fungous flesh, to scorbatic ulcers of the mouth, tongue and fauces, and cancerous sores.		
ditto	Ditto, and diluted with water, as a gargle in venereal ulcer- ations of the mouth & tonsils		
ditto	May be used in the same cases as subacetate of copper itself, and diluted, in ophthalmia de- pending on scrofula, where the palbebrae is chiefly affected.		
cooling, antalkaline, & antiseptic	Vinegar or acetic acid in an im- pure state, is principally used in culinary purposes.		
ditto	An excellent remedy in all kinds of inflammatory and putrid diseases, either internal or ex- ternal.		
acidulous	A pleasant acidulated syrup, used in mucilaginous mixtures and the like.		
analeptic	Used as an analeptic and stimu- lus by smelling to, in cases of head-ach, fainting, &c.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle,&c.
		Children.	from 2 to 4 years.	
Violet, (sweet)				
Vietae flores, D. (the flowers)				
Viola odorata, E.				
Violet syrup				
Syrupus violae, D.		1 to 2 drams		
Syr. violae odoratae, F.				
Vitrified antimony				
Vitrious oxyd of antimony with sulphur		quarter to 1 and half grs.		
Antimonii oxydum c sulphure vitrifactum				
Vitrum an ironi				
Antimonium vitrifactum				
Glass of antimony				
Vitriolic acid, see sulphuric acid				
Vitriolated iron				
Sulphate of iron				
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.				
Ferrum vitriolatum		1 to 3 grs.		in pills
Sal martis				
Vitriolum viride				
Green vitriol				
Vitriolated copper				
Sulphate of copper				
Cupri sulphas				
Cuprum vitriolatum		1 to 10 grs.		
Vitrioleum caeruleum				
Blue vitriol or stone				
Roman vitriol				
Vitriolated tartar				
Sulphate of potash, L.				
Potassae sulphas, L.				
Kali vitriolatum		2 to 6 drams		
Sulphas kali, D.				
Sulphate of kali				
Vitriolated kali				
Sal polychrest				
Vitriolated zinc				
Sulphate of zinc				
Zinci sulphas, L. E. D.		10 grs. to half dram		
Zincum vitriolatum				
Volatile liniment				
Liniment of subcarbonate of ammonia				in syrup
Linimentum subcarbonatis ammoniae.				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
laxative	Use for the formation of a syrup. An infusion is used as a test of the presence of uncombined acids, or alkalies, the former changing its blue to a red, and the latter to a green color.		
ditto	Given to children as an agreeable and gentle laxative.		
	Used as the basis of some phar- maceutical preparations. It is transparent and of an hyacin- thine color.		
tonic	Taken in the doses prescribed its action is that of an antie- motic, tonic, and astrin- gent; in large doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach, &c.		
emetic, escharotic, and stimulant	Taken internally it operates as a powerful emetic. Applied externally to destroy warts, callous edges, and fungous excrescences, and to stop bleeding surfaces.		
aperient	Taken in costiveness, and in smaller doses to keep the bowels gently open.		
tonic, emetic, & styptic	Taken in cases of poison, be- cause it acts instantly as an emetic, in smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied ex- ternally in gonorrhœa, ha- emorrhages, & external inflam- mations arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
stimulant and rubefacient	Taken in catarrh and sore throat, and applied externally in in- flammation of the throat.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Uva ursi, (bearberry)				
Uva ursi				
Arbutus uva ursi, E.				
Red trailing arbutus				
Whortleberry				
		20 grs. to 1 dram		3 times a day
Water				
Aqua				
Water bates alum				
Comp. liquor of alum: L				
Liquor in alums com- positus, L.				
Aqua aluminis compo- sita				
Water of ammonia				
Liquor of subcarbonate of ammonia				
—ammoniae sub- carbonatis				
Aqua ammoniae				
Water goulards				
Diluted liquor of sub- acetate of lead				
Liquor plumbi subacc- tatis dilut, L:				
—subacit. lithar- gyri compositus				
Aqua litharg. acetati comp:				
Water styptic				
Comd. solution of sul- phate of copper				
Solutio cupri sulphatis compositus				
Aqua styptica				
Water tar [liquid]				
Liquor vel aqua picis				twice a day
		externally		
		5 to 15 drops		
		externally		
		ditto		

Effects.	DISEASES, Proper for, and medicinal qualities	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounc.	Per Pint or Quart.
stimulant and tonic	Used in various fluxes arising from debility, menorrhagiae, fluor albus, cystorrhœa, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c Recommended in ulcerations of the bladder and kidneys, and to alleviate dyspeptic symptoms, accompanying nephritic complaints, Applied as a warm bath or affusion, in febrile and exanthematous diseases, in spasmodic affections and most of the impetigoes, and in febrile diseases attended with laborious respirations, and in the paroxysms of hectic fever, as a cold bath or affusion in febrile paroxysms and fevers where the heat is steadily above the natural standard, in diseases arising from relaxation and debility, in phrenitis, hemorrhages, exanthe- mata, tetanus, cholera, hysteria, mania, ischuria, colic, inflammatory rheumatism, &c.		
digestive	Used for cleansing and healing ulcers, wounds, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhœa, fluor albus, &c.		
stimulant & rubefacient	Seldom given internally, then, largely diluted; it is taken in asphyxia, & similar diseases. Applied externally in the form of gas to the nostrils and eyes, as a stimulant in cases of torpor, paralysis, rheumatism, syncope, and chronic ophthalmia.		
cooling	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations, bruises, &c.		
styptic	Used as a styptic to stop bleedings at the nose, &c.		
diuretic, stimulant, expectorant	Its action is that of increasing the discharge both by the skin and kidneys, and of raising the pulse.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
		Children from 2 to 4 years.		
Water cress <i>Sisymbrium nasturtium</i> <i>Nasturtium aquaticum</i>	1 to 3 drams			of the expressed juice
Water dock <i>Rumex aquaticus</i> <i>Herba britannica</i>				
Water parsnip Siam — <i>mediterraneum</i>	2 to 3 oz.			dilte
Procumbent water par- snip				
Wax yellow <i>Cera flava</i> , L. D. E.	1 scruple to 1 dram			In emulsion
<i>Apis mellifica</i>				
Wax white <i>Cera alba</i> , L. D. E.				
Wax ointment of yel- low <i>Ung. cerae flavae</i> , D.	externally			spread on linen
Wax ointment of white <i>Ung. cerae albae</i> , D. — <i>album</i> — <i>simplex</i> , E.	dilte			dilte
Wax plaster <i>Emp. cerae</i> , L. — <i>simplex</i> , E. — <i>atrahens</i> , D.	dilte			dilte

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant and diuretic	It is a perennial, wild plant, growing in clear springs in England. Taste acrid and smell pungent. To produce any sensible effect it should be taken for a considerable time.		
astringent	This is a perennial plant, and grows in ditches and rivers, it is given in scurvy and cutaneous disorders, it is the herba britannica of the ancients.		
diuretic	A perennial wild plant, growing in ditches and rivers in England. It is seldom employed.		
emollient	A solid concrete substance collected from vegetables, by bees, & extracted from their combs after the honey is got out, by heating and pressing them. Given in diseases of the intestines, attended with pain, excoriation, and obstinate diarrhoea. It is used for the formation of ointments, plasters, &c.		
ditto	Ditto, wax is deprived of its yellow color by being exposed to the suns rays, till it becomes white; it is not superior to yellow wax.		
cooling and emollient	A simple cooling ointment applied to excorations, &c. it may be used with advantage in ulcers where no stimulating substance can be applied, being extremely mild and unctuous.		
gently drawing	Used to support the discharge from blisters, is a gentle drawing preparation, calculated to promote a moderate discharge when the stronger preparations irritate, this will be found in general to agree.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSAGE.	Children from		Upper Vehicle, &c.
			2 to 3 years.	3 to 6 years.	
White vitriol					
Sulphate of zinc					
Zinci sulphas, E. L. D.					
Zincum vitriolatum					
Vitriolated zinc		10 to 30 grs.			
White copperas					
Sal vitrioli					
Chalcanthrum album					
Willow bark					
Salicis cortex					
Salix capria					
— alba, D.		1 scruple to 1 dram			
Great round leaved					
willow					
Common white willow					
Crack willow					
Wine Spanish, Sherry,					
or Rhenish					
Vinum, L.					
— album hispanum,					
E. D.					
— — album rhenanum					
White wine					
Wine of aloes					
Vinum aloes, L. D.					
— aloes socotrinae,		half to 1 oz.			
E.					
Tinctura sacra					
— hiera picra					
Wine of iron					
Vinum ferri L. D.		1 dram to 1 oz	10 drops to 1 dram		in water
— chalybeatum					
— martis					
Wine of gentian comd.					
Vinum gentianae com-		half to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams		ditto
positum, E.					
— amaranthi					
Wine of ipecacuanha					
Vinum ipecacuanhae		half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams		ditto
Wine of opium					
Vinum opii					
Laudanum liquidum sy-					
dentami		10 to 30 drops	2 to 6 drops		
Wine of colchicum or					
meadow saffron					
Vinum colchici					
Wine of rhubarb					
Vinum rhei, E.					
Vinum rhei palmatum		half to 1 & half oz.			ditto
Tinctura rhubarbari vi-					
nosum					

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	COST OF SPECIE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint.
emetic, tonic, & styptic	Operates instantly as an emetic, therefore taken in cases of poison. In smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally as a styptic, in haemorrhages gonorrhœa, and to external inflammations, arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
tonic and astringent	Taken as a substitute for peruvian bark. Taste bitter, and grows wild in England.		
stimulant	Taken in cases of general debility, in deficiency of the vital powers, to increase the action of the heart and arteries, and to exhilarate the spirits.		
purgative	Taken as a cathartic & stimulus, in languid phlegmatic habits, to cleanse the prænae viae, and stimulate the solids.		
tonic	Taken for indigestion, weakness, rickets, and chlorotic cases.		
ditto	Taken in debility of the stomach, in general debility, and in gout.		
emetic	A safe and mild emetic, serviceable in dysenteries.		
sedative	Applied externally in inflammation of the eyes, for which disease it may be considered superior to the tincture though in other cases agreeing with it.		
cordial and laxative	Taken in cases of weakness, and some kinds of loosenesses, for evacuating the offending matter and strengthening the tone of the viscera.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	Proper Vehicle, &c.
Wine of tobacco				
<i>Vinum nicotianae tabaci, E.</i>	{	half to 1 & half dram		
Winter's bark				
<i>Winterae aromaticae cortex.</i>	{	10 to 20 grs.		
Aromatic wintera				
Wolfsbane, (monkshood)	{			
Aconite, (the leaves)		1 to 5 grs.		
<i>Aconiti foliae</i>				
<i>Aconitum neomontanum</i>				
Woodlice				
<i>Millepedae, D.</i>	{			
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>		1 to 2 drams		
Slaters				
Woodsorrel				
<i>Acetosella</i>	{	1 dram to 1 & half oz.		of the juice
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>				
Wormseed, (santonicum)	{			
<i>Santonica</i>		half dram to half oz.		in honey
<i>Artemisia santonica, E.</i>				
Tartarian southernwood				
Wormwood, (common)	{			
<i>Absinthium</i>		1 to 2 scruples		
<i>Artemisia absinthium, E.</i>				
<i>Absinthium vulgare, D.</i>				
Wormwood extract				
<i>Extractum absinthii</i>				
Wormwood tartarian, see wormseed				
Woody nightshade twigs				
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	{			
— scandens		half to 1 dram		
Dulcamara stalks		infused in a pint of		
Glycypicros		boiling water		
<i>Dulcamarae caulis, D.</i>				
Bitter sweet				
<i>Dulcamara stipites</i>				
Wrack yellow bladder				
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	{			
<i>Fucus</i>				
<i>Quercus marina, D.</i>				
Sea oak				

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
	Taken in the same cases as the tobacco wine, extracting all its virtues.		
aromatic	Taken in cases of scurvy.		
sudorific, diuretic, and stimulant	Taken in glandular swellings, venereal nodes, anchylosia, spina ventosa, psora, amaurosis, gouty & rheumatic pains, intermittent fevers, and convulsive disorders.		
cooling	These are small insects collected under stones & in moist places, so called from <i>mille</i> , a thousand, <i>pes</i> , a foot, named from their numerous feet, they appear to act as stimulants and slight diuretics, for this purpose they ought to be administered in a much greater dose than is usually prescribed An agreeable acid vegetable taken in the form of acid whey.		
anthelmintic	Given to children in cases of worms, &c.		
diuretic	Taken in cutaneous and venereal affections, in rhumatic and cathartic swellings, in ill conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk rheum-rhaea, jaundice, and obstructed menstruation, retention of the lochia, &c.		
as an internal medicine, similar, when burnt to sponge	Its chief consumption is for manufacturing kelp, is also a useful ejustant to sea water in the cure of disorders of the glands, burnt in the open air and reduced to a black powder, it forms the aethiops vegetabilis.		

MEDICINES.	Adults	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
		Children. Above 4 to 12 yrs.	Children. Below 4 years.	
Wrack yellow bladder powder				
Poly, quercus marinae				
Ethiops vegetibilis				
Wolf's bane, see aconitum				
Wormseed, seed, see artemisia santenies				
Wort, or infusion of malt	1 to 4 pints daily			
Yest				
Cerevisiae fermentum		2 to 6 drams		
Yeast cataplasm				
Cataplasma fermenti, L.				
Yttria				
Godolina				
Zaccharum, see saccha- rum				
Zedoary, (root)				
Zedoariae radix, D.		8 to 30 grs.		
Amomum zedoaria				in water 2 or 3 times a day
Zinc				
Rueium				
Tootanagum tam				
Zinc ointment				
Unguentum zinci, L.		externally		
Ung. oxidi zinci, E. D.				
Zinc oint. of imp. oxide				
Ointment of tutty				
Ung. tutiae, D.				
— oxidi zinci im puri, E.		ditto		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Taken in bronchocele, scrofulous disorders, cutaneous foulnesses, &c.		
	It is the same which collects on beer, while fermenting, and has that property of exciting that process in various other substances.		
	Given in putrid fevers, it is used also in making the fermenting cataplasms, &c.		
	Applied to putrid or putrescent ulcers.		
	A proper earth, without smell or taste, insoluble in water, and is found in the gadolinite—the heaviest of the earths it vitrifies with borate of soda.		
tonic and carminative	Smell fragrant, taste aromatic is an agreeable stomachic, and useful in flatulent colic. Used by the arabians in vomitings colics lientery, difficult menstruation, and as an antidote for venomous bites, a native of the East Indies, where it is named <i>acua</i> , by the Brahmins.		
astringent and stimulant	Zinc is a semi ductile metal, produced in great abundance in Britain, and in most of the mining countries in Europe, particularly in Derbyshire.—The use of zinc in the arts is very considerable.		
	Used in affections of the eyes, particularly in those cases where redness arises from relaxation.		
ditto	Ditto, these ointments are generally applied in chronic inflammation of the eyes, depending on a relaxed state of the vessels, we find them also of very considerable use in sore nipples, and for removing ring worm, particularly when it attacks the scalp.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	DOSES. Children from 2 to 4 years.	proper Vehicle, &c.
Zirconia			
Zirconia	}		
Zaffron, arab saffron			
Zaibac, arab quick-silver			
Zarza, ancient name of			
sarsaparilla			
Ginger root			
Zingiber album			
—nigrum			
—officinalis radix			
Amomi zingiberis radix			
		10 to 20 grs.	in infuson or powder, or as an adjunct to other remedies, to promote their efficacy and give them warmth.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	A proper earth, discovered in 1793, insoluble in water, but forms with it a kind of jelly without smell or taste, and was first brought from Ceylon; in its color it is either grey, greenish, yellowish, reddish, brown, or purple.		
aromatic, antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.	Found useful in flatulent cholic dyspepsia, and tympanitis, and in gout, when it attacks the stomach, the local stimulus of ginger when chewed excites the salivary glands, and pro- vokes a considerable flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful as a sialogogue in re- laxations of the uvula and tonsils, and in paralysis of the muscles of the tongue and fauces.		

TABLE, &c.

By Drops are to be understood measured drops, or Minims; one measured drop or minim being about equal to two drops from the neck of a bottle. Where great accuracy is required the patient should provide himself with a graduated drop measure, which may be had of almost every druggist.

THE DOSES OF MEDICINE, AS PROPER FOR DIFFERENT AGES:

AGES.	COMMON DOSE, A DRACHM.	PROPORTIONATE DOSE
WEEKS . . . 7	1—15 of a Drachm, — or	4 Grains.
MONTHS . . . 7	1—12	5 Grains.
. . . 14	1—8	7 ditto.
. . . 28	1—5	12 ditto.
YEARS . . . 3	1—4	15 Grains.
. . . 5	1—3	A Scruple.
. . . 7	1—2	Half a Drachm.
. . . 14	2—3	2 Scruples.
. . . 21	Common Dose. . . .	A Drachm.
. . . 63	11—12	55 Grains.
. . . 77	5—6	50 ditto.
. . . 100	4—6	40 ditto.

Suppose one Drachm a sufficient Dose for an Adult, (*i. e.* for a person 21 Years of age,) then the other ages require as above.

FOREIGN NAMES.

Subjoined are the Names of each Medicinal Article used abroad, its Synonyms in the French, the German, the Italian, and the Spanish Tongues, the addition of which, I hope, will render this Work more extensively useful.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE SYNONYMES.

f. FRENCH,	i. ITALIAN,
g. GERMAN,	s. SPANISH.

- A**CACIÆ Catechu, syn. Cachou, f. a katechu, kaschu, g. cato o catecu, i. acacia Vera, syn. gomme arabique, f. arabishen gummi, g. gomma arabica, i. goma arabiga, s.
- Acetum, syn. Vinaigre, f. essig, g. aceto, i. vinagre, s.
- Acidum Sulphuricum; syn. acide sulphurique, f. schwesselsaure, g. acido solfarico, i.
- Acipenser, officinal Ichthyocolla, syn. ictthyocolle, f. hucusenblase, g. colle de pisse or ittiocolla, i.
- Aconiti Folia, syn. aconit, chaperon de moine, f. blauer strumhut, g. napello, f. aconito, s.
- Acorus, (Calami Radix) syn. acorus odorant, f. kalmus nortzil, g. calamo aromatico, i. acaro calamo, s.
- Allii Radix, syn. ail, f. knoblauch, g. aglio, i. ajo sativo, s.
- Allium Cepa, syn. ognon, f. swiebel, g. cipolla, i. cebolla, s.
- Aloes Spicatae extractum, syn. suc d'aloës, f. glausinde aloe, g. aloe, i. aloe, s.
- Althaeæ Folia et Radix, syn. guimaunye, f. eibisach, g. altea, i. malvarisco s.
- Alumen, syn. Alun, f. alaun, g. allume, i. alumubre, s.

- Ammoniae Murias**, syn. sel ammoniac, *f.* salmiak, *g.* sale ammoniacum, *i.* sal ammoniacum, *s.*
- Amygdalae Amarae**, Dulces, syn. amandes douces et ameres, *f.* bittere und susse mandeln, *g.* mandonli dolce et amare, *i.* almendra, *s.*
- Amyris Elemi**, syn. eleme, *f. g. i.*
- Amyris Resina**, hq. ida syn. balsamier dela mecqve, *f.* opobalsamo, *i.* balsamo, *s.*
- Anchusa Radix**, syn. orcanette, *f.* alcanna, *i.*
- An. hi. Semina**, syn. fenouil puant ou persil adorant, *f.* dill, *g.* eneldo de olor pesado, *s.* appio palustre sellano sellero, *i.*
- Anethum Foeniculi semina**, syn. fenouil ou anis douce, *f.* fenchelsamen, *g.* eneldo hinojo, *s.* finnecchio, *i.*
- Angelica Radix**, syn. angelique, *f.* angelikawurzel, *g.* angelica domestica, *i.* angelica, *s.*
- Anthemidis Flores**, syn. camomille romaine, *f.* roemische hamiller, *g.* camomilla romana, *i.* manganella de botera, *s.*
- Anthemis Pyrethri Radix**, syn. pyrethrum, *f.* bertram wurtzel, zahn wurtzel, *g.* piretro, *i.* anthemis pelitri, *s.*
- Antimoium**, syn. Antimoine, *f.* spießglanzmetall, *g.* antimonie, *i.* antimonio; *s.*
- Antimonii Sulphuretum**, syn. l'antimoine sulfure, *f.* spießglanz, *g.* sulfuro d'antimonio, *i.*
- Arbutus Uvae Ursi Folia**, syn. bousserole, raisin d'onrs, *f.* barentraube, sandberren, *g.* uva orsina, *i.* madronna uva de oso, guaynha, *s.*
- Arctii Lappae Semina et Radix**, syn. bardane, *f.* bardana, *i.* bardana, *s.*
- Argentum**, syn. argent, *f.* silber, *g.* argento, *i.* plata, *s.*
- Aristolochia Serpentariae Radix**, syn. serpentaire, *f.* virginische schlängenwurtzel, *g.*
- Armoiaciae Radix**, syn. arnique, *f.* arnika woheverleigh, *g.* arnica, *i.*
- Arsenicum**, syn. arsenic, *f.* arsenick, *g.* arsenico, *i.* arsenico, *s.*
- Arsenici Oxydum**, syn. arsenic oxyde natif, *f.* naturlicoer arsenickhalk, *g.* arsenico iixneo, *i.*
- Artemisia Abrotanum**, syn. citronelle auronne, *f.* eberaute stabwurz, *g.* abrotano, *i.* limbriguera, *s.*
- Artemisia Santonica**, syn. sementine, *f.* tartariisches beysus, *g.* santonico, *i.*
- Artemisia Maritima**, syn. absinthe commun, *f.* wormuth, *g.* assenzio, *i.* artemisia axenjo, *s.*
- Arum**, syn. gouet, *f.* aronswurzel, *g.* aro, *i.*
- Asari Folia**, syn. asaret, cabaret, *f.* haselwurtzel, *g.* asaro, *i.* asaro, de europa, *s.*
- Aspidium Filicis Radix**, syn. fougere, *f.* johanniwurzel, *g.* felie maschia, *i.* polypodio helecho masculino, *s.*
- Attagalus Tragacanthia**, syn. gommi astraganti, *f.* traganth, *g.* draganta, *i.*
- Atropa Belladonnae folia**, syn. belladone, *f.* tollkraut, *g.* belladonna, *i.*
- Avenae Semina**, syn. gruau d' aveine, *f.* habergrüze, *g.* avena, *i.* avena s.
- Baryta**, syn. baryte, *f.* baryterde, schwererde, *g.* barite, *i.*
- Carbonas Barytae**, syn. carbonate de baryte *f.* kontonsante baryterde, *g.* ossicar bonuto di barite, *i.*
- Sulphas Barytae**, syn. sulfate de baryte, *f.* schwefelsaures baryterde, *g.* ossisolfato di barite, *i.*
- Bitumen**, syn. bitume, *f.* erdharze, *g.* bitume, *i.* bitumen, *s.*
- Petroleum**, syn. petrole, *f.* steinschl, *g.* petrolio, *i.*
- Boleus**, syn. agaric de chene *f.* feuerschwamm, *g.* esco fungo preparata, *i.* agarico, *s.*
- Cuspariae cortex**, syn. angusture, *f.* angusturarinde, *g.* angustura, *i.*
- Olibanum**, syn. encens, *f.* weirauch, *g.* olibano, *i.*

- Galbani Gummii Resina, syn. galbanum, *f.*, mutterharz, *g.*, galbano, *i.*, galbane, *s.*
 Calumba Radix, syn. columbe, *f.*, kolumbowurzel, *g.*, colomba, *i.*
 Calx, syn. chaux, *f.*, kalk, *g.*, calce, *i.*, calviva, *s.*
 Creta, syn. craie, *f.*, kreide, *g.*, gasso, *i.*, greda, *s.*
 Lapis Calcareous, syn. pierre a chaux, chaux carbonatee, *f.*, kalkstein, *g.*, marino, ossicarbonate di ealce, *i.*
 Chela Cuncorum, syn. bras de cerevisse, *f.*, klaua an krabbe, *g.*, forbici de granchi, *i.*, pierna de cangrejo, *s.*
 Canellae Cortex, syn. caunelle blanche, *f.*, weisser zimmet, *g.*, cannella bianca, *i.*
 Capsici Baccæ, syn. poivre d'inde, *f.*, spanisdier oderturkircher pfisser, *g.*, pepperone, *i.*, pimienton, *s.*
 Carbo Ligni, syn. charbon de bois purifiee, *f.*, reine kohle, *g.*, carbone di legna, *i.*, carbon de lena, *s.*
 Cardamines flores, syn. cresson de pres, *f.*, weissenkresse, *g.*
 Carui Semina, syn. carvi, *f.*, kummelsamen, *g.*, carvi, *i.*, alcaronea, *s.*
 Cassiae palpa, syn. casse, *f.*, rohkassie, *g.*, polpa de cassia, *i.*, fistularis, *s.*
 Sennae Folia, syn. sene, *f.*, sennablater, *g.*, senna, *i.*, sena, *s.*
 Castoreum, syn. castoreum, *f.*, kastoreunt, *g.*, castoro, *i.*, castoreo, *s.*
 Centauriae Benedictæ Herba, syn. chardon benit, *f.*, kardo benediktenkraft, *g.*, curdo santo, *i.*, curdo bendito, *s.*
 Ipecacuanhae Radix, syn. ipecacuanha, *f.*, brechwurzel, *g.*, ipecacuana *i.*, ipecacuanha *s.*
 Cera, syn. cire *f.*, wachs *g.*, cera *i.*, cera *s.*
 Cera Flava, syn. cire jaune *f.*, wachs *g.*, cera gialla *i.*, cera qualda *s.*
 Cera Alba, syn. cire blanche *f.*, cera bianca *i.*, cera blanca *s.*
 Cornua, syn. corne de cerf *f.*, hirschkorn *g.*, corno di cervo *i.*, cuerno de ciervo *s.*
 Cerevisiae Fermentum, syn. leveure *f.*, guscht *g.*, fermento di cervogia *i.*, espuma de cerbeza *s.*
 Centaurii cacumina, sin. petite centauree *f.*, tansendguldenkraut *g.*, centaura *i.*, gentiana centaura *s.*
 Cinchonae Lancefoliae cortex, syn. quinquina orange *f.*, gelbe chinarinde *g.*, china *i.*, quina naranjada *s.*
 Cinchona oblongifoliae cortex, syn. quinquinarouge *f.*, rothe chinarinde *g.*, china *i.*, quina roxa *s.*
 Cinephonae Cordifoliae cortex, syn. quinquina jaune *f.*, chinarinde ricberrinde *g.*, china *i.*, quina amarilla *s.*
 Limones, Limonum cortex, Oleum, syn. citronier *f.*, citrone *g.*, limone *i.*, citri *s.*
 Aurantii Baccæ, citri aurantii cortex, syn. oranges *f.*, pomeranzin *g.*, arancio, *i.*, naranja *s.*
 Coccus, syn. cochenille *f.*, cochenille *g.*, coccinilia *i.*, cochinilla *s.*
 Armoraciae Radix, syn. cran, rafsort *f.*, murrettich *g.*, rafano rusticano, *i.*, marvisco *s.*
 Coci Butyraceæ oleum Fixum, syn. huile de cocobier du bresil *f.*, olio di cocco del brasile *i.*
 Colchici Radix, syn. colchique *f.*, zeitlozen, weissen saffron *g.*, colchico autumnale *i.*, zafran *s.*
 Conii Folia, syn. eigne ordinaire *f.*, schierling *g.*, cicuta magglore *i.*, conio munchado *s.*
 Scammoniae Gummi Resina, syn. scammonee *f.*, scammonium von aleppo *g.*, scammonea *i.*, escamonea *s.*
 Jalapæ Radix, syn. jalap *f.*, jalappenharz *g.*, scialappa *i.*, jalapa *s.*
 Copaiava, syn. beaume de copahu *f.*, Kopaiva balsam *g.*, balsamo del coppaiba *i.*, copayva *s.*
 Coriandri Semina, syn. coriandre *f.*, koriander saamen *g.*, coriandro *i.*, semilla de culantro *s.*

- Croci Stigmata, syn. saffran *f*, saffran *g*, zafferano *i*, azafran *s*.
 Cologynthidis Pulpa, syn. coloquinte *f*, koloquinthen *g*, coloquintida *i*, pepinero
 coloquintida *s*.
 Camini Semina, syn. cumin *f*, ramischer kumel *g*, semenza di comino *i*, semilla de
 comino *s*.
 Cērugo, syn. vert de gris *f*, grunspan *g*, verdegrise *i*, cardenillo *s*.
 Guprum, syg. cuivre *f*, kupfer *g*, rame *i*, cobre *s*.
 Cupri sulphas, syn. sulphate de cuivre *f*, schwefelsaure kupfer *g*, vitriolo blo *i*,
 caparosa *s*.
 Zedoaria Radix, syn. zedoire *f*, zedoar wurzel *g*, zedoaria *i*.
 Mezerei cortex, syn. laureole gentile *f*, kellerkäls *g*, mezereo *i*.
 Daturae Stramonii Herba, syn. pomme epineuse *f*, stechapfel *g*, stramonio *i*.
 Dauci Radix Semina, syn. carotte *f*, karotte, mohrrübe *g*, carota *i*, zanahoria *s*.
 Staphisagriae Semina, syn. staphisagre *f*, stephanskraut laus kaerner *g*, stafisia-
 gria *i*, piojenta *s*.
 Dianthi Caryophylli Flores, syn. giroflee musquee *f*, gewurzhaft riechende gurten-
 nelke *g*, garofano *i*, clavcl *s*.
 Digitalis Folia, syn. grande digitalis *f*, fingerhut *g*, digitale porporina *i*, dedalera
purpurea s.
 Contrajervae Radix, syn. contrajerva *f*, giftwurzel *g*, contrajerva *i*, contrahierba *s*.
 Camphora, syn. camphre *f*, der kämpfer *g*, canfora *i*, alcansor *s*.
 Cardamomi Semina, syn. petit cardamome *f*, kleine kardamomen *g*, amomo
minore i.
 Eryngium, Radix, syn. panicaut commun *f*, eringio *i*, eryngo *s*.
 Carophylli, Caryophylli oleum, syn. cloves clousele girofles *f*, gewurz-nelken *g*,
 garofano *i*, clavo de espicia *s*, huile de girofle *f*, nelkenohl *g*, olio di garofano *i*,
 azeyte de clavos *s*.
 Euphorbiae Gummi Resina, syn. euphorbe *f*, euphorium *g*, euforbio *i*, euphorbio *s*.
 Ferrum, syn. fer *f*, ferro *i*, eissen *g*, hierro *s*.
 Ferri Ramenta et Fila, syn. limailles de fer *f*, gopulvertes eissen *g*, limatura di
 ferro *i*, limadura de hierro *s*.
 Assafoetidae Gummi Resina, syu. assafoetida *f*, stinkender asand *g*, assafetida *i*,
assafetida s.
 Caricae Fructus, syn. figues *f*, feigen *g*, fico *i*, higo *s*.
 Manna, syn. manne *f*, manna *g*, manna *i*, mana *s*.
 Gentianae Radix, syn. gentiane jaune *f*, enzian *g*, genziana *i*, genciana *s*.
 Geoffroyae inermis Cortex, syn. umari de la jamaique *f*, geoffruninde *g*, geoffreia *s*.
 Geum Urbanum, Radix, syn. bonoite officinale *f*, ne'kenwurzel *g*, cariofilata *i*.
 Glycyrrhizae Radix, syn. reglisse *f*, sussholzwurzel *g*, legorizia *i*, regaliza *s*.
 Gratiolae officinalis Herba, syn. gratirole *f*, gradenkraut *g*, graziola *i*.
 Guaiaci Resina et Lignum, syn. guyac *f*, guajakgummi *g*, guajaco *i*, guayco *s*.
 Haematoxyli Lignum, syn. bois de campeche *f*, kampesch-holz, blauholz *g*, cam-
 peggio *i*.
 Hellebori Nigri Radix, syn. hellebore *f* schwartze niesswurzel *g*, ellebro negro *i*,
 helleboro negro *s*.
 Hellebori Foetidi Folia, syn. hellebore foetide *f*. stinkende niesswurzell *g*, elleboro
 fetido *i*, helleboro hediondo *s*.
 Ammoniacum, syn. gomme ammoniaque *f*, ammoniak *g*, gomma ammoniaco *i*,
 amoniaco *s*.
 Hirudo, Medicinalis, syn. sang sue *f*, blutiul, øegle, lake *g*, Sanguisuga, mignatta *i*,
 sanguijuela *s*.
 Hordei semina, syn. orge *f*. Gerstengraupen *g*, orzo *i*, cebada *s*.
 Humuli Strobili, syn. honblon grimpant *f*, hopfen *g*, loppolo *i*, hoblon *s*.
 Hydrargyrum syn. mercure *f*, quicksilber *g*, mercurio *i*, azogue *s*.
 Hyoscyami Folia et semina, syn. jusquiame *f*, Belsenkraut *g*, giusquiamo nero *i*.

- Hyssopi officinalis Herba, syn. hyssope *f.*, isopo *g.*, isono *i.*, bysopo *s.*
 Enula Campana Radix, syn. inula lateniere *f.*, alantwurzel *g.*, enula campana *i.*,
 enula campana *s.*
 Iridis Florentinae Radix, syn. iris de florence *f.*, violenwurzel *g.*, ireos *i.*, iris *s.*
 Sabinae Folia, syn. sabinne *f.*, sacebaum *g.*, sabina *i.*, sabina *s.*
 Juniperi Baccae et racemina, syn. genevrier ordinaire *f.*, wachholder beeren *g.*,
 ginepro *i.*, embro *s.*
 Kino, syn. gomme de kino *f.*, kinoharz *g.*, chino *i.*
 Lactucae Sativa herba, syn. laitue *f.*, lattich *g.*, lattuca *i.*, lechuga *s.*
 Lactucae Verosae herba syn. laitue vireuse *f.*, lattuca salvatica *i.*
 Cinnamomi Cortex. Cinnamoni Oleum, syn. canelle *f.*, kanohl *g.*, canella *i.*, cancla *s.*
 Lauri cassiae cortex, syn. cassé *f.*, casia *g.*, cannellina *i.*
 Flos Nondum Explicitus, syn. fleur de la cannelle *f.*
 Camphora, syn. camphre *f.*, canfora *i.*, aleansor *s.*, kampfer *g.*
 Lauri Baccæ et Folia, syn. baies de laurier *f.*, lorbeer *g.*, bacchi di lauro riccio *i.*
 bayas *s.*
 Sassafras, Lignum et Radix, syn. sassafras *f.*, sassafras *g.*, sassofrasso *i.*
 Lavendulae Flores, syn. lavande *f.*, lavendelblumen *g.*, lavanda *i.*, alhuzema *s.*
 Taraxaci Radix, syn. dent de lion, pissenlit *f.*, lowenzahn warzel *g.*, tarassaco *i.*,
 cardillos tagarnina *s.*
 Lichen, syn. lichen d' islande *f.*, islandisches moos *g.*, lichene islandico *i.*
 Litmus, Laemus Tinctorius, syn. orchel orseille *f.*, oricello *i.*, oreiglia *s.*
 Lini Usitatissimi syn. grains de lin *f.*, leinsamen, flachsamen *g.*, semi di lino *i.*,
 laxor *s.*
 Linum Catharticum, syn. lin purgatif *f.*, pürgier factis *g.*
 Lyttæ, syn. cantharides *f.*, spanische fliegenoder kanthariden *g.*, cantarelle *i.*, can-
 tharidas *s.*
 Magnesiae Sulphas, syn. sulphate de magnesie *f.*, schwefelsaure magnesia *g.*, sole
 amaro, ossisolfato di magnesia *i.*
 Malva, syn. mauve *f.*, kasepappel *g.*, malva *i.*, malvas *s.*
 Manganese, syn. manganese *f.*, braunstein *g.*, manganese *i.*, *s.*
 Marrabium, syn. marrube blanc *f.*, weisser aadorn *g.*, marrubio *i.*, marabio *s.*
 Mel, syn. miel *f.*, gemeiner honig *g.*, mele *i.*, miel *s.*
 Cajuputi oleum, syn. cajeput *f.*, kajeputohl *g.*, cajeput *i.*
 Melissae officinalis Folia, syn. melisse *f.*, melisse *g.*, melissa *i.*
 Mentha Viridis, syn. baume verte *f.*, frauennarze *g.*, menta romana *i.*, menta *s.*
 Mentha Piperita, syn. menthe poivree *f.*, oeffermanze *g.*, menta piperita *i.*
 Pulegium, syn. menthe peuliot *f.*, polei *g.*, paleggio *i.*, poleo *s.*
 Menyanthes, syn. menianthe *f.*, bitterklee *g.*, trifolio fibrino *i.*, menyánthes de tres
 en rama *s.*
 Elaterii Poma, syn. concombre sauvage *f.*, esselsgarben *g.*, cocomero salvat.co *i.*,
 cohombrio *s.*
 Mori Baccæ *s.*; n. mynier noir *f.*, schwarze maulbeeren *g.*, morone o gelso *i.*, moras *s.*
 Moschus, syn. musc *f.*, bisam *g.*, mušchio *i.*, almizcle *s.*
 Myristicae Nuclei, syn. of the nutmeg, noix musc de *f.*, moskatause *g.*, nosce mos-
 cata *f.*, næz moscada *s.*, of the mace, moskit blumea *g.*, macis *i.*, macias *s.*
 Myroxyni Peruvieri Balsamum, syn. baume de Perou *f.*, peruvianischer balsam *g.*,
 balsamo del perù *i.*, balsamo de quinquicha *s.*
 Myrrha, syn. myrrhe *f.*, myrihen *g.*, mirra *s.*
 Pimentæ Baccæ, syn. poivre de jamaïque *f.*, nellénpfeffer *g.*, piment pimienta
 Tabaci Folia, syn. tabac *f.*, taback *g.*, tabacco *i.*, tobacco *s.*
 Oleum Olivæ syn. huile d' olive *f.*, olivenohl *g.*, olio d' olive *i.*, aceite *s.*
 Millepedæ Spiritus Vini Vapore Encatae, syn. cloperte *f.*, kellerwurmier *g.*
 Origanum, syn. origâng *f.*, dort wohlgemuth *g.*, origano *i.*, origano sylvestre *s.*
 Origani Majoranae Herba, syn. marjoleine *f.*, majorau *g.*, maggiorana *i.*, origano *s.*

- Ossa, syn. des os *f*, knochen *g*, ossi *i*, huesos *s*.
 Tésp e, syn. escailles des huîtres *f*, Austerschaalen *g*, conchiglia d'ostrica *i*, cascara, *s*.
 Sevum, syn. graisse de mouton *f*, hammeltalg *g*, grasse duro *i*, grasa *s*.
 Acetosella, syn. oseille des bucherons *f*, sauerhlee *g*, acetosa salvatica *i*, oxalide arederilla *s*.
 Rhocades P-tala, syn. coquelicot *f*, klatschrossen *g*, passavero salvatico *i*, adormidera sylvestre ama ola *s*.
 Papaveris capsulae, opium, syn. capsules des pavots, blancs; opium *f*, capi del papavero; oppio *i*, adormideras; opio *s*.
 Opoponacis Gummi Resina, syn. op ponax *f*, panax gummi *g*, opononace *i*.
 Ova, syn. oeuff *f*, huhnereier *g*, ouvo *i*, huevo *s*.
 Cetaceum, syn. spermaceti, cétine *f*, wallrath *g*, spermaceti *i*, espermaceti *s*.
 Anisi Semina, syn. graines d'anis *f*, anis *g*, anice *i*, anis, matalahuga *s*.
 Terebinthinae Oleum Resina Flava Resina Nigra, syn. a terebint'e *f*, gemeiner terabenthin *g*, trementina *i* and *s*, huile essentielle de terebinthe *f*, terbenthinob *g*, olio della trementina *i*, azyete de trementina *s*, resine blanche et flave *f*, fichtenhärtz *g*, ragia *i*, resina *s*, goudron *f*, theer *g*, pece liquida *i*, brea's.
 Terebinthina Veneta, resina, syn. terebinthe de vinise *f*, venetischer terbenthin, *g*, trementina veneta *i*.
 Terebinthin Canadensis, syn. kanadischer balsam *g*.
 Mastiche, syn. mastic *f*, mastix *g*, mastice *i*, almastiga, almaciga *s*.
 Piper Nigrum Baccæ, syn. poivre *f* schwarzin pfleffer *g*, pepe nero *i*, pimienta *s*.
 Piperis Longi Fructus, syn. poivre longe *f*, langer pfleffer *g*, pepe lungo *i*, pimienta larga *s*.
 Terebinthina China, syn. terebinthe de chio *f*, zyprischer terebinthin *g*.
 Plumbum, syn. plumb *f*, blei *g*, piombo *i*, plomo *s*.
 Plumbi Subcarbonas, syn. plomb, carbonate *f*, bleiweiss *g*, cerussa *i*, blanco de plomo *s*.
 Plumbi oxidum semi-vitreum, syn. litharge *f*, bleiglatte *g*, plombo semi-vitreo *i*, almartago *s*.
 Oxidum Plumbi Rubrum, syn. minium *f*, monnige, mennig *g*, minio *i*, vermillio *s*.
 Senegae radix, syn. polygala de virginie, *f*, senegawurzel *g*, poligala virginiana *i*.
 Bistorta, syn. bisrorit *f*, natter wurzel *g*, bistorta *i*, *s*.
 Potassae Nitratas, syn. nitrate de potasse *f*, salpetersaures kali *g*, nitro *i*, salitre *s*.
 Potassa-impura, syn. carbonate alkalinule de potasse *f*, koloensuares kali, potasche *g*, potassa del commercio *i*.
 Pruna, syn. prunes *f*, pflaumen *g*, pruno domestico o prugna *i*, ciruelas pasas *s*.
 Pterocarpi Lignum, syn. santale rouge *f*, sandalholz *g*, sándalo roso *i*.
 Granati Cortex, syn. le grenadier *f*, granatass felschale *g*, pomo granato *i*, granada *s*.
 Cydonia Semina, syn. semen de coign ssier *f*, quittenkorner *g*, semi de cotoñgo *i*, simiente de membrillo *s*.
 Simarubae Cortex, syn. ecorce de simarouba *f*, simarubenrinde *g*, corteccia de simaruba *i*.
 Quassia Lignum, syn. bois du quassia *f*, quassienholz *g*, leqna della quassia *i*, quassia amarga *s*.
 Galla, syn. noix de galles, *f*, gallapsel *g*, galla *i*, agalla *s*.
 Quercus Cortex, syn. ecorce de la chene commune *f*, eichenrinde *g*, corteccia della quercia *i*.
 Rhamni Baccæ, syn. nerprun *f*, kreutz heeren *g*, bacche del spino cervino *i*.
 Rheum Undulatum, Radix, syn. rhubarb *f*, rhabarber *g*, rabarbaro *i*, rui-barbo *s*.

- Rhododendri Chrysanthi Folia**, syn. rosage *f*, gelber alphalsam *g*, rhododendro auro *i*.
- Toxicodendri Folia**, syn. toxicodendron, herbe a la puce *f*, rüs tossicodendro *i*.
- Ricini Semina et oleum**, syn. le noix et l'huile du ricin *f*, rizinuskorner rizinusohl *g*, i semi e l'olio di ricino *i*, palmoel ricin-soel *s*.
- Rosae Gallicae Petala**, syn. fleurs des roses rouges *f*, essig-rozen *g*, rosa domestica *i*.
- Rosae Caninae Pulpa**, syn. le fruit d' eglantier de chien *f*, hagebutten *g*, la polpa di fruti rosa canina *i*.
- Rosmarini cacamina**, syu. romarin *f*, rosmarin *g*, ramarino *i*, reimero *s*.
- Rubiae Radix**, syn. garance *f*, krappwurzel saerberrothe *g*
- Rumex Radix**, syn. wasser ampfer *g*.
- Acetosae Folia**, syn. oseille ordinaire *f*, sauer ampfer *g*, acedera *s*, acetosa *i*.
- Rutae Folia**, syn. rue sauvage *f*, raute, garten räute *g*, ruta *i*, ruta de derpe-sado *s*.
- Saccharum**, **Saccharum purificatum**, syn. sucre, sucre-pur *f*, zucker, weisser zucker *g*, zucchero brutto, zucchero in pane, melassa *i*, azacar, atriacu *s*.
- Sagapenum**, syn. sagapenum *f*, sagapengommi *g*, sagapeno *i*.
- Salix Cortex**, syn. ecorce de saule *f*, weidenrinde *g*, corteccia di salcio *i*, cor-teza de sauce *s*.
- Salvioe Officinalis Folia**, syn. sange *f*, salbei *g*, salvia, *i*, salvia *s*.
- Sambuci Flores**, syn. sueau ordinaire *f*, niederblumen *g*, corteccia, bacche e fiori di sambuco *i*, sabaco *s*.
- Sapo Durus**, syn. savon blanc *f*, spanische siefe *g*, sapone duro *i*, xabon *s*.
- Sapo Mollis**, syn. savon mou *f*, sapone molle *i*.
- Scillae Radix**, syn. scille *f*, meerzwiebel *g*, scilla *i*, cebolla abarruna *s*.
- Sinapis Albae Semina**, syn. moutarde *f*, senfsamen *g*, senape bianca *i*, grano de mostaza *s*.
- Sinapis semina**, syn. moutarde noir *f*, schwarzer senfe *g*, senape *i*, mostaza nigra *s*.
- Sium Herba**, syn. berle, ache d'eau *f*, wasser partinake *g*, sio, gorgolestro *i*, sio, sion *s*.
- Spongia**, syn. eponge *f*, neerschwanm *g*, spagnal, esponga *s*.
- Sarsaparillae Radix**, syn. racine de salsepareille *f*, sarsiparille *g*, radicelle della salsapariglia *i*, zarzparilla *s*.
- Sodae Murias**, syn. muriate de soude *f*, salzaures natrum *g*, sal commune *i*, sal *s*.
- Sodae subboras**, syn. borate alcalinule de soude *f*, borax *g*, borace *i*, borrax *s*.
- Sedae Sulphas**, syn. sulphate de soude *f*, krystallisirtes schwefelsaures natrum glaubersalz *g*, sale mirabile di glaubero *i*.
- Sodae Impura**, syn. soude *f*, kohlenaures natrum *g*, soda *i*, barilla *s*.
- Dulcamarae caules**, syn. douce mere *f*, bittersa stangel *g*, dulcamara *i*.
- Spatii Cacuminæ**, syn. genet a batais *f*, pfriemenkraut *g*, ginestra *i*, esparto *s*.
- Spigeliae Radix**, syn. spigelie de maryland *f*, spigelia *i*.
- Spiritus Rectificati**, syn. eau de vie rectifie *f*, rectifizirter weingeist acquavite rettificata *i*, agua ardiente *s*.
- Cambogia**, syn. gomme gutte *f*, gummigutt *g*, gommia gotta.
- Stannum**, syn. estain *f*, zinn *g*, stagno *i*, estano *s*.
- Syracis Balsamum**, syn. storax *f*, storace *i*, azumbar *s*, storax *g*.
- Benzoinum**, syn. benzoin *f*, benzoe *g*, belzuino *i*, benjui *s*.
- Succinum**, syn. succin *f*, ambra *i*, ambar *s*.
- Sulphur**, syn. soufre *f*, schwefel *g*, zolfo, solfo *i*, azufre *s*.
- Super-Tartras Potassae impurus**, syn. tartre *f*, roher weinstein *g*, tartaro bianco *i*, tartaro *s*.
- Super-Tartras Potasse**, syn. tartrate acidule de potasse *f*, gereinigter weinstein *g*, cremore di tartaro, ossitartrato, ossidulo di potassa *i*.

- Adeps, syn. sain doux *f*, schweineschmalz *g*, lardo *i*, priogue *s*.
 Tamarindi pulpa, syn. tamarins *f*, tamarinden *g*, tamarindo *i*, tamarindo *s*.
 Tanaceti vulgaris Flores Folia, syn. tanassie *f*, rainfern *g*, tanaceto *i*, atanasia *s*.
 Marom Syriaicum Herba, syn. herbe au chat *f*, arisberkraut *g*, maro *i*.
 Chameedrys Herba, syn. petite chene *f*, camedrio *i*, camedrey de agua *s*.
 Balsamum Tolutanum, syn. beaume de tolu *f*, tolutanischer balsam *g*, balsamo tolataño *i*.
 Tormentillae Radix, syn. tormentille *f*, tormentilwurzel *g*, tormentilla *i*.
 Farina Amylum, syn. farine du froment amidon *f*, weizenmehl, kraftmehl staerne *g*, farina di frumento l'amido *i*, acemite, almidon *s*.
 Tussilago, syn. tussilage pasd'ane *f*, hnflattisch *g*, sarsara *i*, una de caballo *s*.
 Valerianae Radix, syn. valeriane *f*, wilde baldrianwurzel *g*, valeriana silvestre *i*, valerian officinal *s*.
 Veratri Radix, syn. hillebore blanc *f*, wiesse niesswurzel *g*, elliboro blanco *i*, veratroblanco *s*.
 Beccabunga, herba syn. beccabunga *f*, veronique aquatique *f*, bachbungen *g*, angalide acquatica *i*, hecabunga *s*.
 Violae Flores, syn. violette odorante *f*, blaue veilchen *g*, viole mammole *i*, violetta *s*.
 Uvae assae, syn. raisin secs *f*, rosine *g*, uva passa *i*, passa *s*.
 Vinum album Hispanicum, syn. vins d'espagne *f*, wein *g*, vino *i*, vino de xere *s*.
 Ulmi Cortex, syn. orme *f*, ulmrinde *g*, olmo *i*, olmo *s*.
 Winterae Aromaticae Cortex, syn. cannelles de winter *f*, winterana *i*.
 Zincum, syn. zinc *f*, zink *g*, zinco *i*.
 Calamina Carbonas Zinci impura, syn. pierre calaminaire *f*, galmey *g*, pietra calaminare *i*, calamina *s*.
 Oxidum Zinci Impurum, syn. tutie *f*, tutia *g*, tuzia *i*, atutia *s*.
 Zingiberis Radix, syn. gingembre *f*, ingwer imber *g*, zenzero *i*, gengibre *s*.
 Acidum Aceticum, syn. vinaigre distille *f*, distillirter essig *g*, aceto distillato *i*, vinaigre distilado *s*.
 Acidum Aceticum, syn. acide acetique *f*, essigsäure *g*, acido acetico *i*.
 Acidum Benzoicum, syn. acide benzoïque *f*, benzoësaure *g*, acido benzoico *i*.
 Acidum Citricum, syn. acide citrique *f*, acido citrico *i*.
 Acidum Muriaticum, syn. acide muriatique *f*, kochsalzsäure *g*, acido muriatico *i*.
 Acidum Muriaticum dilutum, syn. acide muriatique oxigene *f*, vollkommen salzsäure *g*, acido muriatico ossigenato *i*.
 Acidum Nitricum, syn. acide nitrique *f*, salpeter saure *g*, acido nitrico *i*.
 Acidum Succinicum, syn. acide succinique *f*, bernsteinsaure *g*, acido succinico *i*.
 Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, syn. acide sulphurique etendu d'eau verduante schwefelsaure *g*, acido solforico diluito.
 Ammoniae Subcarbonas, syn. carbonate d'ammoniaque *f*, kohlensaures ammonium *g*, sotto-carbonato d'ammoniaco *i*.
 Liquor Ammoniae, syn. dissolution d'ammoniaque *f*, atkendor ammonium-liquor *g*, liquore di ammoniaco *i*.
 Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis, syn. acetate d'ammoniaque liquide *f*, essigsaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore di minderero *i*.
 Liquor Ammoniae Subcarbonatis, syn. saucarbonate d'ammoniaque *f*, kohlensaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore sotto-carbonato di ammoniaco *i*.
 Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervini, syn. alkali volatile fluor *f*, wassriger kohlensaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore dis corno di cervo *i*.
 Liquor Potassae, syn. dissolution de potasse *f*, flüssiges atzendes kali *g*, liquore di potassa *i*.
 Liquor Potissae Subcarbonatis, syn. dissolution de soncarbonate de potasse *f*, flüssiges kohlensaures kali *g*, liquore di sotto di potassa *i*.

- Potassa Cum Calce, syn. potasse foudue *f*, trocknes atzendes kali *g*, pietra caustica *i*.
- Potassae Acetas, syn. acetate de potasse *f*, essigaures kali *g*, acetato di potassa *i*.
- Potassa Carbonas, syn. carbonate de potasse *f*, kohlensaures kali *g*, carbonato di potassa *i*.
- Potassa subcarbonas, syn. soucarbonate de potasse *f*, kohlensaures kali *g*, sotto carbonato di potassa *i*.
- Subcarbonas Potassae Purissimus, syn. soucarbonate de potasse *f*, sotto carbonato di potassa *i*.
- Potassae sulphas, syn. sulfate de potasse *f*, schwefelsaures kali *g*, salsato di potassa *i*.
- Potassae Tartras, syn. tartrate de potasse *f*, weinsteinsaures kali *g*, tartrato di potassa *i*.
- Soda Tartarizata, syn. tartrate de soude et de potasse *f*, natrumweinstein *g*, tartrato di potassae di soda *i*.
- Sodae Carbonas, syn. carbonate de soude *f*, kohlensaures natrum *g*, carbonato di soda *i*.
- Sodae Subcarbonas, syn. soucarbouate de soude *f*, sotto carbonato di soda *i*.
- Sodae Subcarbonas Exsiccata, syn. soucarbonate de soude sec *f*, getrocknetes kohlensaures natrum *g*, sotto carbonato di soda secco *i*.
- Sodae Sulphas, syn. sulphate de soude *g*, krystallisirtes natrum *g*, salsato di soda *i*,
- Phosphas sodae, syn. phosphate de soude *f*, phosphorsaures natrum *g*, fosfato di soda *i*.
- Marias Sodaes Siccatum, syn. muriate de soude sec *f*, gesrocknetes salzsauers natrum *g*, muriato di soda secco *i*.
- Alumen Exsiccatum, syn. sulfate d'alumine sec *f*, gebrannter alaun *g*, allume calcinato *i*.
- Calcis Marias, syn. muriate de chaux *f*, salzaure kalkerde *g*, muriato di calce *i*.
- Calx, syn. chaux *f*, kalkerde *g* calce *i*, calviva *s*.
- Creta Preparata, syn. craie preparée *f*, rein kreide *g*, carbonato di calce preparato *i*.
- Marias Barytae, syn. muriate de baryte *f*, salzsatre schwererde *g*, muriato di barita *i*.
- Solutio muriatis barytae, syn. dissolution de muriate de baryte *f*, soluzione di muriato di barite *i*.
- Liquor Calcis, syn. eau de chaux *f*, kalkwasser *g*, aqua di calce *i*.
- Liquor Mariatis Calcis, syn. dissolution de muriate de chaux *f*, liquore di muriato di calce *i*.
- Magnesia, syn. magnesie *f*, gebrannto magnesia *i*, magnesia *s*.
- Magnesia Carbonas, syn. carbonate de magnesia *f*, kohlensaure magnesia *g*, carbonato di magnesia *i*.
- Sulphuretum Antimonii Praeparatum, syn. sulphure d' antimoine *f*, schwazer schwefelspeiss glanz *g*, sulfuro d' antimonio depurato *i*.
- Antimonii Sulphuretum Praecipitatum, syn. soufre, dore d'antimoine *f*, gelber spiessglanzschwefel *g*, zolfo dora to di antimonio *i*.
- Antimonium Tartarizatum, syn. tartrate de potasse antimonie *f*, spiessglanz weinstein *g*, tartaro antimonato *i*.
- Argenti Nitras, syn. nitrate d'argent *f*, salpetersaures silber *g*, nitrato di argento *i*.
- Arsenici Oxydum sublimatum, syn. oxide d'arsenique pure *f*, weisses arsenick *g*, arsenico blanco *i*.

- Erugo Praeparata, syn. vert-de-gris *f*, grunspan *g*, acetato di rame *i*, cardenallo *s*.
 Cuprum Ammoniatum, syn. schwefelsaures kupfer mit ammonium *g*, ammonio-ro di rame *i*,
 Limatura Ferri Purificata, syn. limaille de mars *f*, gepulvertes eisen *g*, limatura di ferro *i*.
 Oxi um Ferri Nigrum Purificatum, syn. l'oxide uoir de fer *f*, schwarzes gesauertes eisin *g*, ossido nero di ferro *i*.
 Ferrum Ammoniatum, syn. fleurs de mars ammoniacales *f*, eisenhaliges salzsauers ammonium *g*.
 Subcarbonas Ferri Praeparatus, syn. carbure de fer *f*, rost *g*, ossido carbonato di ferro *i*.
 Ferri sulphas, syn. sulfate de fer *f*, schwefelsaures eisen *g*, solfato di ferro *i*.
 Oxidum Ferri Rubrum, syn. oxide de fer rouge *f*, eissenoxyd *g*, perossido rosso di ferro *i*.
 Ferrum Tartarizatum, syn. tartrate de fer et de potasse *f*, eissenweinstein *i*, tartrato di potassa e di ossido di ferro *g*.
 Liquor Ferri Alkalini, syn. teinture martiale alkaline de stahl *f*, tintura di marte alkalina de stahl *i*.
 Tinctura Ferri Muriatis, syn. koch salzaure eissentinktur *g*, tinctura di muriato di ferro *i*.
 Acetas Ferri, syn. acetate de fer *f*, acetato di ferro *i*.
 Tinctura Acetatis Ferri, syn. teinture de l' acetate de fer *f*, tinturo di marte aspratingente *i*.
 Vinum Ferri, syn. eissenwein *g*.
 Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum, syn. oxide mercurre rouge par l'acide nitrique *f* rother precipitat *g*, mercurio precipitato rosso *i*.
 Acetas Hydrargyri, syn. acetate de mercure *f*, essigsauers quecksilber *g*, acetato di mercurio *i*.
 Hydrargyri Oxydum Cinereum, syn. oxide gris de mercure *f*, schwarzes gesauertes quecksilber *g*, protossido cinereo di mercurio *i*.
 Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum, syn. oxide de mercure rouge par le feu *f*, rothes quicksilberoxyd *g*, perossido rössö di mercurio *i*.
 Hydrargyri Oxydum Cinereum, syn. muriate de mercure corrosif *f*, azzendes alssauers quecksilber *g*, mercurio stblimatò corrosivo, *i*.
 Hydrargyria Submuriata, syn. muriate de mercure doux *f*, milde salzsauers quecksilber *g*, mercurio dolce sublimato *i*.
 Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum, syn. sulphure de mercure noire *f*, schwarzes schwefelquecksilber *g*, sulfuro di mercurio nero *i*.
 Hydrargyri Sulphuretum R brum, syn. sulphure de mercure rouge *f*, zinnober *g*, sulfuro di mercurio rosso *i*.
 Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus, syn. subs-lphate de mercure *f*, gelbes schwefelsauers quecksilber-oxyd *g*, turpeto minerale mercuriale *i*.
 Hydrargyrum praecipitatum album syn. muriate de mercure precipite *f*, salzsauers quecksilber prazipitat *g*, precipitato bianco di mercurio *i*.
 Hydrargyrum Purificatum, syn. mercure *f*, quecksilber *g*, mercurio *i*, azogogue *s*.
 Palvis stanni, syn. poudre d'etain *f*, zinn *g*, stagno in polvere *i*.
 Liquor Plumbi subacetatis, syn. acetate de plombe liquide *f*, blaiwasser *g*, aceto di saturno *i*.
 Plumbi Superacetas syn. acetate de plomb cristallise *f*, essigsauers blei *g*, zucchero di saturno *i*.
 Calamina Praeparata, syn. calamine prepare *f*, galmei *g*, calamina *i*.
 Zinc Oxydum, syn. oxide de zinc *f*, weisser zink-oxyd *g*, per ossido di zinc fiori di zinc *i*.

- Zinci Sulphas, syn. sulphate de zinc *f.*, schwefelsaurer zink *n.*, solfato di zinco *i.*, vitriolo bianco *s.*
- Solutio Acetatis Zinci, syn. dissolution d'acetate de zinc *f.*, liquore de l'acetato di zinco *i.*
- Oleum Sulphuratum, syn. huile sulphur *f.*, oleo sulfurato *i.*
- Potassae Sulpharetum, syn. sulphure de potasse *f.*, schwellichtes Kali *g.*, solfuro di potassa.
- Sulphur Lotum, syn. soufre lave *f.*, schwefel *g.*, zolfo lavato *i.*
- Sulphur Praecipitatum, syn. soufre precipite *f.*, schwefelniederschlag *g.*, zolfo precipitato *i.*
- Aqua Sulphureti Kali, syn. liquore di solfuro di potassa *i.*
- Opium Purificatum, syn. opium pur *f.*, mohnsaft *g.*, oppio puro *i.*, oppio puro *s.*
- Styrax Purificata, syn. Styrax in korpern *g.*, storace depurato *i.*
- Oleum Amygdalatum, syn. huile d'amandes *f.*, mandelohl *g.*, olio di mandarleh *i.*
- Oleum Linii, syn. huile de graine de lin *f.*, leinohl *g.*, olio di lino *i.*, azepte de laxor *s.*
- Oleum Anisi, syn. huile d'anis *f.*, anisohl *g.*, olio di anice *i.*
- Oleum Anthemidis, syn. huile de camomille romaine *f.*, kamillenohl *g.*, olio di camomilla romana *i.*, azepte de manganella de botera *s.*
- Oleum Carui, syn. huile de carvi *f.*, kamuelohl *g.*, olio di carvi *i.*, azepte de alcorovea *s.*
- Oli Ricini, syn. huile de ricin *f.*, rizinusohl *g.*, olio di ricino *i.*
- Oli Lavandulae, syn. huile essentielle de lavendelohl *g.*, olio di lavanda *i.*, azepte del espliego *s.*
- Oli Pimentae, syn. huile essentielle de poivre de jamaique *f.*, nelherpfesserohl *g.*, olio di pime to *i.*
- Aqua Citri medicae, syn. eau de citronier *f.*, citronen waasser *g.*, acqua de limone *i.* *g.*
- Oleum Seminum Foeniculi Dulcis, syn. huile essentielle de fenouile *f.*, fenchelohl *g.*, olio di finoichio *i.*, azeyle de l'eneldo hinojo *s.*
- Oleum juniperi, syn. huile essentielle de genevrier *f.*, Wachholder beerohl *g.*, olio di ginepro *i.*
- Oleum menthae Piperitae syn. huile essentielle de menthe poivree *f.*, pfessermunzohl *g.*, oliodi menta iperitide *i.*
- Oleum Menthae Viridis, syn. huile essentielle de baume verte *f.*
- Oleum Origanii, syn. huile essentielle d'origan *f.*, dostohl *g.*, olio di origano *i.*, azepte de origane sylvestre *s.*
- Oleum Pulegii, syn. huile essentielle de menthe peuliot *f.*, poleichl *g.*, olio di poleggio *i.*, azepte de poleo *s.*
- Oleum Rosmarini, syn. huile essentielle de romarin *f.*, rosmarinohl *g.*, olio di rosmarino *i.*
- Oleum Herbae Juniperi Sabinae, syn. huile essentielle de sabine *f.*, sevenbaumohl *g.*, olio di sabina, *i.*, azeyle de enebrio sabina *s.*
- Oleum Succini, syn. huile de succin *f.*, bernsteinohl *g.*, olio di succino rettificato *i.*
- Oleum Terebenthinæ, syn. huile essentielle de tirebenthine *f.*, terbenthinohl *g.*, olio di trementina *i.*, azepte de pino, *s.*
- Aqua Distillata, syn. eau distillée *f.*, einfaches destillirtes wasser *g.*, acqua distillata *i.*, aqua distillada *s.*
- Aqua Anethi, syn. eau d'aneth puant *f.*, acqua di aneto puzzolente *i.*
- Aqua Carvi eau de Carvi *f.*, feldkomel wasser *g.*, acqua di carvi *i.*
- Aqua Citri Aurantii, syn. eau d'orange *f.*, pomeranzen wasser *g.*, acqua de arancio *i.*
- Aqua Cannabini, syn. eau de cannelle *f.*, zimmt wasser *g.*, acqua di cannamomi *i.*

- Aquà Lauri Cassiae, syn. eau de casse *f.*, acqua di cannella *i.*
 Aqua Foeniculi, syn. eau de fenoul *f.*, fenchel w̄sser *g.*, acqua di finocchio *i.*
 Aqua Menthae Piperitae, syn. eau de menthe poivree *f.*, pfeffermünz wasser *g.*,
 acqua di menta piperitide *i.*
 Aqua Pimentae, syn. eau de poivree de jamaique *f.*, nelherpfesser wasser *g.*, acqua
 di pimento *i.*
 Aqua Pulegii, syn. eau de menthe peuliot *f.*, poley wasser *g.*, acqua di pu-
 leggio *i.*
 Aqua Rosae, syn. eau des roses *f.*, rosin wasser *g.*, acqua di rose *i.*, agua
 rosada *s.*
 Infusum Catechu Compositum, syn. infusion de cachou *f.*, katechu infusum *g.*, infuso
 di cato *i.*
 Infusum Cinehonae, syn. infusion de quinquina *f.*, chinainfusum *g.*, infuso di
 china *i.*
 Infusum digitalis, syn. infusion de digitale purpurine *f.*, fingerhut infusum *g.*, infuso
 di digitale porporina *i.*
 Infusum Lini, syn. infusion de semece de lin *f.*, leinsamen infusum *g.*, infuso di semi
 di lino *i.*
 Infusum Rhaei, syn. infusion de rhubarbe *f.*, rhabarber infusum *g.*, infuso de rabar-
 baro *i.*
 Infusum Rosae, syn. infusion de roses *f.* rosen infusum *g.* infuso di rose *i.*
 Infusum Sennae, syn. infusion de sene *f.*, senna infusum *g.*, infuso di senna *i.*
 Mucilago Acaciae, syn. mucilage de gomme arabique *f.*, schleim de arabische
 gummi *g.*, mucilagine de gomma arabica *i.*
 Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthae, syn. mucilage de gomme adraganthe *f.*, schleim
 de traganth *g.*, mucilagine di gomma adragante *i.*
 Decoctum Cinchonae syn. decoction de quinquina *f.*, chinadekokte *g.*, decotto di
 china *i.*
 Decoctum Daphnes Mezerii, syn. decoction de daphne mezereon *f.*, scioblastrinde
 dekokte *g.*, decotto di daphne mezereon *i.*
 Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum, syn. decoction de guajac composee *f.*, guajack-
 dekokte *g.*, decotto di guajaco composito *i.*
 Decoctum Hordei, syn. decoction d'orge *f.*, gers'edekokte *g.*, decotto d'orzo *i.*
 Decoctum Sarsa parillae, syn. decoction de sarsparille *f.*, sarsaparille-dekokte *g.*,
 decotto di sars-aparilla *i.*
 Decoctum senegae, syn. decoction de polygale senegae *f.*, senegawurzel-dekokte *g.*,
 decotto di poligala senega *i.*
 Extractum Cacuminum Absynthii, syn. extrait d'absynthe *f.*, wermuth-extrakt *g.*,
 estratto d'assenzo *i.*
 Extractum Aconiti, syn. extrait d'aconit *f.*, eisenhutlein extrakt *g.*, estratto d'aco nito
 napello *i.*
 Extractum Aloes Purificatum, syn. extrait d'aloes *f.*, aloe extrakt *g.*, estratto
 d'aloë *i.*
 Extractum Anthemidis, syn. extrait de camomille romaine *f.*, kamillenextrakt *g.*,
 estratto di fiori di camomillo *i.*
 Extractum Belladonnae, syn. éxtrait de belladonne *f.*, belladonnaextrakt *g.*, estratto
 de l'erba di belladonna *i.*
 Extractum Cascarillae Resinosum, syn. extrait de cascarille *f.*, cascarillenex-
 trakt *g.*
 Extractum Cinchonae, syn. extrait de quinquina *f.*, wassrigtes chinaextrakt *g.*, es-
 tratto di china aquosa *i.*
 Extractum Cinchonae Resinosum, syn. extract resineux de quinquina *f.*, estratto di
 china colla resina *i.*
 Extractum Colocynthidis, syn. koloquinthen extrakt *g.*
 Extractum Conii, syn. extrait de cique *f.*

- Extractum Elaterii**, syn. elaterium *f.*, estratto del frutto della moyordica *i.*
Extractum Gentianae, syn. extrait de gentiane *f.*, erzian-extrakt *g.*, estratto di gentiana *i.*
Extractum Haematoxylī, syn. campecheliæ extract *g.*
Extractum Radicis Hellebore Nigri, syn. extract d'elhebore *f.*, schwarz niesen-wurz extract *k.* *g.*
Extractum Hyoscyami, syn. extract de jusquiaue *f.*, hyoszam-s extract *g.*, estratta di giusquiamo nera *i.*
Extractum Jalapae, syn. extract de jalap *f.*
Succus Spissatus Lactucae Sativæ, syn. extract de laitue *f.*
Succus Spissatus Lactucae virosæ, syn. extract de laitue virense *f.*, estratto dell'erba delta lactuca *i.*
Extractum Opii, syn. extract d'opium *f.*, opiums extract *g.*, estratto d'oppio *i.*
Extractum Papaveris, syn. extract de pavot *f.*
Extractum Corticis Quercæ, syn. estratto della quercia *i.*
Extractum Rhei, syn. extract de rhubarbe *f.*, Rhabarber extract *g.*
Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigrae, syn. eingedicker niedersaft *g.*
Extractum Taraxaci, syn. lowenbahn-extrakt *g.*, estratto di tarassaco *i.*
Extractum Valerianæ, syn. baldrain extract *g.*
Mistura Amygdalorum, syn. emulsion d'amandes *f.*, mandelmilch *g.*, latte di mandorle *i.*
Emulsio Acaciae Arabicae, syn. emulsion de gomme arabique *f.*, emulsione di gomma arapica *i.*
Mistura Camphoræ, syn. Mixture Camphre *f.*, kampfermixtur *g.*, mistura camforata *i.*
Mistura Moschi, syn. mixture avec le musc *f.*, mixtura muschiato *i.*
Alcohol, syn. alcohol *f.*, hochst rektifizirter weingiest *g.*, alcoole *i.*
Spiritus Ammoniae, syn. alcohol ammoniacal *f.*, gristiger ammonium liquor *g.*, alcoole ammoniato *i.*
Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus, syn. eau de luce *f.*, ammonaco succinata *i.*
Spiritus Anisi, syn. alcohol d'anis *f.*, alcoole anfato *i.*
Spiritus Camphoræ, syn. alcohol camphre *f.*, kampfer spiritus *g.*, alcoole camforato *i.*
Spiritus Carui, syn. alcoole con carvi *i.*
Spiritus Lava dulæ Compositus, syn. teinture alcoolique de lavande *f.*, lavendel spiritus *g.*
Spiritus Menthae Piperitæ, syn. teinture alcoolique de menthe poivree, *f.*, alecole con menta piperitide *i.*
Spiritus Rosmarini, syn. esprit de rosmarin *f.*, rosmarien spiritus *g.*, alcoole rosmarinato *i.*
Tinctura aloës, syn. teinture d'aloës *f.*, tintura d'aloé *i.*
Tinctura aloes Composita, syn. alcohol avec l'aloë et la myrrhe *f.*, alcoole aloë mairrato *i.*
Tinctura assafetidae, syn. teinture d'assasoetide *f.*, ascande tinktur *g.*, alcoole asfetato *i.*
Tinctura Aurantii, syn. Pomeranzon schilen tinktur *g.*
Tinctura Benzoini Composita, syn. teinture de Benzoin compose *f.*, zusammengesetzte benzoe tinktur *g.*, tinctura del benzoinatore, alcoole benzoate composito *i.*
Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, syn. teinture empree d'opium *f.*, opiumtinktur mit benzoe, *g.*
Tinctura Bouplandiæ Trifoliata or Argentaria, syn. teinture d'angusture *f.*
Tinctura Cascarillæ, syn. cascariellentinktur *g.*
Tincture Castorei, syn. teinture de castor *f.*, castoreumtinktur *g.*, tintura di castoro *i.*
Tinctura Catechu, syn. teinture de cachou *f.*, Katechutinktur *g.*

- Tinctura Cinchonae, syn. teinture de quinquina *f.*, chinatinktur *g.*, tintura di china *i.*
 Tinctura Cinchonae Composita, syn. zusammengesetzte chinatinktur *g.*
 Tinctura Cinnamomi, syn. teinture de canelle *f.*, zimmtinktur *g.*, tintura di cinnamomo *i.*
 Tinctura Croci Sativi, syn. teinture de saffron *f.*
 Tinctura Digitalis, syn. teinture de digitale *f.*, Fingerbastinktur *g.*, tintura di digitale porporina *i.*
 Tinctura Gentianae Composita, syn. teinture de gentiane compose *f.*, enziantinktur *g.*, tintura di genziana *i.*
 Tinctura Guajaci, syn. teinture de guajuc *f.*, gujaktinktur *g.*, tintura di guajac *i.*
 Tinctura Guajaci Ammoniata, syn. teinture ammoniacal de guajac *f.*, ammonium, gujaktinktur *g.*, alcoole ammoniato con guajaco, tinctura guajachina volatile *i.*
 Tinctura Hellebori nigri, syn. teinture d'ellobore noir *f.*, tintura d'elloboro *i.*
 Tinctura Kino, syn. teinture de kino, *f.*
 Tinctura Lyttæ, syn. teinture de cantharides *f.*, cantharideutinktur *g.*, tintura di cantaridi, *i.*
 Tinctura Moschi, syn. teinture de muse *f.*, tintura di muschio.
 Tinctura Myrrhae, syn. teinture de myrrhe *f.*, myrrhentinktur *g.*, tintura di mirra *i.*
 Tinctura opii, syn. teintre d'opium *f.*, opiums-tinktur *g.*, laudano liquido, alcoole opiatato *i.*
 Tinctura Quassiae ezeelsae, syn. teinture de quassia *f.*
 Tinctura Khei, syn. teinture de rhubarbe *f.*, rhabarbertinktur *g.*, tintura de rhabararo *i.*
 Tinctura Rhei et Aloes, syn. alcohol avec aloe et rhubarbe *f.*, alcoole aloe rabarbarato *i.*
 Tinctura Valerianæ, syn. teinture de valeriane *f.*, baldrian tinktur *g.*, tintura di valeriana *i.*
 Tincture Valerianæ Ammoniata, syn. baldriantinktur mit ammonium liquor *g.*
 Æther Sulphuricus, syn. ether *f.*, schwefelatther *g.*, etere *i.*
 Oleum Æthereum, syn. huile douce de viu *f.*, oleo dolce di vino *i.*
 Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, syn. alcool ethereux par l'acide nitrique *f.*, atherisehler salpeter spiritus *g.*, spirito di nitro dolee *i.*
 Spiritus Et eris Salphurici Compositus, syn. alcool ethereux par l'acide sulphurique *f.*, atherischer schwefelgent liquor *g.*, anodino minerale dell'hoffmann *i.*
 Vinum aloes, syn. vin d'aloe *f.*, vino aloetico *i.*
 Vinum Gentianæ Compositum, syn. vin de gentiane compose *f.*, vino di genziana composto *i.*
 Vinum Ipe-acanthæ, syn. viu d'ipecacuanha *f.*, vino con ipêcacuana *i.*
 Vinum opii, syn. vin d'opium aromatique *f.*, vino aroma opiatato *i.*
 Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum, syn. vinaigre antiseptique *f.*, genwurzessig *g.*, aceto antisettic *i.*
 Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum, syn. acide acetique camphre *f.*, aceto cansfrate *i.*
 Acetum Scillæ, syn. vinaigre scillitique *f.*, meerzwiebellessig, *g.*
 Mel Despumatum, syn. miel despume *f.*, geschaumter honig *g.*, mele schiumato *i.*
 Mel Rosæ, syn. miel ros *f.*, rosenhonig *g.*, mele rosato *i.*
 Oxymel Simplex, syn. oxymel *f.*, essighonig *g.*, ossimele *i.*
 Oxymel scillæ, syn. meerzwiebelhonig *g.*

SYRUPS.

- Syrupus simplex, syn. sirop *f.*, einfacher syrup *g.*, sciropo *i.*
 Syrupus Aceti, syn. syrop d'acide acetique *f.*, sciropo acetico *i.*
 Syrupus Althœae, syn. sirop d'althea *f.*, althee syrup *g.*, sciropo d'altea *i.*
 Syrupus Aurantiorum, syn. sirop d'ecorce d'orange *f.*, pomeranzenschaleusyrum *g.*, sciropo di corteccia di arancio *i.*

- Syrupus Croei, syn. sirop de saffran *f*, safran syrup *g*.
 Syrupus Limonum, syn. Zitronensaft syrup *g*.
 Syrupus Mori, syn. maulbeersyrap, *g*.
 Syrupus Opii, Syn. sirop d'opium *f*, opiumsyrup *g*, sciroppodi oppio *i*.
 Syrupus Papaveris, syn. sirop de pavot blane *f*, sciropo di papaveri bianchi *i*.
 Syrupus Rhoeados, syn. sirop de coquelicot *f*, klatschrosen syrup *g*.
 Syrupus Rosae Gallicae, syn. sirop de roses rouges *f*, rosen syrup *g*, sciropo di rose rosse *i*.
 Syrupus Scillae Maritimae, syn. sirup aceteux de scille *f*, sciropo di squilla marino acetoso *i*.
 Syrupus Tolutanus, syn. syrop balsamique *f*.
 Syrupus Violae Odoratae, syn. sirop de violettes, *f*.
 violensyrups *g*, sciropo di viole *i*.
 Syrupus Zingiberis, syn. sirop de gingembre *f*, sciropo d' amomo zenzero *i*.

CONFECTIONS.

- Confectio aromatica, syn. electuare aromatique *f*, gewurzlatwerge *g*, elettuario aromatico *i*.
 Confectio Opii, syn. electuare opiate *f*, theriaklatwerge *g*, elettuario oppiato *i*.
 Confectio Rosae Galicae, syn. conserve de roses rouges *f*, roseconserve *g*, conserva di rose rosse *i*.

POWDERS.

- Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, syn. poudre aromatique *f*, gewurzpulver *g*, polvere aromaticia *i*.
 Pulvis Cornu uti cum Opio, syn. poudre opiate *f*, opiumspulver *g*, polvere oppiata *i*.
 Pulvis Ipecacuanhae Compositus, syn. poudre d'ipecacuanha et d' opium *f*, ipeka-kuhanapulver *g*, polvere d' ipecacuanha ed oppio *i*.
 Pulvis Scammoniae Compositus, syn. poudre de scammonée composée *f*.
 Pulvis Sennae Compositus, syn. poudre composee de senna *f*, polvere di senna composta *i*.
 Pulvis Tragacanthae composit s, syn. poudre composee de tragacanthe *f*, tragacanthe gummi pulver *g*, polvere tragacanta composta *i*.

PILLS.

- Pilulae Aloes Compositae, syn. pilules d' aloe composee *f*, pillole d' aloe composite *i*.
 Pilulae Aloes et Assafoetidae, syn. pilules d' aloe avec assafoetida *f*, pillules bloeteche con assafetida *i*.
 Pilulae Aloes cum Myrrha, syn. pilules d' aloe avec la myrrh *f*, pillole aloetiche con mirre *i*.
 Pilulae Ammoniareti cupri, syn. pilules cuivreuses de swediani *f*.
 Pilulae Galbani Compositae, syn. pilules de galbanum composee *f*, pillole di galbano composite *i*.
 Pilulae Hydrargyri, syn. pilules mercuriales *f*, pillole mercuriale *i*.
 Pilulae Rhei Compositae, syn. pilules de rhubarbe composee *f*, pillole di rhabarbaro composite *i*.
 Pilulae Saponis cum opio, syn. pilules d' opium *f*, pillole d' oppio *i*.
 Pilulae Scillae Compositae, syn. pilules de scille *f*, pillole squilitiche *i*.

PLASTERS.

- Emplastrum Hydrargyri, syn. quecksilberplaster *g*.
 Emplastrum Lyttæ, syn. emplatre de cantharides *f*, Pantharden plaster *g*, empiastre di cantarelle *i*.

Emplastrum opii, syn. **opiumspfaster g.**

Emplastrum Plumbi, syn. **emplatre de diachylon f, bleipfaster g.**

Emplastrum Resinae, syn. **harzigtes bleipfaster g.**

Emplastrum Saponis, syn. **seifenpfaster g.**

CERATES.

Ceratum Cetacei, syn. **cerat de blanc de balaine f, cerotto di spermaceti i.**

Ceratum Simplex, syn. **cerat simple f, cerotto semplice.**

Ceratum Lyttae, syn. **cerat de cantharides f, cerotto di cantarille i.**

Ceratum Resinae, syn. **cerat resineux f, harzzerat g, cerotto resinoso.**

OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Elemi Compositum, syn. **onguent d' elemi et de terebinthine f, elemisalbe g, unguento di elemi e trementina i.**

Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius, syn. **onguent mercuriale f, quecksilbersalbe g, unguento mercuriale i.**

Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei, syn. **grauē quecksilbersalbe, g.**

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, syn. **onguent citrin f, gelbe quecksilbersalbe g, unguento citrino i.**

Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico oxydi, syn. **rothe quecksilbersalbe g.**

Unguentum Lyttae, syn. **kantharidensalbe g.**

Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi, syn. **onguent de tethje f, unguento di tuzia i.**

Unguentum Oxidi Ziaci impuri, syn. **onguent blanc f, bleiweissalbe g, unguento bianco i.**

Unguentum Sabacetatis Capri, syn. **unguento egiziaco i.**

Unguentum Sulphuris, syn. **onguent soufre f, schewfelsalbe g, unguento solforato i.**

Unguentum sulphuris Compositum, syn. **onguent soufre composee f, unguento solforato composto i.**

Unguentum Zinci, syn. **onguent de zinc f, zinksalbe g, unguento di zinco i.**

LINIMENTS.

Linimentum Ammoniae Fortius, syn. **liniment volatile f, ammonium liniment g, linamento volatile i.**

Linimentum Saponis Compositum, syn. **kampferliniment g.**

On the Art of Prescribing Medicines.

INDEPENDENT of the knowledge of diseases; and the treatment of them, much of the success of the practitioner depends on circumstances connected altogether with the form in which the remedies are exhibited. In prescribing a medicine, even the best calculated to fulfil the object of the practitioner, it is necessary to consider the age, sex, temperament, habits, and idiosyncracy of the patient before the dose can be properly apportioned; and, as far as the medicine itself is regarded, the most convenient and agreeable form of exhibiting it, whether it should be given alone, or combined with other ingredients; and how far these are likely to impede, modify, or facilitate its operation. An attention to these circumstances is absolutely requisite to prevent the errors which too frequently occur in forming a prescription.

Circumstances connected with the patient's age.—Here it must be observed that the dose of the medicines described in the foregoing pages, are those principally adapted for an adult; but, as in the two extremes of life, childhood and old age, the body is weaker, and in early youth more susceptible of all impressions; these quantities cannot be administered with safety in every case, and hence the judgment of the prescriber must be exercised under ordinary circumstances.

Sex.—Although some women possess as much bodily strength and vigour of constitution as the majority of men; yet, the general greater delicacy and sensibility of the female frame, at every period of life, require not only caution in apportioning the doses of active medicines, which should be less than those ordered for men of the same age; but the medicines themselves should be such as are likely to fulfil the indications, required without much violence. The state of the uterine system likewise, must not be overlooked in prescribing for a female. Thus the employment of aloetic and drastic purgatives, cinchona bark, sulphuric acid, and astringents, should be suspended during the period of the catamenia.

Temperament.—It is undoubtedly true, that persons of different temperaments, or original conformations of body are differently affected by the operation of medicine; stimulants more readily affect those of a sanguine temperament than those of a phlegmatic; and therefore, smaller doses are required. In the phlegmatic, also, the bowels are generally torpid, and require both a description of purgatives, and such doses of them, to excite the proper peristaltic motion as would induce either visceral inflammation, or be followed by an alarming state of debility; were they administered to those of a sanguine temperament. Hence the necessity of attending to this circumstance in prescribing.

Habits—Have a considerable influence in modifying the operation of medicine. Persons addicted to the use of spirits, narcotics, and other stimulants, are

less easily excited both by medicinal stimulants and narcotics; and the knowledge of the habits of a patient as far as the exhibition of purgatives is concerned, is absolutely necessary for the prescriber, many people being in the almost daily habit of taking this class of remedies without consulting a medical practitioner. In the first of these cases, larger doses of stimulants and narcotics are required to produce the ordinary effects of these remedies; but in the second a change of the purgative usually taken will generally be sufficient. In the employment of medicines, also, which require to be long continued the beneficial effect is soon lost if the doses be not increased.

Idiosyncracy.—Many persons have a peculiarity of disposition unconnected with temperament, which renders them liable to be affected by substances taken either in the form of food, or of medicine, in a manner different from the majority of mankind; such a state can be discovered only by accident or by time; but when it is known, it must be attended to by the practitioner. Instances in which opium proves deleterious, in every form and dose, are not unfrequent: also persons in whom the smallest dose of squill excited an erythematic eruption over the whole body, and many examples of a similar kind might be quoted. But, besides these guides in forming a prescription; the choice of the medicine must occasionally depend on the circumstance of the patient being more or less immediately under the eye of the prescriber. Thus, if the patient can be seen every day, or frequently, by the practitioner, the most active medicine which the nature of the case requires should be chosen; but if he cannot be frequently seen, or is not resident in the same place, the practitioner should choose a remedy of the same class, but less likely to have a sudden or violent effect. Thus in prescribing for ascites under such circumstances, squill or acetate of potash, or supertartrate of potash must be preferred to elaterium; for intermittent fever, cinchonae bark to the arsenical solution, and so in other cases.

Of the form and composition of extemporaneous prescriptions.—In every prescription simplicity should be kept in view, and when one medicine will answer the intention of the prescriber it ought to be preferred: The nauseous taste, however, and the other qualities of the great majority of drugs, require the addition of others to modify their action; but, although medicines are more generally prescribed in a compound form, yet the practice of accumulating a great variety of ingredients in one prescription must be avoided. Medicines exhibited in the fluid form operate sooner and with more certainty than in the solid state, but in choosing the vehicle or solvent, the taste of the patient ought not to be overlooked.—Thus for those to whom peppermint water is not disagreeable the nauseous taste of sulphate of magnesia is more completely concealed by that vehicle than any other; if cinchona bark, in powder, be ordered, milk effectually covers its taste, provided the dose be taken the moment it is mixed; and if aloes, the most nauseous article of the *materia medica*, be prescribed in a fluid form, a solution of extract of liquorice renders it by no means unpalatable. Medicines which, when given, alone produce griping, require the addition of aromatics to correct that quality, and when they operate with violence, mucilages and demulcents are sometimes necessary to obtund their acrimony, or narcotics to moderate their action. In prescribing purgatives it is also necessary to consider the particular part of the alimentary canal on which they more immediately act; thus, rhubarb acts chiefly on the pylorus and duodenum, aloes on the rectum, and calomel and jalap on the larger intestines. Another reason for ordering medicines in a compound form is the necessity of producing two or more effects at the same time; thus the same dose may be required, in a case of colic for example, to allay pain and to open the bowels; or in fever, to determine to the surface, to allay irritation, and to produce sleep. But in combining medicines, care must be taken not to bring together incompatibles, or substances that decompose each other, or, chemically combine, and, consequently

alter the nature of the mixture, or render it inert, unless the resulting compound be the remedy on which the practitioner relies. Thus acids and alkalies are incompatible, unless the neutral salt they produce be the remedy required, and astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions destroy the emetic and diaphoretic property of tartar emetic:—Hence the necessity of a knowledge of chemistry to the medical practitioner.

In writing a prescription, the first object is the principal or most active ingredients which is called the basis; the next the adjuvans, or that which is designed to promote the action of the basis; the third, the corrigens, or that intended to correct or modify its actions; and the last the vehicle, or that substance in which the more active ingredients are to be exhibited; and which consequently gives the formula its peculiar character. It has been usually regarded as a proper rule for writing a prescription, to place the basis first, and the other articles in the form in which they have been enumerated; but this must depend on the mode best fitted for compounding the medicine. These salts, and other soluble solids, should be placed before the menstruum in which they are to be dissolved, and volatile substances should always be placed last as they are necessarily the last ingredients added in the manipulation of the compound. Finally, the names of each ingredient should be written at full length in a legible hand, and the symbols of the quantities distinctly marked; and no prescription should pass from the hand of the prescriber without being deliberately read over, and its correctness ascertained.

**Pharmaceutical Calendar, shewing the Principal Objects
which the Apothecary has to attend to in each month of
the Year.**

- JANUARY.** - - The concentration of vinegar by freezing.
Mariate of Antimony.
Ethers.
Dulcified Spirits.
Some Gum Resins, as Assafoetida, Gallanum, Ammoniac, &c. to be powdered.
- FEBRUARY.** - As in January.
- MARCH.** - - Mezereon Bark.
Mistletoe of the Oak to be gathered,
Conserve of Scurvy—grass to be prepared.
- APRIL.** - - - Conserve of Sorrel.
Plaster of Henbane.
Extract of Henbane, Dandelion, &c.
- JUNE.** - - - Distilled Water of Lily of the Valley.
Various Distilled Spirituous Waters.
Conerves of various Herbs and Flowers, as conserves of Roses, &c.
Hemlock plaster.
Extracts of Hemlock, Wild Lettuce, Aconite, &c.
- JULY.** - - - Vinegar of Roses.
Rose Water.
Preserved Cherries, Walnuts, Currants, &c.
Extract of Elaterium.
Honey of Roses.
Boiled Oil of Hyperium, &c.
Distilled Oil of Rosemary, Mint, Parsley, Penny Royal, Wild Thyme, &c.
Syrup of Cherries, Raspberries, &c.
Spirit of Rosemary.
- AUGUST.** - - - Cherry Water.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, Thorn Apple, &c.
Boiled Oil of Wormwood, Chamomile, &c.
Distilled Oil of Wormwood, Chamomile, Peppermint mille-foil, rue, &c.
Rob of Mulberries.
Syrup of ditto.
- SEPTEMBER.** - Quince Cinnamon Water.
Oxymel of Meadow Saffron.
Quince Cakes.
Syrup of Barberries, Quince Buckthorn.
Tincture of Steel, with Quince Juice.
- OCTOBER.** - - Tincture of Steel, with Apple Juice.
- NOVEMBER** and **DECEMBER.** { As in January.

TABLE,

Shewing the Proportion in which Opium and certain preparations of Iron, Antimony, Arsenic, and Mercury are contained in some compound medicines.

OPIUM.

Confectio opii, London. Confection of opium, thirty-six grains contain one grain of opium.

Electuarium opiatum, Edinbvrgh. Opiate electuary, in each drachm about one grain and a half of opium.

Electuarium catechu compositum, Edin. Electuary of catechu, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half of opium, or one hundred and ninety three grains contain one grain of opium.

Electuarium catechu compositum, Dablia. Compound electuary of catechu, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half of purified opium.

Pilulae saponis cum opio, Lond. Pills of soap and opium, five grains contain one grain of opium.

Pilulae opiate, Edin. Opiate, formerly the thebaic pills. Each drachm contains six grains of opium. A pill of five grains contains half a grain of opium.

Pilulae styrace, Dub. Storax pills contain, in five grains of the mass, one grain of purified opium.

Pulvis cornu asti cum opio, Lond. Powder of burnt hartshorn, with opium. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis cretae compositus cum opio, Lond. Compound powder of chalk with opium. Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae composita, Lond. Dub. Compound powder of ipecacuanhae. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii, Edin. Powder of ipecacuanhae and opium. Each drachm contains six grains of opium, or one grain in ten grains of the powder.

Pulvis kino compositus, Lond. Compound powder of kino. Each scruple contains one grain of opium.

Syropus opii, Dub. Syrup of opium, contains in one fluid ounce about one grain of the watery extract of opium for the liquor is more than doubled in bulk by the addition of the sugar.

Tinctura opii, Edin. Tincture of opium is made with two scruples of opium in each ounce of liquid, or each drachm should contain five grains. But one drachm of the tincture when evaporated yields only three grains and a half of opium.

Tinctura opii Dnb. Tincture of opium, contains in one fluid drachm about four grains and a half of purified opium.

Tinctura camphorae composita, Lond. Compound tincture of camphor.

Tinctura opii camphorata, Edin. Half a fluid ounce contains nearly one grain of opium.

Tinctura opii ammoniata, Edin. Ammoniated tincture of opium, is made with about eight grains of opium in each ounce of liquid, or each drachm contains nearly one grain of opium.

Tinctura opii camphorata, Dub. Camphorated tincture of opium, four fluid drachms and a half contains nearly one grain of purified opium.

Tincture saponis et opii, Edin. Tincture of soap and opium is made with one scruple of opium in each ounce of the liquid.

Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio, Edin. Troches of liquorice with opium, each drachm contains nearly one grain of opium.

IRON.

Tinctura acetatis ferri cum alcohol, Dub. Tincture of acetate of iron with alcohol, each fluid drachm contains about one grain of dry acetate of iron.

ANTIMONY.

Liquor antimonii tartarizati, Lond. Solution of tartarized antimony contains in each fluid ounce two grains of tartarized antimony.

Vinum tartritis antimoni. Edin. Wine of tartrite of antimony contains in one ounce two grains of tartrite of antimony, (formerly tartar emetic.)

MERCURY,

Emplastrum Hydrargyri, Edni. Mercurial plaster. Each drachm contains about sixteen grains of mercury, (fifteen grains, Lond.)

Hydrargyrus cum magnesia, Dub. Mercury with magnesia. Three grains contain two of mercury.

Hydrargyrum cum creta, Lond. Mercury with chalk. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Tincture opii, Lond. Tincture of opium. Nineteen minimis contain one grain of opium.

Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis, Lond. Solution of oxymuriate of mercury. One fluid ounce contains half a grain of oxymuriate of mercury.

Linimentum hydrargyri, Lond. Mercurial liniment. six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri, Lond. Dub. Mercurial pills. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial pills. Each drachm contains fifteen grains of mercury. Each pill contains one grain of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri submuriatis compositae, Lond. Edin. Pills of submuriate of mercury. About four grains contain one grain of submuriate of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri mitius, Lond. Weaker mercurial ointment. Six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri fortius. Lond. Dub. Stronger mercurial ointment. Two drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial ointment. Each drachm contains twelve grains of mercury made with double the quantity of mercury, each drachm contains twenty grains.

Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius, Edin. Stronger ointment of nitrate of mercury. Each drachm contains four grains of mercury.

Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri Mitius, Edin. Milder ointment of nitrate of mercury. Each scruple contains half a grain of mercury.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei, Edin. Each drachm contains of fifteen grains of the oxide.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri rubri Edin. Ointment of red oxide of mercury. Each drachm contains seven grains of the oxide.

ARSENIC.

Liquor arsenicalis Lond. Solutio arsenicalis, Edin. Arsenical solution. One fluid ounce contains four grains of oxide of arsenic.

PULSE TABLE.

The following is the State in which the Practitioner may expect to meet with in health, the accuracy of which, as a general outline, has been established by a long and extensive practice.

		No. of pulsation in a minute.		
Of an infant on the day of its birth	from	130	to	140.
Mean rate for the 1st month		120		
First year	from	108	to	120
Second year	from	90	to	100
Third year	from	80	to	108
Fourth, fifth, and sixth years			ditto	
Seventh year	from	72	to	80
Twelfth year		70		
Adults	from	60	to	80

An intermittent pulse in adults, but more especially those advanced in years, is very common, and arises frequently from very trivial causes; but in children it is a very rare occurrence, and is the true forerunner of some serious and important malady, and portends great danger.

*An explanation of Abbreviations, Terms, and Latin words,
most frequently made use of in the Prescriptions of Phy-
sicians, Surgeons, &c.*

A, a a, or ana, uniuscujusque, equal
quantities.
c. capiat, let him take.
c c. cornu cervi, hartshorn.
F. formula, the prescription.
d. dosis, the dose.
dr. drachma, a drachm.
gr. granum, a grain.
gt. gutta vel minim, a drop.
h. s. hora somni, bed time.
m. mane, thy morning.
M. N. M. magnitudinem nucis moscha-
tae, the size of a nutmeg.
o. h. omni hora, each hour.

o. 2 h. omni böhora, every two hours.
6 q. h. sexta quaque hora, every six
hours.
p. r. n. pro re nata, as occasion may re-
quire.
q. s. quantum sufficit, as much as is
sufficient.
P. recipe, take of
s. sumendus, to be taken
ser. scrupulus, a scruple.
un. uncia, an ounce.
v. vespere, the evening.
v. o s. in ovi vitello solutus, dissolved in
the yolk of an egg.

Singulorum, of each.

for instance,

Px. Aquæ Cinnamom Tinct. Rhei a a ij. Take of Cinnamon Water and Tincture
of Rhubarb, of each 2 drachms.

A

Abdomen, the belly.
Absentē febre, while the fever is off.
Accurate (adverb), accurately.
Accurate pensi, weighed with the utmost
exactness.
Accurate m. sceantur, mix very com-
pletely.
Aciditas, sharpness.

Ad gratam aciditatē, make it just acid
enough to be palatable and not too
sour.
Acme, the height of a fever or any other
disease.
Ad, to
Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Ad libitum, as you like.
Adde, add.
Addantur, let there be added.

Addendus, to be added.
Addendo, adding.
Admoveatur, let there be applied.
Admoveantur, (plural,) when more than one is to be applied.
Abstrictus, a, um, bound.
Adstante febre, while the fever is on,
Aeger, a sick person, a patient.
Aera, a female patient.
Aggrediente febre, when the fever is coming on.
Aggressus, an attack.
Aggressus febris, the attack of a fever.
Agitato vase, shaking the phial.
Albus, white.
Aliquot, some.
Aliquoties, sometimes.
Altér, altera, alterum, the other.
Alternas, alternate.
Alternis horis, every second hour.
Alternis diebus, every alternate day.
Aluta, leather.
Extende super alutam mollem, spread on soft leather.
Alvus, the belly, the bowels.
Adstricta alvo, when costive.
Amplus, large.
Cochleare amplum, a table spoonful.
Ante, before.
Ut ante, as before.
Antimeridianus, in the forenoon, any time before twelve o'clock at noon.
Aperiens, opening, gently, purging.
Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or in short, every thing that is requisite to be had in readiness for performing any sort of operation; also the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for glysters.
Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aqua, water.
Aqua fontanae, spring water.
Aquae, of water.
Aquae bulliens, aqua fervens, boiling water.
Aqua pluvialis, rain water.
Aqua fluviialis, rain water.
Armatus, armed.
Fistula armata, an apparatus for glysters, a pipe and bladder.
Auris, the ear.
Auri, to the ear.
Aures, ears.
Auribus, to the ears.
Aut, or.

B.
Bene, well.
Bibat, let him drink.
Biduum, two days.
Omni biduo vel triduo, every two or three days.
Bihorium, two hours.
Bihorium, the space of two hours.
Omni. bihorio, every two hours.
Bis, twice.
Bisterve, twice or thrice.
Bullio, to boil.
Bulliens, boiling.
(Aqua bulliens), of boiling water.
Buliant, let them boil.

C.
Calefactus, made warm.
Cataplasma, a cataplasm, or poultice.
Capiat, let [the patient] take, capt. coct. ij larg, 3 table spoonsful to be taken
C. tharticus, purging.
Cautè, cautiously.
Cirevisia, beer.
Cerevisia londinensis, porter.
Charta, paper.
Charta coerulea, blue paper.
Chartula, a little piece of paper.
Colatrans vel per chartam, filter through paper.
Cibus, food.
Circa, about.
Circiter, about.
Cito, soon quickly.
Citissime, (the superlative degree) as quick as possible.
Clausus, clausa, clausum, covered.
Cochleare, a spoonful.
Cochlearia, a spoonful.
Coch-magnum, amplum, a table spoonful.
Co. infantulorum, { a child's spoonful.
Cocch modicum, { desert spoonful.
Co. parium, a tea spoonful.
Coctio, a boiling.
Sub finem coctionis, towards the end of the boiling, when almost boiled.
Coeruleus, blne.
Unguentum coeruleum, mercurial ointment.
Cola, (imperat. of colo) strain, to filter.
Colatus, stained, filtered.
Colato liquori, to the strained liquor.
Colatura, a straining.

Colatura, to the strained liquor.
 Colatus, let be strained.
 Coletur, let them be strained.
 Collum, the neck.
 Comp. compositus, compound.
 Congium, a gallon.
 Continuo, to continue.
 Continuantur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last presented.
 Contundo, to bruise.
 Contusus, bruised.
 Contusio, a bruise; a contusion.
 Coquo, to boil.
 Coque, boil.
 Coque parum, boil a little while.
 Coquantur, let them be boiled.
 Cor, the heart.
 Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
 Coxa, Coxendix, the hip.
 Coxaeluvium, the hip bath.
 Cras, to-morrow.
 C. M. cras mane, early to-morrow morning.
 C. M. S. cras mane sumendum, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
 Crastinus (adj.), of to-morrow.
 (In usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use
 Cribram, a sieve
 (Trans.) cribrum, through a sieve
 Cujus, of which
 Cujus capit or sumat, of which the patient is to take.
 Cum, with
 Cyathus, a cup
 Cyathus vinarins, a wine glass
 Cyathheat, a tea-cup full

D.

Da, give
 Detur, debetur, (plural) let be given
 De, of
 De quo, or qua, of which
 De die, in a day
 Deauratus, gilt
 Deanrentur pilulae, let the pills be gilt
 Debilitas, weakness
 Debitus, due
 Ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness as to consistence
 Decim, ten
 Decimus, the tenth
 Decubitus, lying down
 Hora decubitus, at bed time

Deglutio, to swallow
 Deglutitor, is swallowed,—deglutietur, let be swallowed
 Dein, deinde, then; afterwards
 Dejectio, depositing, or putting down, also a going to stool; as post duas dejectiones aliv, after two motions
 Dejicio, to deposit. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until the patient shall have had two stools
 Den, a tooth, dentes the teeth
 Dexter, the right manus; dextra, the right hand; anro dextro, to the right ear
 Dictus, spoken of, said
 Dies, a day; die, in a day; as bis die, twice a day; diebus, in days; as tertius diebus, every third day; alternis diebus, every alternate day
 Dilatum, dilated
 Dimidium, the half dimidius, as um, (adj.) half
 D. P. directione propria, with its proper directions
 Diu, a long time, tere diu, rub for a long time
 Diturnus, long continued
 Diurna trituratione, by long continued rubbing or grinding in the mortar
 Diurna coctione, by long boiling
 Dolor, pain
 Dolores, pains
 Doloris, of the pain
 Dolens, pained, parti. dolenti, to the pained part.
 Donec, until.
 Dum, whilst.
 Durante dolore, while the pain continues.

E

Eadem eandem, the same.
 Eodem, in the same.
 Ebura, ivory.
 Eburneus, made of ivory.
 Effunde, pour out.
 Effervescentia, the effervescence
 Effervesget, effervesces.
 Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.
 Euema, a glyster
 Enemata, glysters
 Erit, shall be
 Evanescō, ev. nui, to disappear

Evanuerit, shall have disappeared
 Exemplar, a pattern. Fiat emplastrum
 lyttæ ad exemplar, make a blister
 according to pattern.
 Exhibe, exhibeat, give
 Exhibendus, to be given.
 Exinde, thenceforward
 Extendo, to extend, also to spread
 Extende super alutam, spread it on
 leather
 Extensus, a, um, spread

F

Fac, make
 Fac in pilulas xij; make into 12 pills
 Farina, flour
 Farina seminis lini, linseed meal
 Febris, a fever
 Febre durante, while the fever is on
 Femur, a thigh
 Femoribus, to the thighs
 Femoribus internis, to the inner sides of
 the thighs
 Fere, almost
 Ferrum, iron or steel, a lancet or scalpel
 Fervens, boiling
 Fervidus, feryida, hot
 Ferventis, of boiling, Px aq ferventis,
 take of boiling water
 Fiat, make (the singular number) fiant,
 make (plural)
 Finis, the conclusion, sub finem coctio-
 nis, when almost boiled enough
 Fluidancia, a fluid ounce, an ounce liquid
 measure, about two table spoonsful
 Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm
 Fontana, fountain, aqua fontana, spring
 water
 Fonticulus, an issue
 Fotas, a fomentation
 Fuerit, shall have been; as donec alvus
 soluta fuerit, until a motion is, or shall
 have been procured
 Formula, prescription

G

Gargarisma, a gargle
 Gelatina, jelly
 Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly
 Gelatina quavis, any sort of jelly
 Globulus, a little ball
 Globuli Gascoigni, Gascoign's ball, donec
 globuli evanuerint, until the globules

of quicksilver totally disappear, so
 that they cannot be seen even with a
 microscope

Gradatim, by slow degrees
 Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable plea-
 sant, ad gratam aciditatem, so as to
 make it pleasantly acid without being
 too sour, in quavis grato vehiculo, in
 any agreeable vehicle.
 Gutta, a drop; guttatum, drop by drop
 Guttae, drops
 Guttas, drops

H.

Hac, this
 Hac nocte, this night
 Hunc, this, sum at hanc let him take this
 Hactenus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the
 present day
 Harum, of these
 Harum pilularum sumat-tres, of these
 pills let him or her take three
 Haustus, a draught
 Hebdomada, a week
 Heri, yesterday; ut heri, as yesterday
 Hesternus, of yesterday
 Hesterna nocte, last night
 Hirudo, a leech
 Hirudines, leeches
 His, in these, to these
 His adde, add to these
 Hera, an hour
 Horae, of an hour; horae (plural) hours
 Hor decubitus, at the hour of going to
 rest, bed time
 H. S. S. (hora somni sumendns), to be
 taken at bed time
 Horae unius spatio, in the space of one
 hour
 Hora vespertina, in the evening.
 Horae 1—4 horae quadrante, quarter of
 an hour
 Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours.
 When two medicines are to be taken,
 horis intermediis, it means that one is
 to be given exactly at mid time from the
 other; suppose a draught is ordered to
 be taken every six hours, and a pow-
 der horis intermediis, that is every six
 hours intermediately, then a draught
 will be taken at six o'clock and at 12,
 and a powder at 3 and at 9
 Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these
 H. S. (Hora Somni), at the hour of rest

Hóra decubitus, at the hour of going to rest—bed time

H.p. n. Haustus purgans noster, a formula of a purging draught made according to a practitioners own private pharmacopæia, and is prepared so as to keep a long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time, a draught is wanted. Mitte. H. p. n. sijad ij vices c. m. s. Mitte haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas ad duas vices eras mane sumendus, send two ounces of our purging draught to be taken to-morrow morning, at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate

I

Idoneus, proper, appropriate.

Idem, eadem the same, ejusdem, of the same, (the gen. case of idem).

Ilico or illico, immediately ; also, therefrom, thence in that very place.

Imponatur, (sing.) let there be put on informantur, (plural)

Imprimis, first.

In, in-

In die, in a day

Indies, (an adverb) every day, daily

Indicaverit, shews, indicates

Infra, under, below, underneath

Infusio, infusum, an infusion

Infunde, infundatur, infuse

Injectio, injection

Injicio, to throw in to inject

Inquietudo, restlessness, urgente inquietudine, if restless

Iniciatur, throw in, throw up

Iniciatur enema, let a glyster be administered

Interdum, sometimes, now and then

Instar, (an adverb) as big as .molem instar nucis moschatae, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken

Inter, between

Inter edendi tempora, between meals

Intermedius, intermediate

Internus, the inner side

J

Jam, already

Jampridem, jamdudem, some time ago, heretofore

Jugulum, the throat

Jusculum, broth

Juseulum ovillum, mutton broth

Jusbovinum, beef broth

Juxta, near, to

L:

Lac, milk

Lactis; of milk

Lacte. in milk

Levigatus, levigated

Lana, flannel

Lan a nova, new flannel

Languor, faintness, lowness ; in linguoribus, in the fainting fits, when low and faint

Latus, the side—lateris, of the side—lateri, to the side—latus dolens, the pained side—lateri dolenti, to the pained side

Latus, lata-latum adjective broad

Lectus, a bed—in lecto, in bed

Leviter, lightly

Liber, a book

Libet, (a verb impersonal) it pleases, ad libitum, just as you please

Libra, a pound

Linteum, lint, also linen

Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt; donec liquescat, till it melts

Liquidus, liquid; sedes liquidae, loose stools ; in quovis liquido, in any kind.

Londinensis, of London ; pharmacopœia londinensis. The London Dispensatory

Lumborum, of the loins

M.

Magnus, magna, magnum, large ; magnum cochlæer, a table spoonful

Major, greater, larger; cochlæaria duo majora, two table spoonful

Maximè, chiefly

Maximus, the greatest; maximâ curâ with the greatest care

Malleolus, the ankle ; malleolus internus, the inner ankle

Manè, in the morning; manè primo valde mane, very early in the morning

Manus a hand; manu calefacta, with a warm hand

Maneluvian, the sand bath

Massa, a mass; massa pilularis, a mass fit for forming into pills

Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon
Mediocris, middle sized; mediccris, indifferent as to quality; cochleare mediocre, a dessert spoonful, a pap spoonful pilulae mediocres middle sized pills
Medius, middle; media nocte, in the middle of the night
Melior, melius, better
Minatur, minaretur, threatens; minante, threatening
Minimus, very small; cochleare minimum, a tea spoonful
Minutum, a minute, or more proper sexagesama parte horae
Misce, mix; bene misceatur, let it be well mixed
Misture mixtura, a mixture
Mitigatio, mitigation, alleviation, donec doloris mitigatio, sit until the pain is easier
Mitigatus-a um-mitigated, lessened
Mitte, send
Mittatur, (singular) let it be sent; mittantur (plural) let them be sent
Mittatur sanguis, take blood away; id est bleed the patient
Modus, middle sized
Modus, a manner; modo prescripto, in the manner directed
Moles, a mass, a lump, a piece; sumat molem iinstar nucis moschatae, let him or her take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.
Molestus, troublesome; molestor, to trouble, to be troublesome; molestante dolore, when the pain is troublesome; molestante tussi, when the cough is troublesome
Mollis, molle, soft
Mora, delay; sine mora, without delay.
Mortarium, a mortar; mortareo aheneo, in the brass mortar; mortario marmoreo, in the marble mortar; mortivtreo, in the glass mortar

Mos, moris, manner; more solito, in the usual manner; also, in the same manner as I am in the habit of prescribing it to other people

N.

Narthecium, a medicine chest or place where medicines are kept; (such being the name given to my Dispensary at Sidmouth) a gallipot, &c.
Nates, the buttocks
Ne, lest, also, do not, as ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver the medicine without the money
Necon, also
Nequaque, not at all; nentiquam, by no means
Niger, gra, grum, black
Ni nisi, unless
Nihil, nothing
Nimis, nimium, too much
Nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining a motion, a straining to vomit or go to stool
Noche, at night, noctes, nights, nocte maneque, night and morning; alternis noctibus, every second night
Nodulus, a little knot; nodulo ligati, tied up in a piece of clean rag
Nomen, nominis, a name; signetur nomine proprio; write its common name upon a label
Nonus, the ninth
Novem, nine
Novissime, very lately, the last of all
Novus a um, new
Nuper, lately; nuperime, very lately
Nnchae, the nape of the neck; nuchae, to the napé
N. M. nux moschate, a nutmeg; sumat magnitudinem nucis moschatae, take the bigness of a nutmeg

NUMERI.—NUMBERS.

- 1** or *j.* Unus, una, unum, one
 Uniūs, of one.
- 2 — ij.** Duo, duae, two,
 Duorum, of two.
 Duobus, in two, to two.
- 3 — iii.** Tres tria, three
 Tribus, in three, to three

- Trium, of three
 Ter, three times
- 4 — iv.** Quatuor, four
 Quartus a um, fourth
 Quater, four times
- 5 — v.** Quinque, five
 Quintus, fifth

6 — vi.	<i>Sex, six</i> Sextus, sixth
7 — vii.	<i>Septem, seven</i> Septimus, seventh Septumana, or 7 mana, a week
8 — viii.	<i>Octo, eight</i> Octavus, eight
9 — ix.	<i>Novem, nine</i> Nonus, ninth

10 — x.	<i>Decem, ten</i> Decimus, tenth
11 — xi.	<i>Undecim, eleven</i>
12 — xii.	<i>Duo decim, twelve</i>
20 — xx.	<i>Viginti, twenty</i>
24 — xxiv.	<i>Viginti quatuor, twenty-four</i>
30 — xxx.	<i>Triginta, thirty</i>

O.

Obstante, hindering, preventing
Ocasio, occasion, opportunity
Octo, eight
Octavus, eighth; octava quaque, hora every eighth hour
Octariis, { a pint
Octarium, {
Olim, some time since
Olla, a pot or gallipot
Ollula, a little pot
Omnis, all; omni mane, every morning; omni hora, every hour; omni biborio, every two hours; omni nocte, every night
Omni 1-4 horae, omni quadrante horae every quarter of an hour, tere omnia, rub altogether
Omninó, quite, wholly, entirely
Optimé, very well, as well as possible
Optimus a um, best
Ope, by the help of, fiat fonticulus ope caustici vel ferri, make an issue by means of caustic or the lanceet.
Opus, need, occasion, si opus sit, or sue- rit, if it be necessary.
Ovillum jusculum, mutton broth
Ovum, an egg, viatell ovi, the yolk of an egg, ovorum, of eggs.

P

Panniculus, a little bit of rag
Pannus, a rag, pannus linteus, a linen rag, pannus laners pannus e lana, a piece of flannel
Paroxysmas, a paroxysm, a fit, a con- vulsion fit.

Pars, a part, partes, parts, parti dolenti, to the pained part
Partitus, parted, partitis vicibus, means that you are not to give a medicine all at once, but divide the dose according to the directions most commonly pre- viously given; for example, if a purg- ing or emetic draught, half, or a third, (as the case may be) to be taken at first and the other half or third at a certain distance of time, if the former quan- tity be not found sufficient to take the desired effect.
Parvus little, cochleare parvum, a tea spoonful
Parum, little, parumper, a little
Pauculum, paucillum, pauculum, a little
Pectus, the breast, pectoris, of the breast
Pediluvium, a bath for the feet
Penitus, entirely, quite
Pensus, weighed, accurate pensi, exact- ly weighed
Per, by, or through
Pergo, to go on with, perget in usu me- dicinarum, continue the medicines as before
Peractus, { completed, perfected, quite done, gone through with; as, peracta operations e- metici, after the emetic
Perfectus, { metici, after the emetic has quite done operating
Perfricitur, let it be rubbed, perfrican- dus, to be robbed
Persto, persiste, to persist or proceed with, as perstet, or persistat in usu medicinarum, go on with the medicines that the patient is now takin

Perpetuus, perpetual, fiat perpetuum, keep it open, when it refers to a blister
 Pharmacopæia, the Dispensatory
 Plumbeus, made of lead, syphon plumbum, a leaven syringe
 Pluviatilis, also pluvialis aqua rain water
 Pollex the thumb, pollex pedis the great toe
 Pomeridianus, post meridianus; in the evening or afternoon time of the day
 P. R. N. pro re nata, occasionally, according as circumstances may occur, according as the symptoms may require
 Poculum, a cup
 Pomum, an apple, pomi, of an apple
 Pone, behind, pondere, by weight
 Porro, moreover, post, after, postea, then, afterwards
 P. M. Post Meridiem, afternoon, in the afternoon after 12 o'clock at noon.
 Postulet, postulet, may require, demand
 Potus, drink any kind of beverage
 Praecipue, especially
 Praeparatus, prepared
 Praeparo, to prepare; praeparentur, let them be prepared
 Praesertim, especially
 Primus, ma, mum, the first; primo, first of all; primo mane, very early in the morning
 Prior, Prius, the former, the first
 Priusquam, before that
 Pro, for; pro ratione, according to, or in proportion to, as pro ratione aetatis, according to the age of the patient
 Proprius, a um, proper; S. N. P. signetur nomine proprio, mark it with its proper direction
 Prout, according as; prout venter post-laveret, according as the state of the bowels may require
 Pruritus, an itching
 Psora, the itch
 Pulvis, a powder; pulveres, powders! pulvéribus, in powders
 Purificatns a um, purified
 Puls pulsis, water gruel
 Pyxis, pyxidis, a pill box or lozenge box
 P. unguis, which is the eighth part of a handful

Q.
 Quadrans, quadrantis, quadrante, quarter; omni quadrante, horae, every quarter of an hour
 Quacum, with which
 Quamprimum, as soon as possible without the least delay
 Quartus a um, the fourth
 Quaque every; quavis, fem, with any
 Quater, four times; quatuor, four; quarta pars, a fourth part; que, at the end of any latin word, and
 Quem, quam, quod, which, (the accusative case)
 Qui, quae, quod, which, (the nominative case)
 Quibus, to which, with which
 Quibusdam, to or with some; cum guttis quibusdam with a few drops
 Quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, gent; cujuslibet, all; quodlibet, any
 Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier
 Quinque, five; quintus a um, the fifth; quinquies, five times
 Quinquinae cinchona, peruvian bark
 Q. S.—q. s. quantum sufficient, as much as may be sufficient
 Quorum, quarum, of which; quas quos, which; quocum quacum, with which; novis, with any

R.

Ratio, a reason, also a proportion; proportionē doloris, according to the urgency of the pain
 Raucedo, hoarseness; genit raucedinis
 Recipe, take; recipe, (taken substantively) a prescription
 Regio, a region, an anatomical term for certain parts of the body, as regio epigastria, the epigastic region, regio lumborum, the region of the loins, appl. emplastr regioni umbilicalli, to the umbilical region or parts in the neighbourhood of the navel.
 Redigo, to reduce, redige, reduce, redigetur, may be reduced, redigatur, let it be reduced
 Redactus a um, reduced, in pulv. react, reduced to powder
 Refixerit, (plural) from refrigerescō, to cool

Réliqua à um, the rest, the remaining part	Saptimus, seventh; sequens, following
Remedium, a remedy; continuetur re media, go on with the same medicines as before	Serum lactis, whey; in sero lactis vino so, in wine, whey
Repitatur, let be repeated, repeat	Sex, six; sextus, sixth; si, if; sive, or, whether
Repetendus, to be repeated	Serum is also, the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or crassamentum on, standing until cold
Respondeo, responderit, shall have answered; donec alvus ad sedes iij vel iij responderit, until two or three stools shall have been procured	Signatura, a label or direction
Ribes, currants; gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly	Signetur, let it be marked, directed, written upon
Ruber rubra rubrum, red	S. N. P. Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with the name it is usually known by
Rubus idœns, raspberry	Simul, together; as terantur simul, let them be rubbed together; simul ac at, the same time, that
Retinendus, to be returned or kept.	Sin, but if, sine, without, sine mora, without delay
S.	
S. V. R. sp̄itas vinosus, rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine	Singulis horis, every hour, singultus, hiccup
S. V. Ten, or tenuis, proof spirit	Singulus, each, in singulis, in each, singulorum, of each
Saccharum, sugar; saccharum rubr moist sugar	Sinister tra frum, the left, auri sinistro to the left ear
Sæpe, often; saepius, oftener; saepissime very often	Siphon, a syringe, sitis, thirst, si sitiat, of thirsty
Saltem, at least	Solitus, accustomed, solus, alone only, solve, dissolve
Sanguis, blood; sanguinis, of blood; sanguinis missura, blood letting	Solutus a um, dissolved, also loosened, as donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool is procured
Saphena vena, the ankle vein	Somnus, sleep, hora somni, at bed time
Sapor, taste; ad gratam saporem, to give it an agreeable taste	Spina, the spine, the back bone, also a thorn
Scapula, the shoulder blade; inter scapulas, between the shoulders	Spina cervi, in the new pharmacopæia called rhamnus, buckthorn
Sciilit, the wit, namely	Spissus thick, spissitudo, thickness of consistence
Serbiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach	Statim, directly, immediately
Secundus a um (adjective) second	Stent, let them stand, stet, let it stand
Secundum (preposition) according to	Sternutatorius pulvis, sneezing powder, snuff
S. A. secundum aitem, according to art, that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way	Stupa, tou
Sed, but	Sub. subter, under, sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is almost finished, sub, prefixed to a word implies diminution; or a process not completed, also, in many words has the same signification, as the termination ish in English words as sub niger, blackish, not quite black, subtepidus, luke-warm
Sedes, a stool, (plural) stools	Subactus a um, subduced, dissolved
Semi or semis, half; semi hora, half an hour; semi drachma, half a drachm	
Sesqui, one and a half, as sesqui hora, an hour and a half; sesquiuncia or sesuncia, an ounce and a half; ses qui drachma, one drachm and a half	
Semper, always; semel, once; septem, seven; septi mana, a week or seven days	

Subitus a um, subitaneus, sudden, subito adū, suddenly.	Tergum, the back, a tergo, behind	
Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm	Tero, to rub, tere, (imperatur) rub, terendus, to be rubbed, terantur, let them be rubbed	
Subige, dissolve it, make it unite, subdue quicksilver with lard or balsam of sulphur	Tertius, tertia, tertium, the third	
Subinde, frequently, now and then	Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster shells, egg shells, crabs claws, &c.	
Subtilis, subtile, reduced to a fine powder, pulvis subtilissimus, the very finest powder	Thorax, the chest, thoracis, of the chest	
Sumat, let him take, sumatur, sumantur, let be taken, take	Thus, frankincense	
Sudor, sweet	Tinea capitis, scald head	
Superbibō, to drink after taking any thing, as chamomile tea or warm water after an emetic, or a cup of water or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of pills	Torrefactus, toasted	
Superfundō, to pour upon	Tres, tria, three, tribus, in three, to three	
Supervenio, to come on, paroxysmo superveniente, when the fit is coming on.	Triduum, three days	
Supra, above, supra dictus, above mentioned	Trituratio, a grinding, rubbing in a mortar trituratū, triturated, ground, tritus, ground	
Syncope, a fainting fit.	T. O. Tincturā opii, what is commonly called Laudanum	
T		
Tabellae; tabulae, lozenges	T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, camphorated tincture of opium, called formerly paregoric elixir, this tincture is now called by the college, in the late reform of the Pharmacopæia, Edit. 1809, tinctura camphoræ composita	
Tabes, a consumption	Trans, through, cola trans chartam, filter through filtering paper	
Talis, such, sumat talem, let him take such a one as this	Tussis, a cough, tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome	
Talus, the ankle	U	
Tain, so, tamen, yet, tactus, the touch, tactia, the tapeworm	Ultimus, ultima um, ultimo præscript, which was last prescribed.	
Tempus, temporis, time	Umbilicus, the navel	
Tempora, the temples, temporibus, to the temples, tempori dextro, to the right temple, tempori sinistro, to the left temple	Uno, (adverb) together	
Temperies, temperamentum, temperature degree of heat	Unciam, an ounce, uncianūcum semisse, an ounce and a half	
Tenacitas, tenacity, ad debitam tenacitatem, of a proper degree of tenacity or censistence	Undecem, eleven	
Teneo, to hold, tenendus, to be held	Unus, una, unum, one, unius, of one, uni, to one	
Tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender	Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome	
Tepidus a um, warm, tepefactus, warmed made warm	Urgeo, to urge, to oppress to be troublesome or painful	
Ter, three times, thridē, ter quaterve, three or four times	Usus, use, pergit in uso remediorum, continue the use of the medicines as before	
Teres; teretis, round, taper; also teres is the name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, vermis teres	Usque ad, up to as far as usquedum, until.	
	Ut as, that, so that, in the same manner as	
	Utendus, to be used	
	Utatnr, let him make use of	

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, both, utriusque, of both, utrique, to both, to either, admoveantur hirudines *ij temporis utriusque*, apply two leeches to each temple

Utrius libet, of which ever of the two, or more the patient likes best

V.

Vaccinatio, the act of inoculating for the cow pock

Variolae vaccinae, the cow pock

Vaccinum lac, cows milk

Valde, very much

Valeo, to avail, si non valeat, if it does not answer

Variolae, the small pox

Varicella, the chicken pox

Vas, vessel, vasis, of a vessel, vase clauso, in a covered vessel, agitato vase, shaking the vessel

Ve vel or, either

Vertebrae, the joints of the neck, back or loins, the vertebrae altogether form that column of bones which is called the spine

Verus, true, real genuine

Vena, a vein; vena saphena, the ankle vein

Venesectio, bleeding, fiat venaesectio bleed him

V. S. B. Vene sectio brachii, bleeding in

the arm, fiat venae sectio in vena sa- phena, bleed the patient in the ankle vein, or it may be understood wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from

Vespere, to the evening

Vespertinus, in the evening, as hora vespertina, at 6 o'clock in the evening

Vehiculum, a vehicle that is whatever liquid or any other eatable or drink- able we take a medicine in, as barley water, whey jelly, or pamada, &c.

Viginti, twenty, vicesimus, vigesimus, the twentieth

Vinosus, vinarius, of wine cyathus vinar- ins, a wine glass

Vices, turns, ad duas, vices, sumendus, to be taken at twice, that is half to be taken at first, the other half in some time after

Vicibus partitis, see Partitus in P.

Vice, in the room of; vix, scarcely hardly, ut vix sentiatur, so as that it can scarcely be perceivable

Vitellus, the yolk of an egg

Vitello ovi solutem, (V O. S.) dissolved in the yolk of an egg

Vitrum, glass, vitreus, made of glass

Vires, strength, si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it

Vomitio, a vomiting, vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome

Vultus, the countenance,

An Explanation of the Common Chemical Terms.

A.

Erisiform fluids, this term is applied to denote any substance that is invisible and permanently elastic.—See Gas.

Affinity chemical, a term used to express that peculiar propensity which different species of matter have to unite with each other, or with portions of matter of their own species.

Aggregates, substances whose parts are united by cohesive and not by chemical attraction.

Alloys, a combination of any two metals except mercury is called alloy. Thus gold is alloyed either with silver or copper, for the purposes of coinage.

Amalgam, a combination or mixture of mercury with any other metal is called an amalgam.

Ammoniacal salts, salts formed by the union of an union of an acid with ammonia, or volatile alkali.

Analysis, the resolution of a substance into its constitutional parts for the purpose of examination.

Annealing, the part of rendering substances tough which are naturally hard and brittle. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper by heating and then suddenly plunging them in cold water.

Areometer, a graduated glass instrument with a bulb by which the specific gravity of liquids is ascertained.

Argillaceous, a term descriptive of that class of stones and earthly matters in which clay or alumine abounds.

Atmospheres We use this term to express the degree of additional pressure given to the fluids; thus, if in order to impregnate water with any of the gases I give it a pressure of 15lbs. upon every square inch of surface, I am said to give it one atmosphere; if 30lbs. two atmospheres, &c. &c.

Attraction, chemical attraction is a term synonymous with affinity; which see.

Azote, see Nitrogen.

B.

Barometer, an instrument which shows the variation of the pressure of the atmosphere, by the rise or fall of a column of mercury in a glass tube attached to a graduated plate.

Base, a chemical term usually applied to denote the earth the alkali, or the metal which is capable of neutralizing an acid so as to form a base.

Baths, vessels for distillation or digestion contrived to transmit heat gradually and regularly.

Sand vessels filled in part with dry sand in which these retorts are placed, which require a greater heat than can be given by boiling water. In large works iron plates are used instead of vessels of capacity. They are often called sand heats,

Water, vessels of boiling water in which other vessels containing the matters to be distilled or digested are placed, in order that the same heat may be kept up throughout the whole of any particular process.

Bath, salt water, a saturated solution of muriate of soda, first used in this country for the purposes of pharmacy, and which is capable of receiving a higher temperature than common water, is very useful in many chemical operations;

Bitumen, a generic term applied to a variety of fossil inflammable substances.

Blow-pipe, an instrument to increase and direct the flame of a lamp for the analysis of minerals, and for other chemical operations.

Bolt-head, a round chemical vessel with a long neck usually employed for digestions; it is also called a mattress.

Button, a name given to the small round piece of metal which is found at the bottom of a crucible after a metallic ore, or an oxide of metal has been reduced.

C.

Calcareous, a chemical term formerly applied to describe chalk, marble, and all combinations of lime with carbonic acid.

Calcination, the application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, so regulated as to deprive them of moisture, &c. and yet preserve them in a pulverulent form.

Calorimeter, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance that may be the object of experiment.

Capillary, a term usually applied to the rise of the sap in vegetables, or the rise of any fluid in very small tubes, owing to a peculiar kind of attraction, called capillary attraction.

Capsules, small saucers of clay for roasting samples of ores, and for smelting them to ascertain their value.

Caput-mortuum, a term signifying dead-head, being that which remains in a retort after distillation to dryness. See Residuum, which is the modern term.

Carburets, compound substances of which carbon forms one of the constituent parts; thus plumbago which is composed of carbon and iron is called carburet of iron.

Causticity, that quality in certain substances by which they burn or corrode animal bodies to which they are applied. It is best explained by the doctrine of chemical affinity.

Chalybeate, a term descriptive of those mineral waters which are impregnated with iron.

Coal, a term applied to the residuum of any dry distillation of animal or vegetable matters.

Cohesion, a force inherent in all the particles of all substances, excepting light and calorific which prevents bodies from falling in pieces. See affinity.

Combination, a term expressive of a true chemical union of two or more substances, in opposition to mere mechanical mixture.

Comminution, the reduction of hard bodies into small particles. By this process the heaviest substances may be made to float in the lightest fluids.

Concentration, the act of increasing the specific gravity of bodies. The term is

usually applied to fluids which are rendered stronger by evaporating a portion of the water which they contain.

Condensation, the act of bringing the component parts of vapours, or gas, nearer together by pressure, and aqueous vapour by the subtraction of caloric, till it is converted into water.

Crucibles, vessels of indispensable use in chemistry in the various operations of fusion by heat. They are made various forms of baked earth, or metal.

Crystallization, an operation of nature in which various earths, salts and metallic substances pass from a fluid to a solid state assuming certain determinate geometrical figures.

Water of—that portion which is combined with salts in the act of crystallizing, and becomes a component part of such saline substances.

Cupel, a vessel made of calcined bones, mixed with a small proportion of clay and water. It is used whenever gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead. The process is called cupellation.

D.

Decomposition, the separation of the constituent principles of compound bodies by chemical means.

Decrepitation, the sudden decomposition of salts attended with a crackling noise when thrown into a red hot crucible, or in an open fire.

Deflagration, the vivid combustion that is produced whenever nitre, mixed with an inflammable substance, is exposed to a red heat.

Deliquesce of solid saline bodies, signifies their becoming moist or liquid by means of water which they absorb from the atmosphere in consequence of their great attraction for that fluid.

Deliquium, in the state of potash or any deliquescent salt when it has so far deliquesced by exposure to the air as to have become a liquid.

Deoxidize (formerly deoxidate), to deprive a body of oxygen.

Dephlegmation, is the act of separating the water from chemical liquors.

Depuration, the purging or separating any liquid in a state of purity from its faeces or lees.

Detonation, an explosion with noise. It is most commonly applied to the explosion of nitre when thrown upon heated charcoal.

Digestion, the effect produced by the soaking of a solid substance in a liquid with the application of heat.

Digester Papin's, a close strong vessel generally made of iron, in which animal bones and other substances may be exposed in water to a degree of heat sufficient to reduce them to a pulp or gelly expeditiously.

Distillation, a process for separating the volatile or fluid part of a substance from the more fixed and preserving them both in a state of separation.

Ductility, a quality of certain bodies particularly some of the metals, in consequence of which they may be drawn out to a certain length without fracture.

Dulcification, the combination of mineral acids with alcohol; thus we have dulcified spirit of nitre, dulcified spirit of vitriol, &c.

E.

dulcoration, expressive of the purification of a substance by washing with water.

Effervescence, an intestine motion which takes place in certain bodies, occasioned by the sudden escape of a gaseous substance.

Efflorescence, a term commonly applied to those saline chrystals which become pulverulent on exposure to the air, in consequence of the loss of a part of the water of crystallization.

Elastic fluids, a name sometimes given to vapours and gasses, vapours is called an elastic fluid ; gas, a permanently elastic fluid.

Elements, the simple, constituent parts of bodies which are incapable of decomposition ; they are frequently called principles.—See Simple Substances.

Empyreuma, a peculiar and indescribably disagreeable smell, arising from the burning of animal and vegetable matter in close vessels.

Essences. What are called essences in chemistry and pharmacy are the essential oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances.

Essential Salts, the saline substance found in plants and which are held in solution by the water wherein they are infused, they are obtained by evaporation and cooling.

Ethers, volatile liquids formed by the distillation of some of the acids with alcohol.

Eudiometer, an instrument invented by Dr. Priestley for determining the purity of atmospheric air. The science of investigating the different kinds of gases is called eudiometry.

Expression, a term used in pharmacy, denoting the act of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. By a similar term the expressed are distinguished from the essential oils.

Exsiccation, the act of drying moist bodies.

F.

Fermentation, a peculiar spontaneous motion which takes place in all vegetable matter when exposed for a certain time to a proper degree of temperature.

Filtration, a chemical process for the depuration of liquid substance ; bibulous paper supported by a funnel is commonly made use of, but for clear and expensive liquors chemists generally use a little carded cotton lightly pressed into the tube of a glass funnel.

Flowers, in chemical language, are solid dry substances procured by sublimation, thus we have flowers of sal ammoniac, of sulphur, &c. which are arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur unaltered, except in appearance.

Flux, a substance which is mixed with metallic ores or other bodies to promote their fusion, as an alkali is mixed with silex in order to form glass.

Fossil, See mineral with which it is synonymous.

Fulmination, thundering, or explosion with noise. We have fulminating silver, fulminating gold and other fulminating powders which explode with a loud report by friction, or when slightly heated.

Furnaces, chemical vessels of various forms for the fusion of ores, or other operations which require heat.

Blast, are built for making iron smelting vices, &c. They are so contrived that their heat is much increased by powerful bellows. A blacksmith's forge is a kind of blast furnace.

Wind, chemical furnaces for intense heat so constructed that they draw with great force without the use of bellows.

Fusion, the state of a body which was solid in the temperature of the atmosphere and is now rendered fluid by the artificial application of heat.

G.

Galvanism, a new science which offers a variety of phenomena, resulting from different conductors of electricity placed in different circumstances of contact particularly the nerves of the animal body.

Gangue, a term made use of to denote the stony matter which fills the cavities, and accompanies other ores in the veins of metals.

Gas, a term used to express any elastic fluid, or air, which remains permanently elastic in all temperatures.

Gaseous, having the nature and properties of gas.

Gasometer, a name given to a variety of utensils and apparatus contrived to measure, collect, preserve or mix the different gases. An apparatus of this kind is also used for the purposes of administering pneumatic medicines.

Gasometry, the science of measuring the gases.

Gelatine, a chemical term for animal gelly. It exists particularly in the tendons and the skin of animals.

Gluten, a vegetable substance somewhat similar to animal gelatine. It is the gluten in wheat-flour, which gives it the property of making good bread, and adhesive paste. Other grain contains a much less quantity of this nutritious substance.

Graduation, the division of a scale or measure into decimal, or other regular parts.

Grain, the smallest weight made use of by chemical writers. Twenty grains make a scruple, 3 scruples a drachm, 8 drachms, or 480 grains, make an ounce; 12 ounces, or 5760 grains, a pound troy. The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains.

Granulation, The operation of pouring a melted metal into water, in order to divide it into small particles for chemical purposes; tin is thus granulated by the dyers before it is dissolved in the proper acid.

Gravity absolute, that property by which bodies move towards each other, in proportion to their respective quantities of matter. This is the property by which bodies fall to the earth.

Gravity specific, this differs from absolute gravity inasmuch as it is the weight of a given measure of any solid or fluid body, compared with the same measure of distilled water; it is generally expressed by decimals.

H.

Hepar, the name formerly given to the combination of sulphur with alkali. It is now called sulphuret of potass, lime, &c. according to the base employed.

Hermetically, a term applied to the closing of the orifice of a glass tube, by fusion so as to render it air tight.

Hydrogenized sulphurets, certain bases combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydro-oxides, metallic oxides combined with water.

Hydrometers, instruments for ascertaining the specific gravity of spirituous liquors, or other fluids.

Hygrometers, instruments for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air.

Hyperoxyginized, a term applied to substances which are combined with the largest possible quantity of oxygen. We have muriatic acid, oxygenized muriatic acid, and hyperoxyginized muriatic acid; the latter can be exhibited only in combination.

I.

Incineration, the burning of vegetables for the sake of their ashes. The burning of kelp on the sea coasts is an example of this process.

Inflammation, a phenomenon which takes place on mixing certain substances; the mixture of oil of turpentine with strong nitrous acid is an instance of this peculiar chemical effect.

Infusion, a simple operation to procure the salts, juices, and other virtues of vegetables by means of water.

Intermediates, a term made use of when speaking of chemical affinity; oil for example, has no affinity to water, unless it be previously combined with an alkali, it then becomes soap and the alkali is said to be the intermedium which occasions the union.

K.

Kali, a genus of marine plants which is burnt to procure mineral alkali by afterwards lixiviating the ashes.

L.

Laboratory, a room fitted up with apparatus for the performance of chemical operation.

Lamp Argands, a kind of lamp much used for chemical experiments. It is made on the principle of a wind furnace, and thus produces a great degree of light and heat without smoke.

Levigation, the grinding down of hard substances to an impalpable powder on a stone with a muller or in a mill adapted to the purpose.

Lixiviation, the solution of an alkali or a salt in water, or in some other fluid, in order to form a lixivium.

Lixivium, a fluid impregnated with an alkali, or with a salt.

Lute, a composition for closing the junctures of chemical vessels to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation.

M.

Maceration, the steeping of a solid body in a fluid in order to soften it without impregnating the fluid.

Malleability, that property of metals which gives them the capacity of being extended and flattened by hammering.

Matrass, another name for a bolt-head, which see.

Matrix, the bed in which a metallic ore is found.

Mensiruum, the fluid in which a solid body is dissolved. Thus water is a menstruum for salts, gums, &c. and spirit of wine for resins.

Metallurgy, the art of extracting and purifying metals.

Mineral, any natural substance of a metallic, earthy, or saline nature, whether simple or compound, is deemed a mineral.

Mineralizers, those substances which are combined with metals in their ores such as sulphur, arsenic, oxygen, carbonic acid, &c.

Mineralogy, the science which treats of fossils and minerals.

Mineral Waters, waters which hold some metal earth, or salt in solution. They are frequently termed medicinal waters.

Molecule, the molecules of bodies are those ultimate particles of matter which cannot be decomposed by any chemical means.

Mordants, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colours; they are employed by dyers as a bond to unite the color with the cloth intended to be dyed. Alum is of this class.

Mother-waters, or mothers, the liquors which are left after the crystallization of any salts.

Mucilage, a glutinous matter obtained from vegetables; transparent and tasteless, soluble in water but not in spirit of wine; it chiefly consists of carbon and hydrogen with a little oxygen.

Muffle, a semi-cylindrical vessel resembling the tilt of a boat, made of baked clay. Its use is that of a cover to cupels in the assay furnace to prevent the charcoal from falling upon the metal or whatever is the subject of experiment.

N.

Neutralize, when two or more substances mutually disguise each others properties they are said to neutralize one another.

Neutral salt, a substance formed by the union of an acid with an alkali, an earth or a metallic oxide in such proportions as mutually to saturate each other.

Nitrogen, a simple substance by the French chemists called azote, it enters into a variety of compounds, and forms more than three parts in four of atmospheric air.

O

Ochres, various combinations of the earths with the oxide or carbonate of iron.

Ores, metallic earths which frequently contains several extraneous matters such as sulphur, arsenic, &c.

Oxide, any substance combined with oxygen in a proportion not sufficient to produce acidity.

Oxidize, to combine oxygen with a body without producing acidity.

Oxygenize, to acidify a substance by oxygen, synonymous with oxygenate, but the former is the better term.

P.

Parting, the operation of separating gold from silver by means of nitrous acid and other mediums.

Pellicle, a thin skin which forms on the surface of saline solutions and other liquors when boiled down to a certain strength.

Phosphurets, substances formed by an union with phosphorus; thus we have phosphuret of lime, phosphoreted hydrogen, &c.

Pneumatic, any thing relating to the airs and gases.

Trough, a vessel containing a shelf and nearly filled with water or mercury, for the purpose of collecting gases so that they may be readily removed from one receiver to another.

Precipitate, any matter which having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound, in consequence of its attraction either for the menstruum or for the matter which was before held in solution.

Precipitation, that chemical process by which bodies dissolved, mixed, or suspended in a fluid, are separated from that fluid, and made to gravitate to the bottom of the vessel.

Pyrometer, an instrument invented by Mr. Wedgwood, for ascertaining the degrees of heat in furnaces and intense fires.

Pyrophori, compound substances which heat of themselves, and takes fire on the admission of atmospheric air.

Q.

Quartation, a term used by refiners of gold and silver in a certain operation of parting.

Quartz, a name given to a variety of siliceous earths mixed with a small portion of lime or alumine. Mr. Kirwan confines the term to the purer kind of silex. Rock crystal, and the amethyst, are species of quartz.

R.

- Radicals, a chemical term for the element of bodies, which see.
- Reagents, substances which are added to mineral water, or other liquids, as tests to discover their nature and composition.
- Receivers, globular glass vessels adapted to retorts for the purpose of preserving and condensing the volatile matter raised in distillation.
- Rectification, is nothing more than the re-distilling a liquid to render it more pure or more concentrated by abstracting a part of it only.
- Reduction, the restoration of metallic oxides to their original state of metals, which is usually effected by means of charcoal and fluxes.
- Refining, the process of separating the perfect metals from other metallic substances by what is called cupellation.
- Refrigeratory, a contrivance of any kind which, by containing cold water, answers the purpose of condensing the vapour or gas that arises in distillation. A worm tube is a refrigeratory.
- Registers, opening in chimneys, or other part of chemical furnaces with sliding doors, to regulate the quantity of atmospheric air admitted to the fire-place, or to open or shut the communication with the chimney at pleasure.
- Regulus, an old term which, in its chemical acceptation, signifies a pure metallic substance freed from all extraneous matters.
- Repulsion, a principle whereby the particles of bodies are prevented from coming into actual contact. It is thought to be owing to caloric, which has been called the repulsive power.
- Residuum, what is left in a pot, or retort after the more valuable part has been drawn off. Thus the sulphate of potass which remains in the pot after the distillation of nitrous acid, is called the residuum. It is sometimes called the caput mortuum.
- Retort, a vessel in the shape of a pear with its neck bent downwards, used in distillation; the extremity of which neck fits into that of another bottle called the receiver.
- Reverberatory, an oven or furnace in which the flame is confined by a dome which occasions it to be reflected down upon the floor of the furnace before it passes into the chimney. Some are so contrived that it returns or reverberates upon the matter under operation.
- Revification, see Reduction, which is a synonymous term, though "revivification" is generally used when speaking of quicksilver.
- Roasting, a preparative operation in metallurgy to dissipate the sulphur, arsenic, &c. with which a metal may be combined.

S.

- Salifiable bases, all the metals, alkalies, and earths, which are capable of combining with acids and forming salts are called salifiable bases.
- Saline, partaking of the properties of a salt.
- Salts neutral, a class of substances formed by the combination to saturation of an acid, with an alkali, an earth, or other salifiable base.
- Salts triple, salts formed by the combination of an acid, with two bases of radicals. The tartrate of soda and potass.
- (Rock-salt), is an instance of this kind of combination—sand bath—sand heat. See Bath.
- Saponaceous, a term applied to any substance which is of the nature or appearance of soap.

Saturation, the act of impregnating a fluid with another substance till no more can be received or imbibed. A solid may in the same way be saturated with a fluid.

Selenite, a salt existing in spring water, formed by sulphuric acid and lime. Its proper chemical name is sulphate of lime.

Siliceous earths, a term used to describe a variety of natural substances which are composed chiefly of silex; as quartz, flint, sand, &c.

Simple substances, synonymous with elements, which see.

Smelting, the operation of fusing ores for the purpose of separating the metals they contain from the sulphur and arsenic with which they are mineralized, and also from other heterogeneous matter.

Solubility, a characteristic of most salts.—See Solution.

Solution, the perfect union of a solid with a fluid.

Stalactites, certain concretions of calcareous earth found suspended like icicles in caverns.

Sub-salts, salts with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize their radicals.

Sublimation, a process whereby certain volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed by cold into a solid form. See flowers

Sulphures, or sulphurets, combinations of alkalies, or metals with sulphur.

Super salts, salts with an excess of acid as the super tartrate of potass.

Synthesis, when a body is examined by dividing it into its component parts, it is called analysis, but when we attempt to prove the nature of a substance by the union of its principles, the operation is called synthesis.

Syphon, a bent tube used by chemists for drawing liquids from one vessel into another.

T.

Temperature, the absolute quantity of free caloric, which is attached to any body occasions the degree of temperature of that body.

Tenacity, is a term used when speaking of glutinous body. It is also expressive of the adhesion of one substance to another.

Test, another name for the vessel called a cuppel, which see. It is also the name of whatever is employed in chemical experiments to detect the several ingredients of any composition.—See Ré agent.

Test papers, papers impregnated with certain chemical re-agents, such as litmus, turmeric, radish, &c. They are used to dip into fluids to ascertain by a change of colours the presence of acids or alkalies.

Thermométer, an instrument to shew the relative heat of bodies.

Tuorium, a vessel used for the separation of two fluids which are of different densities. The same operation may be performed by a common funnel.

Trituration, a chemical operation whereby substances are united by friction. Amalgams are thus made.

Tubulated, retorts which have a hole at the top for inserting the materials to be operated upon without taking them out of the sand heat, are called tubulated retorts.

V.

Vacuum, a space unoccupied by matter, the term is generally applied to the exhaustion of atmospheric air by chemical or philosophical means, the space above the mercury in a barometer is called the torricellian vacuum.

Vapour, this term is used to denote such exhalations only as can be condensed and rendered liquid again by change of temperature, in opposition to those which are permanently elastic.

Vates, large chemical vessels generally of wood for making infusions, &c.

Vitrification, when solid substances have undergone a very intense heat, so as to be fused thereby they frequently have an appearance resembling glass. They are then said to be vitrified.

Volatile salts, the commercial name for carbonate of ammonia.

Volatility, a property of some bodies which disposes them to assume the gaseous state.

Volume, a term made use of by chemists to express the space occupied by gaseous or other bodies.

Union, chemical, when a mere mixture of two or more substances is made, they are said to be mechanically united, but when each or either substance forms a component part of the product, the substances have formed a chemical union.

W.

Way, a term used in chemistry, and is similar to analysis; it is however understood in two senses the dry and humid, and relates chiefly to metallic and earthy substances. In the dry way the decomposition is conducted by fire, and in the humid analysis the operation is effected by acids and chemical tests of various kinds.

Worm tube, a chemical vessel with a pewter worm fixed in the inside, and the intermediate space filled with water; its use is to cool liquors during distillation.—See Refrigeratory.

Woulfe's apparatus, a contrivance for distilling acids and other gaseous substances with little loss, being a train of receivers with safety pipes, and connected together by tubes.

Z.

Zero, the point from which the scale of a thermometer is graduated. Thus, Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point, while the thermometer of Fahrenheit has its zero at that point at which it stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt.

EXPLANATION

OF THE TERMS USED IN SURGERY, MÉDECINE, &c

A.

Abdomen, the belly.

Abdominal Hernia, a tumour situated on the external part of the abdomen, arising from the protrusion of any part of the viscera.

Abdominal Ring, inguinal ring, annulus abdominalis, an oblong opening in both groins through which the spermatic cord of men, and round the ligament of the uterus of women pass.

Abducent Nerves, nervi abducentis, the sixth pair of nerves are so called because they go to the abducent or rectus externus muscle.

Abluents, to wash away; abstergents, medicines which were formerly supposed to cleanse and purify the blood.

Abortives, medicines capable of occasioning an abortion or miscarriage in pregnant women.

Abscess, from ab and cedo, to retire, apostema, impostume, or collection of pus in the cellular adiposa membrana.

Absorbents, from absorbeo, to suck up, medicines which have no acrimony in themselves, and destroy acidity in the stomach and bowels.

Absorbent vessels, a system of small delicate transparent vessels, that absorb and carry a fluid to the thoracic duct; which is their trunk of termination; they are divided into lacteals and lymphatics.

Abstergents, from abstergo to cleanse away, or any applications that cleanse or clear away foulness.

Abstraction, a term employed by chemists in the process of humid distillation to signify that the fluid is drawn off from the solid body which it has dissolved.

Acetates, salts formed with the union of acetic acid with different bases.

Acids, are defined by modern chemists to be salts of a sour taste, changing the blue color of various vegetable pigments to a red.

Aconstics, remedies which are employed to restore the sense of hearing when wanting or diminished.

Adeps, fat, an oily secretion from the blood into the cells of the cellular membrane.

Adiposá Membrana, the fat collection, the cells of the cellular membrane,

Abstringents, from ad and stringo to bind, are those substances which have a power of condensing the animal fibre; to the taste they impart dryness, and a remarkable corrugation to the parts on which they immediately act; they are administered to restore diminished tonic powers secretions morbidly augmented as the alvine secretions, &c.

Adynaniae, a defect of vital powers.

Agenstia, want of taste.

Ague, intermittent fever.

Alexipharmacs, medicines which counteract poison.

Alphus, a species of leprosy in which white spots appears upon the skin; it is produced by a peculiar miasma, which is endennial to Arabia.

Alteratives, from altero, to change; they are medicines which re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any sensible evacuation.

Alvus, the abdomen, bat now applied to the state of the intestinal canal.

Amenorrhæ, suppression of the menses.

Amenthia, idiotism.

Amnnesia, forgetfulness, mostly, a symptomatic affection.

Amphemerinos, a quotidian fever, an ague.

Anacatharsis, an expectoration of pus.

Analeptics, medicines which restore strength when impaired by sickness.

Anaphrodisia, impotence.

Anasarca, dropsy of the whole body.

Anasarca serosa, dropsy, from a retention, or from an over increase of serum.

Anasarca exanthematica, dropsy from exanthemata.

Anasarca a compressione, dropsy from an interruption of the circulation.

Anasarca debilitum, dropsy from debility.

Anatomy, the dissection of the human body in order to expose the structure, situation, and uses of every part.

Aneurism, a preternatural dilatation, or humour of an artery.

Angina, a sore throat.

Angina Pectoris, an extremely dangerous disease which seizes those that are subject to it when walking, with a painful sensation in the breast; threatening immediate suffocation, and often inducing syncope; but the moment they stand still all the sensations vanishes: a few months after the disease has taken place the fits will not cease instantaneously on standing still, they take place in almost all situations, sitting on a bed as well as when walking. The duration of the paroxysms is various, at first it goes off on standing still, it then continues for some time accompanied with great palpitation of the heart, and at last it does not leave the patient for some hours; it frequently happens that persons die soon after the attack; but cases are related where it induced other diseases which terminated in lingering illness. In all cases the seat of pain is about the sternum and Heart, and very frequently there is a fixed pain in the left arm near the insertion of the muscle. The proximate cause of this disease is not known; ossification of the coronary arteris of the heart and accumulation of fat about that organ, the mediastinum pericardium and daphragm have been observed in those who have died under this disease.

Anodynes, medicines which ease pain, and procure sleep.

Anomalous, diseases whose symptoms do not appear with that regularity generally observed.

Anorexia, a want of appetite without loathing of food.

Anosmia, a loss of the sense of smelling.

- Orgamia, from a disease of the Schneiderian membrane.
- Antotiaia, no manifest cause appearing.
- Antacids, medicines which destroy acid in the stomach and intestines.
- Anthelmintics, medicines which remove worms from the human stomach and intestines.
- Antiphlogistic, a medical plan of diet and other circumstances which tend to oppose inflammation, or weaken the system by diminishing the activity of the vital powers.
- Antiscorbutics medicines which cure the scurvy.
- Antiseptics, medicines which prevent animal substances from passing to a state of putrefaction, and obviating it when already begun.
- Antispasmodics, medicines which allay inordinate motions in the system; particularly those involuntary contractions which take place in muscles naturally subject to the command of the will.
- Aperients, medicines which gently open the bowels.
- Aphonia, a loss of voice.
- Aphrodisiacs, medicines which excite a desire for venery.
- Aphthae, the thrush, a disease which children are liable to.
- Apocenooses, excessive discharges.
- Apoplexia, apoplexy, a sudden abolition, in some degree of the power of sense and motion, with sleep, and sometimes snoring.
- sanguinea, sanguinedous, from an excess of blood.
- serosa, serous, in persons of a cold temperament,
- hydrocephalica, hydrocephalic, from dropsy in the brain or head.
- atrabilaria, from the suffusion of black bile over the system.
- traumatica, from external violence
- venenata, from poison
- suffocata, from suffocating exhalation.
- mentalis, from passions of the mind.
- catalephia, from catalepsy, the patient on a sudden becomes stiff, and observes the same posture during the fit.
- Apirexia, apirexy without fever, an intermission of the feverish heat.
- Aromatics, medicines which have a grateful spicy smell, and pungent taste.
- Arthritis, the gout.
- Arthrodynia, chronic pains in the joints without pyrexia, chronic rheumatism.
- Arthropoasis, inflammation occasioning a collection of matter.
- Ascites, dropsy of the belly, a tense, but scarcely elastic swelling of the abdomen from an accumulation of water.
- Asthma, difficult respiration returning at intervals with a sense of stricture across the breast and lungs; or wheezing hard cough at first, but more free towards the end of each paroxysm with a discharge of mucus followed by a recession.
- Spontaneum, without any manifest cause.
- from plethora.
- Exanthematicum, Exanthematic, from the repulsion of some humour.
- Atrophy, a slow decay, emaciation and weakness, without hectic fever.
- Inanitorium, from two great evacuations.
- Famelicorum, from famine.
- Cacohymica, from corrupted nourishment.
- Debilium, from an imperfection in the digestive organs.
- Attenuants, diluents substances which import to the blood a more thin and flaccid consistence.

B.

- Bile**, a bitter yellowish fluid of a smell somewhat like musk secreted in the liver,
Blennorrhagia, a discharge of mucus from the urethra, arising from an impure connection.
Blennorrhea, a gleet, an increased discharge of mucus from the urethra, arising from weakness.
Blepharophthalmia, an inflammation of the eye lids.
Bloody Flux, see dysenteria.
Borborygmus, the rumbling noise in the intestines occasioned by flatus; it frequently proceeds hysterical affections.
Bolus, signifies a mass, taken when the patient cannot swallow a pill, or when it is necessary the composition should dissolve in the mouth, as in ulceration, &c. It should be coherent, and a little thicker than honey.

C.

- Cachexia**, a bad habit of body without phrenia and independent of any other disease.
Calefacients, substances which excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.
Caligo, the cataract, a disease of the eye; known by diminished or destroyed sight; and by the interposition of a dark body between the object and the retina.
Cancer, a painful, hard, indolent tumour of a glandular part which terminates in the foulest ulcer.
Carbuncle, an inflammatory tumour which soon becomes gangrenous.
Cardiae, cordials.
Carditis, inflammation of the heart.
Caries, rottenness or ulceration of the bones.
Carminative, substances which allay pain, and dispel flatulencies of the primæ viae.
Catalepsy, a sudden suppression of motion and sensation the body remaining in the same posture as it was when seized.
Catamenia, the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of females betwixt the age of fourteen and fifty.
Cataplasms, poultices.
Cataract, see caligo.
Catarrhus, a catarrh, an increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiaæ, with pyrexia, and attended with sneezing, cough, lassitude, and want of spirits.
— a frigara, from cold
— a contagio, from contagion.
Caeliac passion, vide diarrhea.
Cathartics, medicines which taken internally, increase the number of alvine fluxes.
Caustics, vide escharotics.
Cerates, ointments.
Cephalics, remedies which relieve disorders of the eyes.
Chalybs, steel, the best, hardest, finest and closest grained forged iron.
Chilblain, an inflammation of the extreme parts of the body from the application of cold, attended with a violent itching, and soon forming a gangrenous ulcer.
Chlorosis, the green sickness, a disease which affects young females who labour under a suppression of the menses; it is known by bad appetite and digestion.
Vivid paleness, great debility, palpitation, and a suppression of the menses.

- Cholera**, a purging and vomiting of the bile with anxiety, painful gripings, spasms of the abdominal muscles and thighs.
- Chorea**, St. Vitus's dance.
- Chyle**, the milk like liquor observed some hours after eating in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery and thoracic diet.
- Chyme**, the incested mass of food that passes from the stomach into the duoedenum, and from which the chyle is prepared in the small intestines by the admixture of the bile.
- Clysters**, lavements, taken in cases of extreme debility as when the patient cannot take food by the mouth.
- Colica**, the colic.
- spasmatica, spasmodic, arising from spasms of the abdominal muscles.
 - pictonum, the painters, or Devonshire colic, arising from the poison of lead.
 - stercoea, in persons of a costive habit.
- Colliquative Diarrhea**, a purging which mostly takes place in phthisis, consuming the strength of the patient very rapidly, and generally alternating with profuse perspiration, which is also termed Colliquative.
- Consumption**, vide phthisis.
- Collyria**, a term applied to liquid applications for the eyes, familiarly called eye water.
- Contractura**, contraction of the limbs.
- ab inflammatione, from inflammation.
 - spasmo, from spasm.
 - ab. antagonistas paraliticos, from the antagonist muscles losing their action.
 - ab. acrimonia irritante, from some irritating cause.
 - articularis, from stiffness in the joints.
- Convulsio**, convulsions, a diseased action of the muscular fibres known by alternate relaxations with violent and involuntary contractions of the muscular parts without sleep.
- Cordials**, medicines which posses warm and stimulating properties and that are given to raise the spirits.
- Corrosives**, see escharotics.
- Cosmetics**, applications which preserve the beauty and smoothness of the skin.
- Cramp**, a spasm of a muscle
- Croup**, inflammation of the trachea. See cynanche trachealis.
- Cutis anserina**, the rough state the skin is sometimes thrown into from the action of cold or other causes, which renders it, in appearance, like the skin of a goose.
- Cynanche**, sore throat, known by pain and redness, attended with difficulty of swallowing and breathing.
- maligna, the putrid sore throat.
 - parotidea, the mumps.
 - trachealis, the croup.
 - tonsillaris, the inflammatory quinsy.
- Cynorexia**, a ferocious or canine appetite.
- Cystitis**, inflammation of the bladder.

D.

- Decoction**, procured by subjecting the substance operated on to a heat sufficient to convert the menstruum into vapour.
- Decomposition**, the separation of substances which were in a state of chemical combination.

Deleterious, substances which are of a poisonous nature.

Demulcents, medicines which possess a power of diminishing the effects of stimulus and the sensible solids of the body.

Deobstruents, medicines which remove obstructions.

Detergents, applications which possess the power of cleansing foul ulcers.

Diabetes, an immoderate flow of urine

Dialyses, the destruction of parts.

Diaphoretics, sudorifics, medicines which increase the discharge by the skin.

Diaphragm, a muscle that divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen.

Diarrhœa, a purging, distinguished by frequent stools with other natural excrements, not contagious, and seldom attended with pyrexia.

— **crapulosa**, the feculent diarrhoea, from *crapulosus*, one who overloads his stomach.

— **biliosa**, the bilious, from an overflow of bile.

— **mucosa**, the mucus, a quantity of slime being voided.

— **hepatirrhœa**, the hepatic; a flux of serous matter somewhat like flesh is voided, the liver being primarily affected.

— **lienteria**, the lientery, the food passes unchanged.

— **coeliaca**, the coeliac passion.

— **verminosa**, arising from worms.

Digestives, a term used by surgeons to substances that promote suppuration when applied to ulcers, &c.

Diluents, vide attenuants.

Discutients, a term in surgery for those substances which repel or resolve tumours, &c.

Diuretics, medicines which promote the flow of urine from the kidneys.

Dropsey, vide ascites.

Dysaesthesiae, loss of sensation.

Dysecoea, deafness.

Dysenteria, dysentery, flux, known by contagious pyrexia, frequent griping stools, tenesmus stools chiefly mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural faeces being retained, or voided in an hardened state, with loss of appetite, and nausea.

Dyslochia, a suppression of the lochia.

Dysopia, defect in vision.

— **tenebrarum**, requiring objects to be placed in a strong light.

— **luminis**, objects only discernable in a weak light.

— **dissitorum**, in which distant objects are not perceived.

— **proximorum**, in which objects are not discernable when too near.

— **lateralis**, in which objects are not seen unless placed in an oblique position.

Dysorexia, a bad or depraved appetite.

Dyspepsia, want of appetite, accompanied with nausea, bad digestion, vomiting, flatulence, heartburn, costiveness, and pain in the stomach, with other symptoms of debility in the organs of digestion; it is a symptomatic of scirrhus, ulcer, poison, worms, chlorosis, pregnancy, gout, nephritis, &c.

Dyspermatismus, slow or impeded emission of semen during coition.

Dysphonia, a difficulty of speaking.

Dyspnœa, a constantly difficulty of breathing accompanied with cough.

Dysuria, difficulty and pain in discharging urine.

— **Ardens**, a sense of heat without any manifest disorder of the bladder.

— **Spasmodic**, from spasm.

— **Compressione**, from a compression of the neighbouring parts.

— **Phlogistica**, from violent inflammation.

— Calculosa, from stone in the bladder.

— Mucosa, from an abundant secretion of mucus.

Dyscinesia, difficulty of motion.

Draughts, taken in preference to mixtures on account of its being a more exact method than the former.

E.

Ecoprotics, opening medicines whose actions are very gentle.

Ecchymoma, an extravasation of blood.

Ectopiae, parts displaced out of its proper situation.

Electuaries, a medicine composed of powders incorporated with syrup to the consistency of honey.

Elixir, vide tinctures.

Emetics, medicines which excite vomiting.

Emmenagogues, medicines which promote the monthly discharge of blood by the uterus, which, from a law of the animal economy should take place in certain conditions of the female system.

Emollients, substances which relax the living animal fibre, without producing that effect from any mechanical action.

Enpyreuma, the offensive smell that distilled waters, &c. received from being exposed too much to the fire.

Embrocations, liniments used externally.

Emulsions, medicines which in their appearance resemble milk.

Emuresis, an involuntary flow of urine.

— Atonica, the sphincter of the bladder having lost its tone from some previous disease.

— ab irritatione vel compressione vesicae, from an irritation or compression of the bladder.

Enteritis, inflammation of the intestines.

Epidemic, a term for contagious diseases which attacks many people at the same time and place, as putrid fever, plague, dysenteries, &c.

Epilepsia, epilepsy, convulsions with sleep, and usually froth issuing from the mouth.

— Traumatica, from an injury of the head.

— a Dolore, from pain.

— Verminea, from worms.

— Exanthematica, from an eruption, drove in:

— a cruditate ventriculi, from crudities of the stomach.

— ab inanitione, from debility.

— Uterina, from hysterical affections.

Epispastics, substances which increase the action of the vessels of the parts to which they are applied in such a manner as to produce an efflux of fluids, as cantharides, sennills, &c.

Epischeses, retention.

Epistaxis, bleeding of the nose.

Ephridosis, excessive sweating.

Epulotics, application which promote the formation of the skin.

Errhines, medicines which topically applied to the inner membranes of the nose excite sneezing and increase the secretion; independent of any mechanical operation.

Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

Erysipelas vesiculosum, St. Anthony's fire in the large blisters.

— Phlyctenodes, with phlyctenae or small blisters.

Escharotics, caustics, corrosives; substances which destroy the textures of the various solid parts of the animal body to which they are directly applied.

Eupeptic, substances that are easy of digestion.

Exanthemata, eruption.

Exostosis, tumour of the bones.

Expectorants, medicines which increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs.

Edulcoration, expressive of the purification of a substance by washing with water.

F.

Fainting, vide syncope.

Febrifuge, medicines which abate the violence of fever.

Febris Intermittens, an intermittent fever or ague.

— Continua, a continued fever.

— Hectica, a hectic fever.

Flor albus, vide leucorrhœa.

Fluxes, vide profluvia.

Fractura, a fracture.

Frambaesia, the yaws.

G.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon.

Gangrene, a mortification of any part which was before endowed with vitality ; it is known by the insensibility, coldness, lividness, and the flaccidity of the part, and the foetor it exhales.

Gargle, a fluid medicine to wash the throat.

Gastritis, an inflammation of the stomach.

— Phlegmonodea, with phlegmon.

— Erysipelas, an erysipelatous redness is observed about the fauces.

Gonorrhœa, a preternatural flux from the urethra and vagina, it arises from the action of the venereal virus ; in most part first producing an itching afterwards a discharge like pus, attended with heat on making water.

Gout, vide padoga.

H.

Haematemesis, a vomiting of blood. This disease is mostly symptomatic of some other, and generally arises from plethora; &c.

Haematura, bloody urine mostly symptomatic of some other disease.

Haemoptysis, haemoptoe, a spitting of blood, characterized by coughing up florid or frothy blood ; heat or pain in the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a salted taste in the mouth.

— Plethora, from fulness of the vessels.

— Violentia, from some external violence.

— Phthisica, consumption.

— Calculosa, from calcareous matter in the lungs.

— Vicariae, from the suppression of some customary evacuation.

Haemorrhagiae, haemorrhages, or affluxes of blood, characterized by pyrexia with a discharge of blood on venesection exhibiting the buffy coat.

Haemorrhis, the piles, known by a discharge of blood, with the faces attended with pain in the rectum loins and head.

Hepatic, any thing that belongs to the liver.

Hepatitis, an inflammation of the liver.

Hermophrodite, the true Hermaphrodite of the ancients was the man with small organs of generation, and the female statue of the body ; as the female organs of generation with male statue. The term is now used to express any tissue of nature where the parts of generation are a mixture of both sexes.

L L

Herpes, sores, distinguished by an assembly of creeping ulcers, itching very much and not inclined to heal, but terminating in farfaraceous scales.

Hydragogue, medicines which increase the secretions or excretions of the body, so as to cause the removal of water from any of its cavities, such as tonics, diuretics, &c.

Hydrocordia, dropsy of the heart, dropsy of the pericardium, a collection of fluid in the pericardium, which may be either coagulable, lymph serum, or puriform fluid.

Hydrocephalus, dropsy of the brain in the head.

Hydrophobia, canine madness. This genus of disease arises in consequence of a bite of a rabid animal as a dog or cat. It is termed hydrophobia because persons that are bitten dread the sight or falling of water when first seized.

L.

Icterus, the jaundice, characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, faeces white, the urine of a high colour.

Inimbus, the night mare.

Insania, insanity, a deranged imagination, characterized by erroneous judgment from imaginary perceptions as recollections attended with agreeable emotions in persons of a sanguine temperament.

Intermittent fever, vide ague.

Intestines, the convoluted membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the arms, receives the ingested food, retains it a certain time, mixes it with the bile and pancreatic juices, propels the chyle into the lacteals, and cover the faeces with mucus.

Infusion, is employed to extract the virtues of aromatic and volatile substances which would be dissipated by decoction, and destroyed by maceration.

Injection, is a medicated liquor thrown into any natural or preternatural cavity in the body by means of a syringe.

Ischuria, a suppression of urine.

Julep, a simple form of medicine being composed of distilled water and syrup.

L.

Lethargy, a heavy and constant sleep with scarce any interval of waking, when awakened the person answers, but, ignorant of what he said, he immediately sinks into the same state of sleep. It is symptomatic of fever, apoplexy, &c.

Leucophlegmatic, a dropsical habit of body.

Leucorrhea, the whites, an increased secretion of white mucus from the vagina of women, arising from debility, and not from the venereal virns.

Linctus, a term applied to compositions of the consistence of soft honey, generally prescribed for coughs, &c.

Liniments, a composition used for external purposes.

Lithontriptic, medicines which dissolve calculi in the urinary organs, or remove a disposition in the body for the formation of calculi.

Lochia, the cleansings, the serous and most part green discharge that takes place from the uretha vagina of women the first four days after delivery.

Lotion, an aqueous liquid used as a wash, or by folds of linen.

Lochorrhœa, an excessive discharge of the lochia.

Lues Venerea, the venereal disease. See syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Mania, raving or furious madness characterized by a conception of false relations and an erroneous judgment arising from imaginary perceptions or recollections, exciting the passions and producing unreasonable actions or emotions with a

hurry of mind in pursuing a train of thought, and in running from one idea to another, attended with incoherent and absurd speech called raving, or violent impatience of contradiction or restraint.

Mensles, vide rubeola.

Menorrhagiae, an immoderate flow of urine.

Menses, vide catamenia.

Mons Veneris, the triangular eminence immediately over the os pubis of women that is covered with hair.

Mixtures, a preparation taken by the patient at intervals.

Mortification, vide gangrene.

N

Narcotics, vide Anodynes.

Nausea, a disgust of food, approaching vomiting.

Nephritics, medicines which are employed in the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

Nervines, nemrotics medicines that relieve disorders of the nerves.

Nervous Fever, a species of typhus.

Neurosis, nervous diseases.

Nymphomia, a violent desire for coition in women.

O

Obstipatio, costiveness.

Officinal, any medicine directed by the college of physicians to be kept ready prepared, is so termed.

Ointments, cerates.

Ophthalmia, an inflammation of the membrane of the eye distinguishable by pain, redness, heat, and tension of the parts accompanied with intolerance of light and effusion of tears.

Otalgia, the ear ache.

P.

Paralysis, the palsy.

Paregorics, medicines which allay pain.

Paroxysm, periodical exacerbations, or fits of a disease.

Parulus, a gum boil.

Pectorals, medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

Peripneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs.

Pestis, the plague, characterized by typhus, which is contagious in the extreme. Protrraction of strength, osibus and carbuncles, haemorrhagiae and colliquative diarrhaea.

Phagedenics, medicines that destroy fungous flesh.

Pharmacy, the art of preparing medicines.

Phlegm, a thick tenacious mucus secreted in the lungs.

Phtisis, pulmonary consumption known by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, haemoptysis, diarrhaea, &c.

Piles, see haemorrhoids.

Pills, a term applied to compositions of a round form, of the consistence of a firm paste, and not exceeding five grains in weight.

Plethora, fullness of vessels, or redundancy of blood.

Pleuritis, pleurisy.

Podagra, the gout.

Psora, the itch; appears first on the wrist and between the fingers, in small pustules, with watery heads, it is contagious.

Powders, this form is only proper for such substances as will admit of being sufficiently dried so as to be reduced to powder without the loss of their virtue.

Ptyalism, a salivation, or increased secretion of saliva from the mouth.

Pudenda, the parts of generation.

Pyrexia, fever.

Pyrosis, the heartburn, known by a burning pain in the stomach.

Rx. This letter is placed at the beginning of a prescription as a contraction of the word Recipe, take, thus, **Px.** Magnesia carb. 1 dr.:—Take a drachm of Carbonate of magnesia.

Resolvents, a term applied by surgeons to such substances as discuss inflammatory tumours.

Rheumatism, characterized by pyrexia, pains in the joints, increased by the action of the muscles belonging to the joints, and heat on the part; the blood after venesection exhibits inflammatory crust. Rheumatism terminates in athrodyna, lumbago, and ischuria.

Rickets, a disease common to children.

Roborants, strengthening medicines.

S.

Syrup, a syrup is a solution of sugar in water previously impregnated with the medicinal quality of some vegetable from which it takes its name.

T.

Tinctures, a term applied to a spirit impregnated with the medicinal properties of the substance from which it is named; when the substance is a resin, rectified spirit is used.

V.

Vesicatoria, irritating plasters.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

APPROVED PATENT MEDICINES,

Nostrums, Various Recipes, &c. &c.

CHARACTERS USED IN MEDICINES

Cong.	Congius, a gallon.
lb.	Libra, a pound.
O.	Octarius, a pint.
zi.	Uncia, an ounce.
fl. zi.	Fluid Uncia, a fluid ounce.
zss.	Semi-uncia, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.
fl. zss.	Semi-fluiduncia, $\frac{1}{2}$ a fluid oz.
si.	Drachma, a drachm.
fl. si.	Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm.
zss.	Semi drachma, $\frac{1}{2}$ a dracham.
fl. zss.	Semi-fluidrachma, a $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid dr.
di.	Scrupulum, a scruple.
Dss.	Semi-scrupulum, $\frac{1}{2}$ a scruple.
Gt.	Guttæ, drops.
M. m.	Minimi, minims, or drops.
	Gr. vi. Grana sex, 6 grains.
	Gr. v. Grana quinque, 5 grains.
	Gr. iv. Grana quatuor, 4 grains.
	Gr. iii. Grana tria, 3 grains.
	Gr. ii. Grana duo, 2 grains.
	Gr. i. Granum unum, 1 grain.
	Gr. ss. Semi-granum, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT TO ENGLISH.

lb.	ozs.	drs.	scr.	grs.
lb 1	12	96	288	5760
	3	8	24	480
		3	3	60
			2	20

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

lb.	ozs.	drs.	troy grs.
1	16	256	7000
	1	16	437,5
		1	27,975

MEASURE, LONDON PHARMACOPÆIA.

gal.	pt.	fl. oz.	fl. dr.	or drops.	minims
1	8	128	1024	61440	
	16	128	1024	7680	
		8	64	480	
			32	60	
					mi.

The signs by which the Weights and Measures are usually expressed are affixed to the terms:—in addition to this explanation it must be noticed that in this work the quantity of dry substances is invariably determined by weights and that of liquid by a measure unless it be otherwise expressed, the more minute quantities of liquids by a glass measure regularly graduated by transverse lines, the usual method of measuring by drops is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general nearly twice as many drops as of water and the dangerous practice of administering active fluids by drops has been only lately ascertained by accurate experiments, not only do the drops of different fluids from the same vessel and of the same fluid differ even to the extent of a third from different parts of the lip of the same vessel, the custom of dropping active fluids should therefore be abolished entirely and as weighing is too troublesome and difficult for general use, we must have recourse to small measures accurately graduated in the manner of Lane's drop measure and the grain measure recommended by the Edinburgh College, but we must not be misled by their names, for they are measures of bulk, not of drops or of grains.

TABLE, &c.

The following table shews the weight of the number of drops in a measured drachm of several active fluids.

One drachm measure of		grs.	drops	contained of extra grs.
Distilled water	weighed	60	60	
Dr. Fowlers' solution of arsenic		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	
White wine		58 $\frac{3}{4}$	94	
Ipecacuanha wine		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antimonial wine		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	gave 84	
Rectified spirits of wine		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Proof spirit		55 $\frac{3}{4}$	140	
Laudanum		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	134	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tincture of fox glove		58	144	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Preparations of the acids, alkalies, earths, metals, and salts, also of every kind ought be kept in bottles with stoppers.

The degrees of temperature are to be measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when a boiling heat (*calor fervens*) is directed, a temperature of 212 degrees is meant, a gentle heat (*calor lenis*) denotes a temperature between 90 and 100 and by a medium heat (*calor medius*) Ph. Dubl. is intended a temperature between 100 and 200.

In digestion, the Dublin College mean unless it is otherwise directed; a gentle heat to be employed, and by maceration a temperature between 60 and 90. In speaking of specific gravity the substance in question is supposed to be at the temperature of 55° 060.—Ph. Dubl.

A WATER BATH is implied when any substance, with its containing vessel, is either heated by immersion in boiling water itself, or by exposure to its vapour.

A SAND BATH is formed of sand, which is to be gradually heated, and in which any substance contained in a proper vessel is placed.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

HOT BATH, (Balneum Calidum,)	from 97 to 100
TEPID BATH, (Balneum Tepidum)	86 — 97
VAPOUR BATH, (Balneum Vaporis)	100 — 130

Time of immersion, 20 minutes, and not to exceed 1 hour.

OBSERVATION TO BE ATTENDED TO IN THE USE OF FUNNELS,
MORTARS, &c. &c.

Further it should be noticed that mortars measures and vessels employed in the evaporation of liquids being made of copper, lead, brass, or any mixed metal should be used with great caution, and attention to cleanliness.

This observation should be particularly attended to in the use of mortars for the rubbing any of even the softer substances, in a bell-metal mortar usually imagined not easily liable to abrasion infallibly gives them a cupreous quality, which will appear evident by adding to them a little common volatile alkali, and as to vessels made of lead and its compounds, the deleterious effects of their use are universally known and acknowledged.

Nor are marble mortars altogether free from objection on account of the calcareous particles which form their basis. If these be used in the combination of some medicines, when a mineral or vegetable acid is meant to be predominant, we shall frequently find the acid completely neutralized by an admixture of the component parts of the marble. As a proof of this let a few drops of any of the acids be deposited in a mortar of this kind, and a certain degree of effervescence will be immediately observed, and a chemical union will take place so as to defeat the intention of a practitioner, vessels and mortars should have a decided preference which are not easily acted upon, such as glass; and perhaps no mortars are more free from objection than those of the were invented by Mr. Wedgwood.

*Equivalent Proportions of Concrete Citric Acid and Lemon
Juice necessary for the Neutralization of Alkaline Salts.*

CITRIC ACID.	LEMON JUICE.	A Scruple, or 20 Grains o Alkalies.
Ten Grains.	fl. Three Drachms.	Carbonate of Potass.
Fifteen grains.	fl. Four Drachms.	Sub Carbonate of Potass
Twenty five Grains.	fl. Seven Drachms.	Ditto, of Ammonia.

SOLUBILITY OF CITRIC ACID OR CONCRETE ACID OF LEMONS.

One fluid ounce of cold water dissolves ten drachms, but if boiling, two ounces, one ounce of the crystals dissolved in a pint of water, is about equivalent to one pint of lemon juice; this solution, if kept, is liable to spontaneous decomposition, the above table of equivalents may be found of practical use, being the result of careful and repeated experiments; they are submitted with confidence.

Resuscitative Process to be adapted for the recovery of Persons apparently Drowned, intense Cold, Suspension, or Intoxication.

CAUTIONS.

- 1.—The person is never to be held up by the heels.
- 2.—Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
- 3.—Avoid the use of salt: in all cases of apparent death, warm flannel lightly sprinkled with spirits, may be useful.

THE DROWNED.

- 1.—Convey the body carefully with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.
- 2.—Strip the body, and dry it, clean the mouth and nostrils.
- 3.—Young children to be placed between two persons in a warm bed.
- 4.—An adult: lay the body on a blanket or bed in a warm chamber, in winter; to be exposed to the sun in summer.
- 5.—It is to be gently rubbed with flannel sprinkled with spirits, a heated warming pan covered lightly, moved over the back and spine.
- 6.—To restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril, the other with the mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free; repeat the process till life appears.
- 7.—Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.
- 8.—The breast to be fomented with hot spirits, if no signs of life appear; the Warm Bath, or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hand, and sides of the feet.
9. Electricity early employed by a medical assistant.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water, restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees; and after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

1.—A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples.

2.—The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals; if the body feels cold employ gradual warmth, and the plans of the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised; the neck-cloth, &c. removed; further advice, the reader is earnestly recommended to peruse Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness, which will clearly point out its fatal consequences.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1.—On signs of life returning, a tea-spoonful of warm water may be given, and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy: to be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health.

2.—The plans above recommended are to be used for three or four hours; it is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

3.—Electricity and bleeding never to be employed unless by the direction of the medical assistant.

RULES TO PREVENT INFECTIOUS FEVERS.

1. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the chamber door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut, a window in it ought to be opened during the day, and frequently during the night; such regulations would be highly useful both to the patient and nurses, but are particularly important previous to the arrival of any visitor.

2. The bed curtains should never be close drawn round the patient, but only on the side next the light; so as to shade the face.

3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean when taken out of it.

4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed, the floor near the patients bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop or cloth.

5. The air in a sick room has at the same time a more infectious quality in some parts of it than others, visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patients' breath, the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed, and the vapours arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor or nurse to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach, and in doubtful circumstances, on coming out they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, all infectious poison which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.

CLOSE-STOOL.

Mode of suppressing the foetid exhalation arising from the above vessels in a sick room, especially during the night :—Take ferr. vitriol 3 oz. or 4, dissolve it in half-a-gallon of boiling water, and when cold pour a quart of it on the faeces immediately upon each stool, in this simple manner the most unpleasant stench will be effectually neutralized, a circumstance of great importance in putrid and malignant fevers.

TO DETECT ARSENIC.

Arsenic is easily discovered by throwing it in the fire; white smoke, and the garlick smell, discovering it; if from misfortune or accident any person should swallow any, the following is said to be a direct antidote.—Take kali vitr alias sulphur potassa 1 dr., dissolve in aqua pura 2 lb., the whole to be taken at three or four draughts; the sulphur medicines with the arsenic, and destroys its noxious quality; a delicate test is, that it will change the blue colour of the liquor, cupri ammoniati, into green.

PRUSSIC OR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Indispensible to use no other but distilled water in all prescriptions, having the prussic or medicinal hydrocyanic acid, or decomposition of the acid, will take place; the following caution should be added to every receipt:—Excipiantur preperations, cum acido hydrocyanico lagnuculis vitreis crystallino obturaculo munites, et charta nigri cante circumplexis.

TEST TO DISCOVER IF WINE IS ADULTERATED.

Take 1 dr. of liver of sulphur, (sulphuret of potass) powdered chrystals of tarter 2 dr. to be mixed in 2 oz. of distilled water, till it be completely saturated with hepatic air sulphurated hydrogen gas, a mixture of sulphur and inflammable air, the liquid is then to be filtered through blotting paper, and kept in a close stopped bottle; from 10 to 20 drops of this liquid to be dropped in a small glass filled with wine that is suspected to be adulterated, if the wine turn only thick with white clouds, and deposits no other but a white sediment, we may be certain it contains no metallic ingredients whatever, but if it turn black or even dark, if its color approach that of a dark red, if it have first a sweet and then an stringent taste, it is certainly adulterated with sugar of lead, or some other preparation of that metal equally fatal; if, however, the dark color be of a bluish cast, not unlike pale ink, we may suspect the wine to contain iron in its composition; if the wine be impregnated with copper or verdigris it will deposit a sediment of a blackish grey color. This experiment ought to be made with a fresh prepared test, and in the open air.

DR. CHAS. DARWIN'S EXPERIMENTS ON EXPECTORATION OF PUS.

If pus, it is confirmed phthisis. To discover pus, let the expectorated matter be dissolved in sulphuric acid, and in caustic lixivium, and add pure water to both solutions, if there is a fair precipitation in each, it is a certain sign of the presence of pus; but if there is not a precipitation in either, it is certainly mucus, the oxy-murias hydrargyri will be found to congeal to mucus but not pus.

FULMINATING SILVER.

Is prepared by precipitating nitrate of silver by lime water; the precipitate is to be well washed, and put into a vessel containing pure liquid ammonia a black powder is formed, pour off the liquid and fulminating silver, will be the result.

HENRY's AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Is merely an acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary. A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting 1 dr. of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of some fragrant oil, and 20 drops of sulphuric acid.

THIEVES' VINEGAR, OR MARSEILLES VINEGAR.

Is a pleasant solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar;—the Edinburgh pharmacopœia has given a formula for its preparation, under the title "acetum aromaticum." The repute of this preparation as a prophylactic in contagious fevers, is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague of Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, and who upon being arrested stated on condition of their being spared, that the use of aromatic vinegar had preserved them from the influence of contagion, it is on this account sometimes called "le vinaigre des quatre voleurs," the French codex has a preparation of this kind consisting of an acetic infusion of various aromatic herbs and camphor, which is termed "acetum aromaticum allatum seu," antisepticum, vulgo "des quatre voleurs."

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

The preparation sold under this name is the acid sulph. arom. c. and is imperfectly aetherial in its nature. It is a grateful medicine, a spurious article is often sold for it, which is nothing but the diluted acid colored by the addition of a tincture.

DR. SMELLOME'S OINTMENT FOR THE EYES.

It consists of half a drachm of verdigris, finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

ANDERSON's PILLS.

Consist of the Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

HOOPER's PILLS.

Pil aloes cum myrrha (pil rufi) sulphate of iron, and canella bark, to which is added a portion of ivory black.

DIXON's ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

SPEEDIMAN's PILLS.

Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

TAYLOR's REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and colored by alkanet root.

DINNER PILLS, LADY WEBSTER's, OR LADY CRÉSPIGNY's PILLS.

These popular pills are the pilulae stomachicae, vulgo. pilulae ante cibum of the codex medicamentarius Parisiensis, A. D. 1758,—viz. Take aloes optime 6 drs. mastichas et rosarum rubrarum, a. a. 2 dr. syrupi de absinthio, q. s. ut fiat massa, the mass is divided into pills of 3 grains each. The operation of this pill is to produce a copious and bulky evacuation, and in this respect experience has fully established its value; It is difficult to explain the modus operandi of the mastiche, unless we suppose that it depends upon its dividing the particles of the aloes, and thereby modifying its solubility.

FOTHERGILL's PILLS.

Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

PETER's PILL.

Aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, equal parts, say 2 dr. calomel, 1 dr.

RADCLIFFE's ELIXIR.

Aloes socot, 6 dr. cort cinnamon et rad. zedoar, a. a. half a dram, rad rhaei, 1 dr. coccinel, half a dram, syrup rhamni, 2 oz. spt. tenuior 1 pt., aquae purae 5 oz

CHAMOMILE DROPS

The nostrum sold under this name is a spirit flavoured with the essential oil of chamomile.

NORRIS's DROPS.

A solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, and disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter, I am credibly informed that the original recipe contained opium, but that which I have examined, and which was procured from a respectable agent, yielded no indications of its presence.

PERMANENT INK FOR MARKING LINEN.

This preparation is a solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap green, or cochineal. The preparing liquid, with which the linen to be marked is previously wetted, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. It is a curious circumstance that if potass be used for this purpose the marking ink will run.

PLUNKETT's OINTMENT.

Consists of arsenious acid, sulphur, and the powdered flowers of the ranunculus flammula, and cotilla faetida ligivated and made into a paste with the white of an egg.

PATE ARSENICALE.

This favourite remedy of the French surgeons consists of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of sanguis draconis, and 8 of accentuous acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it: this combination, observes a periodical writer, is similar, with the exception of the ashes of the soles of old shoes, to that recommended by Father Cosmo, under the name of "pulvis anti-carcinomatosa."

DAVIDSON's REMEDY FOR CANCER.

Arsenious acid, and powdered hemlock.

SINGLETON's EYE SALVE, OR GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Under this name is sold a preparation which consists of sulphuret of arsenic, (or giment) with lard, or spermaceti ointment. The unguentum hydrargyi nitrico oxyde of the London College, is also sold under the same title.

BALSAM OF TOLU LOZENGES.

Sugar 3 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. starch 2 dm. tinct. toluiferae balsam E. one fluid drachm, mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in this composition, to which may be added any variety of odoriferous substances; the following formula may be offered as a specimen. Take benzoin 1 dm. cascarilla half a dram, Myrrh 1 scruple, ol nuc moschat, ol caryophyl a, a. 10 drops, potassæ nitratis half a dram, carb liqui 6 dms. mucilage gum trag q. s.

VIRGIN'S MILK.

A spirituous solution of benzoin mixed with about twenty parts of rose water, forins, a cosmetic, long known by this name; under the same title, also a very different preparation is sold for.

VIRGIN'S MILK No. 2.

A preparation is sold under this name, which is a sulphate of lead, and is prepared as follows: to a saturated solution of alum, add of Goulard's extract one-third part, shake them together.

FRIAR'S BALSAM, WADE'S DROPS, JESUIT'S DROPS.

These preparations are nothing more than the tinct. beuzeo composita.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY.

Is the tincture of benzoin, or that of tolu.

ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT.

This preparation consists of equal parts of the balsam of tolu and the compound tincture of benzoin; to which is added double the quantity of rectified spirit of wine; and this forsooth is a pectoral for coughs! If a patient, with a pulmonary affection, should recover during the use of such a remedy, I should certainly designate it as a lucky escape, rather than a skilful cure.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY, GRASS.

This is merely a solution of gamboge in the spirit armoraciae, comp.

AN ODONTALGIC REMEDY.

In great repute consists of a solution of camphor in oil of turpentine, a fluid ounce of which will dissolve two drachms.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE.

It is an infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL.

Consists of a cretaceous or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal or ivory black.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHARCOAL.

A preparation is sold under this absurd name for cleaning teeth.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

The cassia pulp is said to form the basis of this article;

BATEMAN's PECTORAL DROPS.

Consists principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

KIRKLAND's NEUTRAL CERATE.

Is formed by melting together 8 oz. of lead plaster, with 4 oz. of olive oil into which are to be stirred 4 oz. of prepared chalk, when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, 4 oz. acetic acid, and 3 dms. of pulverized super, acetate of lead are to be added, & the whole to be stirred until nearly cold.

MARSHALL's CERATE.

Take palm oil 5 oz. calomel 1 oz. super-acetate of lead half oz. of nitrate of mercury 2 oz.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK.

The preparation sold under this empirical title, is an extract prepared by mace- rating the braised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to very slow evaporation.

BATE's AQUÆ CAMPHORATA.

Sulphate of copper is the base of this preparation, which was so strongly recommended by Mr. Ware. The following was his recipe:—Take cupri sulph. bolt gallic a. a. 15 gr. camphorae 4 gr. solve in aq fervent fl. 4 oz. diluqie cum aquæ frigidee Oiv ut fist collyrium.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Take of the extract of colocynth 2 dms. resin of jalap (extract jalap') 1 dm. almond soap 1 and half dm. gaaiaoum 3 dm. tartarized antimony, 8 grs. essential oil of juniper, caraway, and rosemary, of each 4 drops of syrup of buckthorn as much as will be sufficient to form a mass, which is to be divided into 64 pills.

REFINED LIQUORICE.

This article, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice, with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box, many impurities however are fraudulently introduced into this article, such even as glue, &c.

EATON's STYPTIC.

Calcined green vitriol, half a dram, proof spirit, tinged yellow with oak bark, A pint.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

These consists of sulphate of iron with a small proportion of the tincture of cantharides.

BRODUM's NERVOUS CORDIAL

Consists of the tinctures of gentian columba, cardamom, and bark with the compound spirits of lavender, and wine of iron.

STOUGHTON's ELIXIR.

Is a tincture of gentian, with the addition of serpentaria, orange peel cardamom, and some other aromatics.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

The proprietor of this nostrum gravely affirms that 1 ounce and half contains the virtue of a whole pound of liquorice root; but upon investigation it will be found to consist principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with oil of aniseed.

THE CHELSEA PENSIONER'S REMEDY FOR RHUMATISM.

An empirical remedy for the rheumatism is well known under this name; it is said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured; the following is its composition:—gum guaiac 1 dr., powdered rhubarb 2 dr., cream of tarter 1 ounce, flowers of sulphur 2 ounces, one nutmeg finely powdered; made into an electuary with one pound of clarified honey; two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

WALKER'S & WESSELL'S JESUITS DROPS.

This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venerium of quincey, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE.

Guaiac and soap, equal parts 2 dr., rectified spirit 1 pint and a half.

HILLS ESSENCE OF BARDANA.

Guaiac 1 ounce, spirit f^r 3 ounces.

MATTHEW'S PILLS, OR STARKEY'S PILLS.

Of the roots of black hellebore, liquorice, and turmeric, equal parts purified opium, castille soap, and syrup of saffron, the same quantity made into pills with oil of turpentine.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.

Is a solution of sublimate in an emulsion formed of bitter almonds, in the proportion of about 1 gr. and half to 1 ounce; a solution of this mercurial salt in spirit of rosemary, is also sold as an empirical cosmetic.

NORTON'S DROPS.

A disguised solution of corrosive sublimate.

MARSDEN'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

TISSOFT'S EMETICO-CATHARTICUM.

Take of emetic tarter 1 gr. and a half, of the best manna 1 oz., pour on one pint of boiling water; when they are dissolved, a quarter of a pint may be taken every half hour till it operates by vomit or stool.

VAN SWIETON'S MIXTURE FOR THE AGUE.

Take of sal polychrest 2 dr., of vitriolated tartar 1 dr., of barley water 8 oz., of citron rind 2 dr.; a spoonful to be taken every two hours.

CHITTICK'S DROPS FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

Take 8 oz. of potash, and 4 oz of salt of tarter fresh calcined, mix and put them into a glazed earthen vessel, then, over upon them a quart of boiling soft spring

water, let the infusion remain twenty-four hours stirring it now and then, and afterwards filter it for use: the dose from 30 to 60 drops, taken in half a pint of veal broth, milk and water, or linseed tea twice a day fasting, and abstaining from all acids in stone, gravel, or bilious obstructions.

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

Is found to be a solution of nitre in a mixture of the balsamic syrup colored with saffron. The following is recommended as preferable, not being liable from containing no sugar, to injure the enamel, produce caries or tooth-ache.—Dissolve half a dr. of nitre in 2 dr. of water, and then add 1 dr. of gum arabic in powder.

SOLOMON'S CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

On analyzing this preparation, a ten shilling bottle is found to contain—alcohol, or highly rectified spirit of wine 2 oz., burnt sugar half a dr., water 2 oz., essential oil (apparently rosemary), 6 drops, mix; it has been said that it is slightly impregnated with cantharides, but the proportion of any is too small to be detected, although it may be sufficiently strong for internal use, there is a result that indicates the presence of ammonia which may be from cantharides; but it is not such as will warrant one to speak decidedly as to such an impregnation.

WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE.

Take powdered cantharides 30 grains, oil of turpentine 1 ounce, mix for use.

WARD's ESSENCE,

Take spirit via. camphr., spt. ammon, of each 1 ounce; tincture of opium from $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1 ounce, mix for use.

COUGH MIXTURE.

Take compound powder of gum tragacanth 1 dr., tincture of squills, compound tincture of camphor of each 1 dr. & a half, syrup of white poppy 3 drs pure water 3 ounces, coch. 1, vel 2 pro dose ut opus sit.

LONDON INK POWDERS.

Take pulv. gallae, pulv. cort granat, a a. 28 lb. pulv. haematox, pulv ferri, sulph pulv. acaciae gu. a. a. 7lb. m. fiat pulvis.

PIP CAYENNE, OR CAYENNE PEPPER.

Take dry bay salt 2 lb. venetian red 8 lb. pulv. cassia, 2 lb. mix.

FURNITURE OIL.

Take ol. lini. 2 lb. acetum opt. 1 lb. terra rub. half an oz. rad anchus, 4 oz. gum acacia dissolved in aqua, stand four or five days and it will be fit for use.

QUIN SAUCE.

Take soy, half a lb. walnut pickle, 2 lb. mushroom ketchup, 3 lb. anchovies, half a lb. cayanne, half an oz. garlic, 1 oz. and half mix.

LEMON PICKLE.

Take 3 doz. lemons cut and filled with salt, put into an oven over night, acetum opt. cong 1 cloves, 3 oz. cayan. half an oz. garlic, 1 root, let it remain three weeks and strain for use.

TO QUICKSILVER THE INSIDE OF GLASS GLOBES.

Take hydrarg. 2 oz. bismuth 1 oz. plumbi, half oz. stanni, half oz., first put the lead and tin into fusion, then add the bismuth, and let it stand till almost cold, then pour the quicksilver into the glass globes.

SAUCE ROYAL.

Anchovies, 20, garlic, 4 ounces, India soy, 2 lb. shrimps one pint, mushroom ketchup, 2 lb.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK.

Take argent nitras, 1 oz. gum acacia 10 dr. aqua 5 oz. sap green, 1 dr. Take liquid wash to be used previous to the ink; sodae subcarbonatis, 6 dr. aquae. 1 oz.

PULV. VERMIFUGANS, OR WORM POWDERS.

Take Cinnab. ant. ppt. 1 dr. hyd. submurr. pulv. cinnam. co. a. a. 3 dr. pulv. jalapae, 1 oz. and half, pulv. tragacanth, co. 10 dr. mix ft. pulvis,

RED CEMENT.

Take resin nig, 1lb. cera flav. 4 ounces, whiting 4 ounces, ol Genoa, 1 ounce and half, Venetian red, 1 ounce, hyd. sulph. rub. half ounce.

PLATE POWDER.

Take stanni gr. argenti, viv crocus martis, a. a. half an ounce, creta prep. half an ounce, mix.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.

Take resina, 6 lb. asphaltum, 1 lb. 12 oz. ol tereb, 7 lb. mix.

STEEL PRESERVER.

Take crocus martis, half an ounce, camphorae, half dr. ax-ungia, half an ounce.

TO MAKE HAIR GROW ON HORSES KNEES.

Take Ung. hyd. fort 2 ounces, guy camphorae, half ounce.

HARNESS VARNISH.

Take gluten 4 ounces, acetum, 2 lb. sapo mollis, 1 ounce, ichthyoollae, haematox. a. a. 1 ounce, ferri sulph, half an ounce, stand two days, and boil for a quarter of an hour.

AQ. LAVANDULA OR LAVENDER WATER.

Take alum ustae 1 dr. ol lavandulae, 2 ounces, spt. rectif. 5 lb. aq rosae, 2 lb. and half, ess. bergam 10 dr. spt. aeth. nit. 1 dr. mosch, 2 grs. and half, mix.

TEREBINTH VULGAR.

Take resin flav. 3 lbs. ol tereb, 3 lbs. whiting, 2 ounces, mix.

FOR CLEANING BRASS.

Take rotten stone finely powdered, ol oliva, ol tereb, spt. vin. rectif, a. a.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS.

This once esteemed anti-scorbutic was prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammoniae, or frequently they consisted of a solution of sublimate, with carbonate of ammonia.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

Of corrosive sublimate 2 drs. prepared salpharet of antimony, 1 dr. gentian root and orange peel, a. a. 2 drs. shavings of red saunders 1 dr. made with a pint of proof spirits into a tincture, which is to be digested and strained.

THE ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS.

So famous at Amsterdam, were analysed by Scheele, who found that they were composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

GREEN'S DROPS.

The basis of these also is sublimate.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A solution of sublimate

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE.

Par M. Laffecteur, medicin chemiste. This popular nostrum of the French contains, as a principal ingredient, corrosive sublimate, a strong decoction of the arundo phragmites (the bulrush), is made with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseed, towards the end, which is evaporated and made into a rob or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

SIRUP DE CUSINERS.

This consists of decoctions of sarsaparilla, burrage flowers, white rose, senna and aniseed, to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup with sugar and honey.

TERRE FEUILLETEE MERCURIELLE OF PRESSAVIN.

This is tarterized mercury, for it is made by boiling the oxyd of mercury, (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution, by potass), with cream of tartar.

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

There is great obscurity with respect to the genuine composition of this nostrum, it is supposed to consist of sublimate, rubbed up with honey and mucilage, I have reason, however, to believe that it contains antimony, and the syrup of marsh-mallows; Sweidaur says that volatile alkali enters into it as an ingredient, this alkali was proposed by Dr. Peyrile, as a substitute for mercury, and it constitutes the active ingredient of the following composition, which was proposed by Dr. Bernard, physician to the King of Bavaria.

TINCTURA ANTISYPHILLITICA.

Sub. carb. potass, 1 lb. dissolved in aquae cinnam. 1 pint, opii puri, 2 ounces, dissolved in spt. cinnam 4 fl. ounces, mix these separate solutions, and put them on a water bath for three weeks taking care to shake the vessel frequently, to this add gum Arabic, 2 oz. carb. ammonia, 1 oz. dissolve in aq. cinnamomi, mix filter, and keep for use.—Dose, 24 drops three times a day, in a glass of cold decoction of marsh-mallow root. The external use of those drops is also advised for local syphilitic complaints.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.

These consist of yellow and brown lozenges, the former are taken in the evening, the latter the succeeding morning.

THE YELLOW LOZENGES.

Saffron half an ounce, of water 1 pint, boil and strain, add of white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine) 1lb. white sugar 28lb., mucilage of tragacanth as much as may be sufficient to make a mass, which roll out of an exact thickness so that each lozenge may contain one grain of panacea.

THE BROWN LOZENGES.

Panacea 7 ounces, resin of jalap 3lb. and a half, white sugar 9lb., mucilage of tragacanth q.s. each, lozenge should contain half a grain of panacea.

STORY's WORM CAKES.

Calomel and Jalap made into cakes, and coloured by cinnabar.

ANODYNE NECKLACES.

The roots of hyoscyamus are commonly strung in the way of beads, and sold under the name, to tie round the necks of children, to facilitate the growth of their teeth, and allay the irritation of teething. The application of medicated necklaces is a very ancient superstition.

SELWAY's PREPARED ESSENCE OF SENNA.

This is a concentrated infusion of senna, in combination with an alkali.

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE.

Is little else than the infusum rosae.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS.

The preparation sold under this name, for the purpose of removing iron moulds from linen, consists of cream of tarter and super oxalate of potass, or salts of sorrel, in equal proportions.

STEER's OPODELDOC.

Castille soap 1 ounce, rectified spirit fl. 8 ounces, oil of rosemary fl. 1 ounce and half, oil of origanum fl. 1 ounce, solution of ammonia fl. 6 ounces.

LYNCH's EMBROCATION.

Olives oil impregnated with bergamotte and some other essences, & coloured with alkanet root.

HANNAY's LOTION

This famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, is nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

HONEY WATER.

The article usually sold under this name is a mixture of essences coloured with saffron, some add a small quantity of honey, the effect of which is to communicate a clamminess which retains the scent longer.

Mrs. STEPHEN's REMEDY FOR THE STONE.

Consists of lime which is produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and which is made into pills with soap. A preparation was also administered, consisting of chamomile fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of aleat soap: this is very rational practice, and is very much what the practitioner of the present day depend upon: the observations of Mrs. Stephens respecting their administration, is equally judicious; "it," say they, "these medicines produce pain, it will be necessary to give an opiate with them, and it must be at all times a principal care to prevent a looseness, for if this should happen it would carry off the medicines; under such circumstances the quantity of the decoction, since it is laxative, must be diminished, and other suitable means must be taken by the advice of a physician." The credit of introducing alkaline medicines for the cure of calculous disorders, does not however rest with Mrs. Stephens. It has been before stated that basil valentine employed a fixed alkaline salt in such cases: and I may here add, that Sinnertus, in his *Praxis Medica*, mentions a lithomolyptis,

that was in great esteem and in general use in his time, which consisted of 1 ounce of salt of tartar dissolved in a pint of parsley water, and afterwards tinged yellow with orange peel.

DALBY's CARMINATIVE

This consists of carbonate of magnesia 2 scruples, oils of peppermint 1 grain, of nutmeg 1 grain, tincture of cyprian 5 grains, spirit of pennyroyal 15 grains, of the compound tincture of cardamoms 30 grains, peppermint, water of, 2 ounces. There are cheaper compositions sold under the same name.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

A spirituous solution of the essentiale oil, coloured green by spanish leaves.

ROCHE's EMBROCATION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

Olive oil mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

HUILES ANTIQUES.

The basis of these oils, is the oil of ben, from the nuts of the guilangea moringa, or oil of hazel, which is a very good substitute, since it is inodorous, colourless, and may be kept for a considerable period without becoming rancid; it is therefore well adapted to receive and retain the odour of those vegetables that yield but a small proportion of essential oil.

OIL OF BRICKS.

Is so called because this empty rheumatic oil was sometimes obtained by steeping a hot brick in oil and submitting it to distillation. Not in use.

STRUVE's LOTION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

This once famous nostrum consisted of 1 dr. of tartarized antimony, dissolved in 2 fl. oz. of water, to which was added 1 fl. oz. of tincture of cantharides.

THE BLACK DROP, OR THE LANCASTER, OR QUAKER's BLACK DROP.

This preparation, which has been long known and esteemed, as being more powerful in its operation, and less distressing in its effects than any tincture of opium, has until lately been involved in much obscurity, the papers, however, of the late Edward Walton, of Sunderland, one of the near relations of the original proprietor, having fallen into the hands of Dr. Armstrong, that gentleman has obliged the profession by publishing the manner in which it is prepared, and is as follows:—"take half a pound of opium sliced, three pints of good verjuice, (juice of the wild crab) and one ounce and half of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron, boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of yeast, set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it become a syrup, lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop of this preparation is considered equal to about three of the tincture of opium. P. L. It would appear that an acetate of morphia is formed, which is more active, and less distressing in its effects, than any other narcotic combination.

WARD'S PASTE FOR FISTULA, PILES, &c,

The following is the receipt for preparing this celebrated composition, take of black pepper and elecampane, powdered, equal parts, half a pound, of the seeds of fennel, 1 lb. and half, of honey and sugar, equal parts, 1 lb. beat and well mix together all the ingredients in a mortar. Dose, the size of a nutmeg three times a day.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE:

This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus, is merely a solution of super-acetate of lead.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS.

These consists of James's powders, gum ammoniacum, and the pill of aloes with myrrh, (vul. rufi) equal parts, with a sufficient quantity of the tincture of castor to make a mass.

WARNER'S CORDIAL.

Rhubarb bruised 1 oz. sennae, half an oz., saffron, 1 dr. powdered liquorice, 4 drs. raisins bruised, 1 lb. brandy, 3 pints, digest for a week and strain.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

The following receipt of this nostrum was obtained from a wholesale druggist, who makes and sells ..any hundred dozen bottles in the course of a year. There are however several other formulae for its preparation, but they are not essentially different; infuse 9 ounces of sassafras, and of the seeds of caraway, coriander, and aniseed, of each, 1 oz. in six pints of water, simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add 6 lb. of Treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes, when it is cold add 6 fl. ounces of the tincture of opium.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

This consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary, to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD PILLS.

Balsam of Tolu, with resin.

SODAIC POWDERS.

Contained in two distinct papers, one of which is blue, the other white; that in the former consists of half a dram of the carbonate of soda, that in the latter of 25 grs. of tartaric acid. These powders require half a pint of water. It is very evident that a solution of these powders is by no means similar to "soda water," which it is intended to emulate; for in this latter preparation, the soda is in combination only with carbogic acid; whereas the solution of the "sodaic powders" is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These consists of two different powders; the one, contained in a white paper consists of 2 drams of tartarized soda, and 2 scruples of carbonate of soda, that in the blue paper of 35grs. of tartaric acid, the contents of the white paper are to be dissolved in half a pint of spring water, to which those of the blue paper are to be added, the draught is to be taken in a state of effervescence, the acid being in excess renders it more grateful, and no less efficacious, as a purgative.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE.

Commonly called the whiteworth doctor's british brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

MOCK ARRACK.

The author of "Apicias Redivivers," directs for the purpose of making a mock arrack, that two scruples of benzoic acid be added to every quart of rum. By a receipt of this kind the celebrated punch of vauxhall is prepared.

SULPHUR LOZENGES.

Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts: tragacanth mucilage q. s. used in asthma, and in haemorrhoids.

CEPHALIC SNUFF.

The basis of this verline is powdered asarum, diluted with some vegetable powder.

CHELTENHAM SALTS

A factitious compound has been long vended, as a popular purgative under this name; it is formed by triturating together the following salts:—Sulphate of soda 120 grains, sulphate of magnesia 66 grains, muriate of soda 10 grains, sulphate of iron, half a grain. As a purgative it is very efficacious, and superior probably to that which is actually obtained by the evaporation of the Cheltenham water itself, for notwithstanding the high pretensions with which it has been publicly announced, it will be found to be little else than common Glauber's salts. This fact has been confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Richard Phillips (*Annals of Philosophy*, No. Ixi.) who observes that the "real Cheltenham salts contain no chalybeate property," but are merely sulphate of soda, mixed with a minute quantity of soda, and a very small portion of common salt." It could not be imagined that the salt should contain oxide of iron even in a state mixture, much less in combination for carbonate of iron is readily decomposed by ebullition, and the oxide of iron is precipitated before the salt can be crystallized. A preparation, under the name Cheltenham salts, is accordingly manufactured in London, by evaporating a solution, consisting of sulphate of soda, and sub-carbonate of soda.

Efflorescence of real magnesian Cheltenham salts. The preceding salt deprived of its water of crystallization.

Efflorescence of real magnesian Cheltenham salts, made from the waters of the Chalybeate Magnesian Spa. This is asserted to be a sub sulphated magnesia in its composition; but, says Mr. Phillips, neither nature nor art has ever produced such a combination; in truth, it consists of Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

MURIO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND IRON.

The preparation thus named by Mr. Thompson, was found by Mr. Phillips to consist of epsom salt deprived of part of its water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia. Thus it appears that not one of these preparations is similar to the water which is drank at the Spa; in order to remedy this difficulty, Mr. Thompson prepared the original combined Cheltenham salts, by evaporating the waters to dryness, but a very small share of chemical penetration is required to satisfy us that no process of this description can remedy the defect described, for as Mr. Phillips has observed, the chalybeate properties of the water must be essentially altered by such an operation.

SCOURING DROPS.

The peculiar odour which distinguishes oil of turpentine may be destroyed by the addition of a few drops of some fragrant volatile oil, as that of lemons; a combination of this kind is commonly sold under the name of Scouring Drops, for the purpose of removing paint, oil, or grease, out of cloth.

DUTCH, OR HAARLEM DROPS.

The bases of this nostrum consists of balsam of sulphur 3 drams, Barbadoes tar one drachm, mix; a preparation is also frequently vended as Dutch Drops, which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, spirit of nitric, with small portions of the oil of amber and cloves.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

Equal parts of tincture of myrrh tincture of bark and cinnamon water, to which are added arquebusade and gum arabic,

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH.

The following receipt is given on the authority of Mr. Gray: of bitter almonds 2 ounces, brasl wood and cassia buds, equal parts, half an ounce, root of the florentine iris 2 drs., of cochineal salt of sorrel and alum, equal parts, 1 dr., rectified spirit 2 pints, spirit of horse radish half an ounce.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH.

This consists of the root of the florentine iris 8 ounces, cloves 1 ounce, rectified spirit two pints, ambergris one scruple.

DE LA BOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS.

An æthereal solution of iron.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

This is the tincturae sennae compositae, with the substitution of treacle for sugar candy, and the addition of annisee and elecampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of Dicey's, Daffy, and Swinton's Daffy's, but they differ principally in some subordinate minoriae, or unimportant additions.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT.

The principal ingredients of which are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

FORD'S LAUDANUM.

This is similar to the vinum opii, with the substitution only of a dilute spirit for the wine.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT.

This is a very complicated combination containing nitre alum, sulphate of zinc and cinna bar made into an ointment, with olive oil and lard and perfumed with the essential oil of anise seeds, origanum and lavender and coloured with alkanet root.

OXLEY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

GINGER BEER POWDERS.

White sugar 1 dram 2 scruples, ginger 5 grs. sub carbonate of soda grs. 26 in blue paper tartaric acid grs. 50 in each white paper, these proportions are directed for half a pint of water.

GINGER BEER.

The following is the receipt by which this popular beverage is prepared, take of juniper sugar half a pound of cream of tartar half an ounce bruised ginger an ounce, boiling water one gallon ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

BATEMANS PECTORAL DROPS.

Consists principally of the tincture of castor with portions of camphor and opium flavoured by anise seeds and coloured by cochineal.

TRUE RICA BALSAM BEAUME DE CARPATHES.

From the shoots of the pine cembre previously bruised and macerated for a month in spirit, this same sir affords also briancion turpentine.

GUILSTONIAN EMULSION FOR RHEUMATISM.

Take of terebinthina fl. 1 oz. and a half, ol. oliv. fl 1 oz. and a half acid sulphuric dilut fl. 3 drams.

THE SPECIFIC OF HERRENSCHWAND.

Which formerly excited so much interest in Germany consisted of 10 grs. of gamboge with 20 of sub carbonate of potass, although it is said that on its being analyzed by order of Elizabeth of Russia, there were also found in it both mercury and arsenic.

BRITISH HERB TOBACCO.

The basis of which is coltsfoot; this appears to have had a very ancient origin for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of dioscorides for the purpose of promoting expectation.

NOYAU—CREME DE NOYAU.

Bitter almonds blanched 1 ounce, proof of spirit half a pint, sugar 4 ounces. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign noyau, although differently prepared is indebted to the same principle for its qualities: it is a liqueur of a fascinating nature and cannot be taken to any considerable extent without danger; the late Duke Charles of Lorraine nearly lost his life from swallowing some eau de noyau, water distilled from peach kernels, too strongly impregnated.

ALMOND PASTE.

This cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made as follows:—bitter almonds blanched 4 ounces, the white of an egg, rose water, equal parts, as much as is sufficient.

EAU MEDICINALE DE HUSSON.

After various attempts to discover the active ingredient of this Parisian remedy for the cure of gout, it is at length determined to be the colchicum autumnale for preparing this medicine: take two ounces of the root of colchicum cut into slices macerate in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine and filter.

DR. WILSON'S TINCTURE FOR THE GOUT.

This is merely an infusion of colchicum as Dr. Williams, of Ipswich has satisfactorily shewn. Since the discovery of colchicum being the active ingredient of the eau medicinale, numerous empirical remedies have started up containing the principles of the plant in different forms.

DR. CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR THE STONE.

This once celebrated nostrum consisted of a fixed alkali in veal broth, the broth was usually made by his patients, and sent to him fresh every day in order to be medicated.

SHEPHERD's ANTACID LOZENGE for the HEARTBURN.

This lozenge is composed of carbonate of soda, magnesia, cinnamon, bark, mace, and sugar.

PERRY's ESSENCE for the TOOTH-ACHE, and PAINS in the FACE.

This preparation does not contain any mineral production it is a saturated solution of hot resinous gums and camphor in alcohol.

IMITATION OF LEMON ACID,

It consists of tartaric acid and sugar, scented with the essence of lemon,

LOZENGE OF EXTRACT OF LETTUCE and BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of the inspissated white juice of the garden lettuce, 2 drms. tincture of balsam tolu half an ounce, simple syrup 8 oz. powder gum arabic and extract of

Liquorice (softened with warm water) of each 5 ozs. rub the inspissated juice with the tincture, then by degrees add the syrup and extract and lastly sprinkle in the gum arabic powder and mix well together, then dry the mass to proper consistence and form into lozenges of 10 grs. each.

CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.

Take of almond soap 2 oz. alcohol 1 pint, camphor 1 oz. cajeput oil 2 oz. first dissolve the soap and camphor in the alcohol in a retort by means of a sand heat, and when the solution is about to congeal, or becomes nearly cold, add the oil of cajeput; shake them well together, and put them into bottles to congeal.

BASILIC POWDERS.

Prepared from aleppo scammony, cream of tartar, of each 3 ounces, prepared calomel, and calx of antimony, which the London college have given the name of the compound powder of scammony with calomel. The compound powder of senna, with calomel, in the proportion of 1 oz. of the former to 2 drs. of the latter, is generally sold under this name and as a vermifuge or active purgative it is not inferior to the original.

LANCASHIRE BLACK DROP.

Take of purified opium 5 ounces, Jamaica pepper and cinnamon of each 2 drs., saffron and seville orange peel of each 1 drachm, rectified spirit of wine a pint, digest with a gentle heat a week, and strain the liquor through flannel with a screw press, then add two or three ounces of powdered sugar candy.

BROWN's ANTIPHTHISICAL PLASTER.

Take of burgundy pitch plaster 4 ounces, euphorbium powder four drachms, mithridate 1 oz.; first melt the plaster in a panican by a gentle heat, and before it gets thick mix with it the other ingredients.

REMEDY for the ITCH.

The root of the herb tooth-wort (*plumbago europaea*) is much recommended by many respectable French physicians for the cure of this disease. They direct the bruised root to be boiled in oil, with which the parts affected are to be rubbed every night and morning; the third or fourth injection, they affirm, is generally successful.

BACON'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

This medicine is a solution of the nitrate of mercury in a bitter infusion.

ESSENCE of GINGER and CHAMOMILE.

This is a saturated tincture of the ginger root and chamomile flowers, with soda; the dose is forty drops.

Pectoral Essence of Pontefract Liquorice Root.

Is a solution of opium in spirit of wine slightly flavoured with liquorice.

Sibyl's Solar Tincture.

Is highly rectified spirit of wine, flavoured with the essential oil of orange, and the sweet flag root. It contains no mineral preparation, nor any virtue of a vegetable that is of a stomachic or balsamic nature.

The Guestonian Remedy.

This remedy is composed of common oil, and the sulphuric acid, commonly called oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine; in the proportion of 3 drs., of sulphuric acid, to 1 and half oz. of each of the former. In farriery it has been long known by the name of the black oil, and we are informed is still much used for stiffness of joints, and enlargement of bones in horses.

Permanent Ink for Marking Linen.—No. 2.

Take a drachm of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), dissolve it in a glass mortar in double its weight of pure distilled water, to which add nitric acid 10 drops; this is the ink. In another glass vessel dissolve a drachm of salt of tartar in an ounce and an half of water; this is usually named the liquid pounce, with which the linen is wet previously to the application of the ink.

Superior Ginger Beer.—No. 2.

This beverage, of a very superior quality, may be prepared as follows: powder of ginger 1 ounce, cream of tartar half an ounce, loaf sugar 2 pounds, a large lemon sliced, and one gallon of water added together, and simmered over the fire for half an hour, and fermented in the usual way with a table spoonful of yeast, and bottle it close: it may be proper to observe that it should be put into bottles used for soda water, and closely corked.

Atkinson's Vegetable Dye.

A strong solution of lunar caustic, in simple distilled water.

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Common oil coloured by alkanet root, and lightly scented with cinnamon.

Sedleitz Powders.—No. 2.

Take of rochelle salts 1 dr., carbonate of soda 25 grs., tartaric acid 20 grs., The rochelle salts and carbonate of soda should be well pounded together in a marble mortar, and dissolved in a tea-cup of water in a large goblet, to which add at the time of taking it, the tartaric acid, previously dissolved in a wine glass of water.

Ford's Improved Pectoral Balsam of Horehound.

The preparation is very similar to the Asthmatic Elixir of Lewis's dispensatory; the basis of which is opium.

Ryan's Pectoral Essence of Coltsfoot.

Is the paregoric elixir, with an extra quantity of the oil of aniseed; the basis of which is opium.

Dr. Porta's Purifying Antiscorbutic Syrup.

The Antiscorbutic Syrup, in general, often prove too stimulating. I have administered to several delicate children the following preparation, published by Dr. Porta, under the name of Purifying Antiscorbutic Syrup, in his work, entitled, " Considerations on the nature and treatment of family, or the hereditary diseases, and the best approved method of preventing them." The beneficial effects I have witnessed from this preparation, have been in cases of scrofula, rickets, or in pale and debilitated children, such as are found in great cities. I recommend this medicine to practitioners, and heads of families, as a safe and efficacious alterative, for the making of which Dr. Porta gives the following recipe:—Take of gentian root half an ounce, madder root bruised 2 lbs., peruvian bark, bruised, 2 drachms, wild horse radish root half an ounce, cresses of the fountain, and scurvy grass, of each 10 ounces, muriate of mercury 2 grains. The roots are to be boiled with the bark in 2 pounds f water, till reduced to 1 lb.; the decoction is then to be strained, and a pound and a half of powdered sugar to be added to it, and then clarified with the white of two eggs. The mixture is then to be boiled till it is of the consiste-

ounce of a syrup; extract from the leaves of the cresses and scurvy grass, and horse radish root (bruised in a mortar) six ounces of juice, and filter it, add to it 11 ounces of coarsely powdered sugar, which is to be heated in a water bath till the sugar is dissolved, then strain it, and add it to the other syrup; and lastly, mix with it carefully the muriate of mercury, dissolved in about a drachm of rectified spirit. "The dose for a child is generally half a spoonful, and for an adult a whole one, which can be repeated two or three times a day, and may be continued during one, two, or three weeks: as a corrector of the constitution, this medicine is considered superior to Velno's vegetable syrup."

TOWER's STOMACHIC ESSENCE.

On examining this wonderful discovery, we find it to be composed of water of ammonia, spirit of wine, and essence of peppermint, in following proportions. Rectified spirit of wine one ounce, essential oil of peppermint 40 drops; strong water of ammonia 2 drachms. The medicine is therefore a strong spirit of sal volatile, and for the complaints for which it is recommended, may, no doubt, prove beneficial in debilitated or phlegmatic habits; the addition of a bitter, either quassia colonab, or cascariolae, would greatly improve it as a stomachic, and that of camphor would promote its efficacy as an antispasmodic.

RIGA BALSAM.

Take of alcohol 4 ounces, tincture of benzoin 1 drachm, tincture of saffron 2 drachms,—mix.

DR. JAMES's FEVER POWDERS.

The following is a copy of the specification; take antimony, calcine it with a continual protracted heat in a flat unglazed earthen vessel, adding to it from time to time a sufficient quantity of any animal oil and salt well dephegmatized, then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time, and separate the powder from the nitre by dissolving it in water, then take quicksilver, make an amalgama with equal parts of martial regulus of antimony and pure silver, adding a proportionate quantity of sal ammoniac, distill off the mercury by a retort into a glass receiver, then with this quicksilver make a fresh amalgama with the same ingredients, distil again, and repeat this operation nine or ten times, then dissolve this mercury in spirits of nitre; and put it into a glass retort, and distill to dryness, calcine the caput mortuum till it become of a gold colour, burn spirits of wine upon it and keep it for use. The dose of those medicines is uncertain, but in general three grains of the antimonial powder and one grain of the mercarial, is a moderate dose.

DR. WILLIAMS'S REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Is composed of prepared calamine stone, 20 grs. rose water, 3 dr. and half, virous laudanum, half a drachm.

CAMPBELL's ELEPHANTS' MILK.

On examining the contents of a 10s. bottle of elephants' milk containing ten ozs. it is composed of spirituous varnish (a solution of gum mastic in spirit of wine), water, 9 oz. 2 dr. on adding the varnish the water becomes white, resembling milk.

LEAKE's PATENT PILLS.

Take of calomel, prepared steel, and golden sulphur of antimony, of each one dr. mix and form a mass with balsamic syrup, to be divided into pills of 6 grains each.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

On subjecting this wonderful healing medicine to analysis it is found to be the

asthmatic elixir of Quincy's pharmacopæia, composed of opium, aniseed, benzoin, camphor; spirit of wine, &c.

PRINCE'S RUSSIA OIL.

Consists of a vegetable and an animal oil, scented with the essence of bergamotte.

BLEACHING LIQUOR.

¶ Dissolve two drachms of the oxymuriate of potash in a pint of distilled water, then add pure muriatic acid an ounce and half. Two table spoonsful of this solution are sufficient for a quart of soft water.

FOR SOFTENING IVORY OR BONE.

¶ Lay the ivory or bone in a softis for twelve hours, then put it into the juice of the beet for three days, when it will become so soft or pliable as to be easily worked into any form. It may again be rendered hard by placing it in strong vinegar.

DR. JOHNSON'S GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Prepared by Mr. William Singleton, Folgham. On examining this ointment it is found to be composed of white wax ointment and red precipitate of mercury finely powdered in the proportion of half a drachm of the latter to an ounce of the former.

BLACKING.

Take of ivory black 4 ounces, lamp black, half an ounce, vitriolic acid, 2 drs. olive oil, 1 oz. treacle, 4 ounces, mix well together, and add a pint of white wine vinegar.

LOCKYER'S ESSENCE OF IPECACUANHA.

It is a strong tincture of the ipecacuanha root in spirit of wine, and therefore the more proper name for it would be the tincture of ipecacuanha.

AROMATIC PASTILLES.

Take of camphor flowers of benzoin, powdered charcoal, powdered casearilla, powdered turkey myrrh, powdered nitre of each equal quantities: beat them with syrup sufficient to form a mass, and divide into pastilles of a conical shape. They may be mixed up with the spirit of turpentine (the rectif. oil), or any thing that is inflammable; syrup does best, as it is more adhesive.

BLACKING.

Take of ivory black and treacle of each 12 ounces, spermaceti oil and oil of vitriol of each 3 ounces, white wine vinegar 4 pints,—mix.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Take of tincture of tolu 3 drachms, elixir paregoric half an ounce, tincture of squills 1 drachm: two tea spoonfuls to be taken in a tumbler of barley water going to bed, and when the cough is troublesome.

BUONAPARTE'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Take of ipecacuanha root in powder half a drachm, powdered squills gum ammoniac of each 2 scruples, mucilage of gum arabic sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into 24 pills, one to be taken every night and morning.

ARNOLD'S BALSAM OF COLTSFOOT.

Is composed of opium, liquorice, salt of tartar and alcohol.

ALBIN'S CHILBLAIN WASH.

The composition of this is found to be Gouillard's extract of lead, with a small proportion of opodeldoc.

RYMER's CARDIAC NERVOUS TINCTURE.

Is found to be composed of camphor, sulphuric acid, rhubarb, castor capsicum, and spirit of wine.

JACKSON's HEPATIC PILLS.

Composed of the common horse aloes and ginger powder.

Sir WILLIAM ADAM's OPHTHALMIC DROPS.

Take of corrosive sublimate of mercury 1 grain, muriatic acid (commonly called spirit of salts) 1 drop, wine of opium 1 ounce, mix: make a solution, and add extract of deadly night shade 1 drachm, mix, and make ophthalmic drops.

MODE of PREVENTING CHILBLAINS.

Take of the plaster of the ammoniac gum, hemlock, and mercury. It should be spread on thin soft leather.

Dr HUGH SMITH's COOLING APERIENT PILLS.

On subjecting these cooling pills to a chemical examination we find the composition to differ from that of the common Scotch pills, only in having a greater proportion of the oil of aniseed, and the aloes of a more common quality.

Dr. DE VALANGIN's BALSAM of LIFE.

Take of extract of liquorice half an ounce, carbonate of potass 2 scruples, socotrine aloes, powdered, 1 dr. and a half, turkey myrrh, powdered, hay saffron, of each 1 drachm; mix, and boil in a pint of water, till reduced to three quarters of a pint, then strain, and add compound tincture of cardamoms 4 ounces.

IMPROVED JAMES's POWDER.

Take of antimonial powder 5 drs., precipitated sulphur of antimony 1 drachm and half; mix well together. The dose to an adult is 5 grains.

Dr. WHITE's TINCTURE of BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark, coarsely powdered, 4 ounces, gentian root, orange peel, of each one ounce, brandy two pints; macerate for a month.

DR. WESNER's PRESCRIPTION FOR AGUE.

To be taken every two hours, during the intermission. Take of Peruvian bark in powder, cinnamon bark in powder, of each 50 grs. sweet flag root powder, 20 grains, mix.

SCALD HEAD, RING-WORM, &c.

Take of sub-acetate of copper in very fine powder, half a drachm, prepared calomel, 1 dr. fresh spermaceti ointment, 1 oz. mix well together, to be rubbed over the parts affected every night and morning, I have also found this ointment very efficacious in cases of foul and languid ulcers.

ESSENCE OF PEARL.

Is composed of camphor, mastic, alcohol, oil of amber, and water, there is some traces of myrrh, but the oil of amber predominating we cannot say, for certainty, that it enters the composition, the proportion of alcohol is too small to dissolve the resinous gum and oil, and hence the pretended essence has a milky appearance, on which account we presume the inventor gave it the name of essence of pearl, for with respect to the component parts, it is as much entitled to the name of essence of virgin gold (which Dr. Solomon says, forms the basis of his balm of Gilead;) as to that of essence of pearl.

HICKMAN'S DIURETIC PILLS.

The diuretic pills of Dr. or Mr. Hickman are composed of carbonate of soda, soap, rhubarb, and oil of juniper, which in most cases of simple gravel may afford relief.

BOWLES'S POWDERS FOR WEAKNESS OF SIGHT.

Is a composition of valerian powder, common snuff, and oils of lavender and marjoram, in the following proportions; take of wild valerian root finely powdered and common tobacco snuff, of each half an ounce, oil of lavender flowers, oil of rosemary, of each 6 drops, mix well together, to be used as snuff.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.

This is made in the following manner, take of fresh liquorice root sliced, of aniseed, bruised, of each 2 ounces, of water, 5 pints, to be boiled till the liquor is reduced to 4 pints then strain it off, and dissolve one drachm of opium in a quart of the liquor whilst warm, then add one ounce of camphor previously dissolved in a quart of rectified spirit of wine, and then mix the whole together, and add of New England castor, of wild valerian root in fine powder, of each 1 dr. of cochineal in powder, half a drachm; shake the whole well together and keep it in a bottle closely stopped.

CHEMICAL MATCHES

The matches sold under this name are made by covering the end of a thin slip of deal with the oxy-muriate of potash, sulphuret of quicksilver, &c. made into a very thin paste with mucilage of gum arabic, in the following proportions, take of oxy-muriate of potash, finely powdered, 2 drs. sulphuret of mercury, a scruple, camphor powdered, 10 grs. arrow root jelly, a sufficient quantity to form a paste of such a consistency that the ends of the slips of deal on being dipped into it may be thinly covered. The deal should be well dried, and in order that the fire may be communicated to the wood, the ends previously to their being covered with the above composition, should be immersed for about half an hour in the oil of turpentine, and not dipped till the surface is dry; the sulphuret of mercury is employed only as a colour. On using those matches only one third of the covered end should be immersed into the sulphuric acid to ignite it, if the whole be introduced, or the acid be applied to the wood the fire will cease on the covered end being consumed the immersion should also be very quick.

FLUORIC ACID.

Pound Derbyshire spar, and pour over it an equal quantity of acid sulph. A gas will be immediately liberated which may be received in a vessel containing aqua the aq will absorb the gas, and fluoric acid will be the consequence. N.B. The vessels must be lead.—Use glass in the former experiment Put a dead fly into the receiver where the gas arises, in a few minutes the natural moisture will absorb the fluoric acid, the silex contained in the glass will be dissolved, and precipitated upon the fly, which will then be a petrifaction.

DIANAS TREE.

Fill a precipitate-glass with dilute solution of nitrate of silver, drop a small quantity of quicksilver into it, and after a time Diana's tree will be formed.

AMMONIACAL GAS.

Take pulv muriat ammoniae 1 ounce, calcis pur. 2 ounces, aq q.s.; apply heat, and the gas will be disengaged, manifested by its smell.

THE FORMATION OF AQUA.

Hold a cold tumbler over the flame of hydrogen gas as it proceeds through a tube.

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus kindles on the outside of a glass filled with hot aq. Phosphorus dissolved in aether, or oil; the latter will make the face, &c. shine; the former a beautiful appearance poured into warm water. A little phosphorus melted in a phial will light a common match.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Procured by dropping it into nitric acid.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Take pulv. cret. upon which pour a little acid dilut. sulph. oil as directed in hydrogen gas. See beneath.

HYDROGEN GAS.

Provide a phial, to which adapt a perforated cork, thrust tightly into this a tube of glass. Put into the phial a few pieces of zinc, on which pour a mixture of five parts aq., and one acid sulph.; replace the stopper and tube within it, and hydrogen will be evolved; present a candle to it and it will flame. Here the zinc & iron becomes oxidized at the expence of the water, and is dissolved by the acid. Hydrogen, the other constituent of the water, is set at liberty, and arises in the form of gas.

NITROUS OXID GAS.

Take 64 parts nitrogen, and 34 oxygen, this is commonly called exhilarating gas, from the sensations it produces when breathed. A little of the muriate of strontian put over the flame of a candle causes it to burn of a carmine color.—Black lead is composed of carbon and iron.

CHEMICAL SPOONS.

Take 8 parts bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin, melt them together and form spoons of it; these put in boiling water melt.

FULMINATING GOLD.

Dissolve the purest leaf gold in aq. regia., add to it a little nitrate of tin, a purple precipitate is formed which tinges glass of a ruby red.—Gold precipitated from its muriate forms fulminating gold.

TO REMOVE GREASY SPOTS.

A dilute solution of potass will remove greasy spots.

OXIMURIATE OF POTASH.

Oximuriate of potash mixed with sulphur, carbon, or phosphorus, will deflagrate on the addition of sulphuric acid.

The same preparations wrapped tightly up in tin foil, will detonate violently on being struck with a hammer.

FORMATION OF WATER.

Water is formed by oxygen uniting to hydrogen, as 15 parts hydrogen, and 85 oxygen.

COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere is composed of 72 parts nitrogen, and 28 oxygen.

MEANS OF PROCURING GAS OXYGEN.

Procure a tub full of water with a shelf in it, on which place glass jars inverted with their mouth downward; put some red lead moistened with acid sulph. into a bottle with a bent neck, so that it may pass under the water into the mouth of the jar; apply heat to the bottle, and the oxygen gas will rise in bubbles, and fill the jars displacing the water contained in them.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

Take concentrated nitric acid 3 drs. & a $\frac{1}{2}$, to be gradually dropped on one 1 dr. of rectified oil of amber which is previously poured into a wine glass, when offensive uses (against the inhalation of which the operator must be on his guard) after having stood 24 hours, the compound acquires a resinous appearance and at the bottom are found a strongly acid fluid, but on the top of it a yellow resin resembling musk in its fragrance; this resinous matter must be repeatedly washed first in cold, and then in hot water, until the acid taste be completely removed.

Mr. Bartley's Tincture of Artificial Musk.

Take supra 2 dr chms, dissolve in 8 oz. of alcohol, which forms a tincture of a yellowish color; & affords a very grateful smell: to 2 children, the one about 9 years of age, the other 6, he gave the tincture in doses of 10 drops to the younger, and 12 to the eldest, three times a day, in barley water, with very great success.

TO TAKE INK SPOTS OUT OF CLOTH.

Wash the cloth in the sharpest vinegar, pressing and rubbing it well with your hands, and then with water and soap, and it is done.

Varnish for Wood, or Metal, that looks like Gold,

Gum sandarac, 2 ounces, Litharg aur, 1 oz. clarified oil lini. 4 ounces, boil them in a glazed earthen vessel till they look of a transparent yellow, and varnishing your materials with it according to art they will appear as gilded.

To procure Hydrogen Gas. No. 2.

Let sulphuric acid be previously diluted with 5 or 6 times its weight of water be poured on iron filings, or on small iron rails in a gas bottle, or small retort, an effervescence will ensue, and the escaping gas may be collected in the usual manner.

Oxygenated Muriate of Kali.

Rob 2 grains in a mortar, and 1 gr. of sulphur, mix them very accurately by gentle triture, and then having collected the powder to one part of the mortar, press the pestle down upon it suddenly and forcibly a loud detonation will ensue, or if the mixed ingredients be wrapped in some strong paper and then struck off with a hammer a still louder report will be produced. Mix 5 grs. of the salt with half the quantity of carbon in a like manner on triturating the mixture strongly it will inflame, but with much noise; mix a small quantity of sugar with half its weight of the above salt; and on the mixture pour a little strong sulphuric acid, a sudden and vehement inflammation will be produced: this experiment, as well as the following, requires care. To 1 grain of the powdered salt in a mortar add about $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. of phosphorus, which will detonate on the gentlest triture with a very loud report; the hand should be covered with a glove in making this expt. the greatest care should be taken that the phosphorus in an insame state, does not fly in the eyes. Oxygenate muriate may be substituted for nitre in the preparation of gunpowder, but the mixture of the ingredients require great circumspection; it may be proper also to state that this salt must not be kept mixed with sulphur in a considerable quantity, such mixtures have been known to detonate spontaneously.

SYMPHATHETIC INKS.

Take powdered galls, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. infuse them 3 or 4 days, in half a pint of water, pour off the clear fluid, and dissolve in 1 oz. of gum arabic, and write with this fluid and when you intend to make it appear, rub it over with a solution of green vitriol made by dissolving half an ounce in half a pint of water, then to make it disappear rub it over with oil of vitriol dissolved in water, then to make it appear again, rub it with cream of tartar, otherwise, dissolve 2 ounces of quicklime.

One ounce orpiment, then add 1 pound aqua, and let them remain in a gentle heat, often shaking the vessel, for some hours, then pour off the fluid, make in the mean time a solution of saccharum saturni, by dissolving 3 drs. of it in 2 ounces of water, write with this solution taken from the lime, and the letters will appear black.

SYMPHATHETIC INK.

Dissolve iocche alum in water, write with it, and then put it into a basin of water horizontally, and the letters will appear white.

Write with the juice of lemons, oranges, potatoes, and most vegetable acids, and when the paper is held before the fire, the letters will appear of an orange color, so likewise will pearlash, potash, onions, sal ammoniac, oil of vitriol dissolved in water will be black, also salt of tartar, cream tartar, most acids and alkalies.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM LINEN, &c.

Ink-stains may be removed by muriatic acid, one part, aq. six ditto, the spot is to be soaked in this preparation a few minutes and then washed out.

To REMOVE INK STAINS from PAPER without affecting PRINT.

A like solution of oxalic, citric, or tartaric acid will remove ink stains from paper without affecting print.

If iron stains are very old they should be 1st moistened with an alkaline sulphuret, and then either of the above methods used.

To REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.

Fruit stains may be removed in the following manner, pat a table spoonful of acid mur, and a tea-spoonful of manganese, into a teacup, place this in a basin containing hot aq. moisten the stained spot with water, and hold it over the fumes which arise from the tea cup, till the stains disappear.

PHOSPHORUS.

Mix one part flor sulph. with eight parts phosph. dip a small piece of lign. into the mixt. rub it on a cork, and a flame will be produced.

Phosp. put into a bottle half filled with water and placed over a candle, will, on its getting warm, produce beautiful appearances.

Take 2 ounces slack'd lime, 1 dr. phosp. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. aq. put them into a small retort and apply heat, this exhibits one of the most pleasing experiments in chemistry.

Two parts common air, and one hydrogen gas, mixed explodes loudly.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE.

Take acid muriatic, 1 part. aq. 7 parts; mix, and put in zinc filings, hydrogen gas is devolved, which is to be set fire to from a small stream.

Any stains produced by iron, or its compounds may be discharged by citric acid.

Varnish proper for Laces and Course Wood Work, Weather Boarding, &c.

Take any quantity of tar, and grind it with as much spanish brown as it will bear without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish, then lay it on

the ples, &c.; it will quickly harden with a large brush; is an excellent preserve
tive against moisture; when the glossy brown color is not liked the work may be
made of a greyish brown, by mixing a small portion of white lead or whiting and
ivory black, with the spanish brown.

Black Ink.

Coque lign campeach 1 lb. ex aq plavialis eeng 1 pro semi hor. Take the decoction off' the fire; and pour it from the chips whilst boiling hot on a pound of the best aleppo galis, powdered, 2 ozs. of pomegranate peels, put it in a close vessel, stir well together with a wooden spatula for some time; place it in the winter, near the fire, for 3 or 4 days, after shaking the vessel at the end of that time add half a pound of green vitriol, powdered; after 4 days time add further 4 ounces gum arabic dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and after giving the ink some time to settle strain it off from the dregs through a coarse linen cloth, keep it stopt well for use; if you wish it to shine more add pomegranate peel Q. Vol., and when you cannot procure logwood, substitute ripe privet berries, to prevent its getting mouldy; add 4 ozs, or more spirit v.r., and to prevent its containg any acid which may injure the ink add a little kali ppt.

Red Ink.

Take brazil wood rasp 4 ozs., infunde per dieb tres vel iv. in aceti, (distill opt.) boil the infusion then over a gentle fire, then filter it while hot through paper, through an earthen cullender; put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it first $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. gum arabic, and afterwards alum and white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; procure the brazil wood in a piece and scrape it with a knife or rasp it with a bright file (all rust of iron to be carefully avoided.)

Method of Procuring the Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid, for Medicinal purposes.

To 2 ounces of Prussian blue, mixed with 1 oz. of red precipitate of mercury, 6 ounces of water are added, and the whole boiled for some minutes with constant agitation; when the blue color entirely disappears, and the mass becomes of a yellowish grey; it is then filtered, and the mass on the filter washed with a little hot water, which is added to the filtered liquor. Pour this upon 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of clean iron filings, and add 3 drs., of strong sulphuric acid, shake the mixture well, and after allowing it to subside, pour off the liquor, put it into a retort, and distil the 4th part of it over into a well luted receiver, which will afterwards be found to contain the aqueous prussic acid, with an admixture of a little sulphuric acid, to be got rid of by means of barytic water. The improvement suggested by Le Planche consists in limiting the first distillation to 1-6th of the whole, and in rectifying the liquid thus obtained by means of a gentle fire, over 1-20th of carbonate of lime, drawing off, afterwards $\frac{2}{3}$ only of the whole by a second distillation. By this method the acid is obtained at an uniform degree of concentration.

THE HYDROCYANIC OR PRUSSIC ACID,

When exhibited requires to be carefully watched, also the patient during its use, and should be seen at least twice a day, it being a most powerful poison, and in the hands of ignorance it has already been productive of the most serious consequences. Guy Lassae obtained it in so concentrated a state that even the small quantity of one drop applied to the tongue, or to the end of the nose destroyed life instantaneously.

On the means to be used in cases of Poison.

If the poison be opium, vomiting should be excited by emetic tartar, sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper, in sufficient, but not too strong doses. If either of these preparations be insufficient to occasion vomiting, and the tact of the patient

having taken a very strong dose of opium be ascertained, two grains of emetic tartar should be injected into a vein, a practice which should only be resorted to in cases of very great emergency, or when it is evidently the only means of saving the patients' life.

The vegetable and mineral acids, and coffee, which are generally administered to counteract the anodyne or poisonous effects of opium, are found of no utility whatever, except as diluters, for which warm water is more beneficial.

Verdigrease taken as poison, sugar is an antidote given in large quantities.

When the poison is corrosive sublimate, the white of eggs is a real antidote. From the first appearance of the symptoms the patient should swallow several glasses mixed with water, the white of eggs, by combining with the sublimate, forms a triple compound of albumen, muriatic acid, and oxyde of mercury which is found to be innocent in very large doses. Alkaline medicines, which are generally exhibited to decompose corrosive sublimate in the stomach are improper. When the white of eggs cannot be obtained, a decoction of linseed ought to be freely administered.

If the poison be arsenic, the first object should be to promote its expulsion by vomiting, for this purpose warm water, milk, or decoction of linseed, should be administered freely, and vomiting excited by irritating the top of the gullet by a feather or finger. Strong emetics, by increasing the irritation of the stomach, do mischief. Bleeding, warm baths, fomentations, mucilaginous lavements, and narcotics, are the remedies to be employed if inflammation of the bowels should come on. The diet should consist principally of milk, gruel, cream, rice, and mild liquids.

RUSSIAN INK POWDER.

Take finely powdered galls, 4 ounces, copperas, 3 lbs. the water of crystallization to be evaporated from it by heat, to which add roch alum, and powdered gum arabic, of each 1 dr.

Boerhaaves Fever Powder.

Take of nitre purified, 8 ounces, gum camphor, 2 drs. saffron powder, 1 dr. powdered cochineal, 8 grs., each to be finely and separately powdered, and kept in a dry bottle. Dose, 10 grs. for an adult, every 4 hours.

VEGITABLE NUTRITIOUS JELLY.

Take pearl barley, sago, rice, and eringo root, of each one ounce, boil in pure water 6 pints down to one half, strain the liquor, and add new cows' milk one pint, sugar may be added if agreeable, and taken when you please.

TEETH PASTE.

Take aromatic powder, 2 drs. vermillion, 10 grs. borax, 2 scruples. allum, 2 scruples, boney, 1½ oz. mix.

LOTION FOR THE TEETH.

Take lesser cardamom seeds, 6 drs. cassia bark, 6 ounces, nutmegs, 1½ oz. borax and allum, of each ½ oz. powdered gum myrrh, 2 ozs. powdered kins, 1½ oz. cochineal powdered, ½ oz. spirits of wine, 4 pts. rain-water, 2 gallons. digest for 60 days, frequently shaking, then strain it off for use. N. B. Be very attentive in using nothing but rain-water, add the spirits of wine last, or the whole will be turbid instead of transparent.

Coach Blacking.

Take logwood chips 3 lbs. powdered galls, 4 ozs. green vitri. 4 ozs. glue, 4 oz

allum, 1 oz., ink one small bottle, to stand 6 days, first boil half an hour, then boil to 3 qts. from 6 qts. lay it on with a brush, and polish, with one glass of gin in each bottle.

Ward's Cephalic Essence for the Head-ach.

Take spirit of wine half a pint, roche allum, 2 drs. camphor, 1 oz. essence of lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. volatile spirit of ammonia, 1 oz. let it stand six days, pour a little of it in your hand for use.

Herald's Powders for Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

It is found to be very similar to the composition already noticed under the name of the "Chelsea pensioners remedy," it is rendered more pleasant to the palate, and probably improved by the addition of powdered nutmegs, and other stomachic aromatics, and by the omission of honey, which, by disordering the stomach in consequence of becoming acid, counteracts the satuary effects of the sulphur in such cases.

CORDIAL APERIENT MIXTURE.

Recipe.—Sacch. alb. drachmas tres, ol. anisi gattas octo pulv. rhaei drachman cum semisse magnes calcin. scrupulum, duas aquae purae uncias quatuor tinct. lav. compt. spt ammon comp. sinj. drachmam capt. coch. duo tertius horas durant. dolor. vel donec alvis responderit.

PRO CONVULSIONS IN INFANTS.

Recipe. Pulv rhaei gran, qua ure calom. granem mix fl pulvis.

Recipe. Aq. anethi unciam cum semisse tinct. saetid. simp. gutt. triginta tinct. opii gutt dua syr zingib dzachma mix cochl. infantile una quatuor quaque hora.

FOR CHILBLAINS.

Which are to be kept dry & not exposed to cold. Take oil of turpentine volatile liniment oil of camphor &c. as liniments to be applied frequently adde p. r. n. ess. linim.

LOTION for CHILBLAINS.

Take alum 2 dms. vinegar 6 oz. spirit of wine 2 ozs. mix to be applied constantly by means of linen rags.

EMBROCATION for CHILBLAINS.

Take oil of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. spirits of camphor 2 ozs. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mix and use it often.

LINIMENT FOR CHILBLAINS.

Take liniment of ammonia 1 oz., compound camphor liniment $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz., tincture of opium 2 dr., vitriolic ether 1 dr.; mix. To be applied to the part affected night and morning.

VERMIFUGE POWDERS.

Take powder of tin $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr., aethiops mineral 5 grs., mix, and send 24 papers, one to be taken night and morning; an aperient dose to be given twice a week.

COUGH MIXTURE. No. 2.

Take spermaceti, powdered, 2 drs., the yolk of an egg, pure water 6 ozs, compound tincture of camphor 1 oz., honey 1 oz., tincture of squills 1 dr., mindererus's spirit 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$, mix, and take two table spoonful three times a day.

TEETH POWDER. No. 3.

Take powdered charcoal 1 ox., prepared chalk 6 drs., powdered cinchona bark

two drams; mix occasionally; a few drops of oil of cloves.

NITRO MURIATIC ACID, OR AQUA REGIA.

Is made of two parts nitric acid, and one muriatic acid.

VARIOUS COLOURS.

Red.—Take brazil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinegar 1 pint, digest for 3 days, and strain.

Blue.—Take verdigrease, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. crude tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinegar, half a pint, digest for three days.

Green.—Take verdigrease, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinegar, 4 oz. gum Arabic, a small quantity, mix, and digest for three days.

WHITE INK FOR WRITING ON BLACK PAPER.

Having carefully washed some egg-shells remove the internal skin and grind them on a piece of porphory, then put the powder into a small vessel of pure water and whea it has settled at the bottom, draw off the water and dry the powder in the sun, this powder must be preserved in a bottle, when you want to use it put a small quantity of gum ammoniac into distilled vinegar, and leave it to dissolve during the night, next morning the solution will appear exceedingly white, and if you then strain it through a piece of linen cloth, and add to it the powder of egg-shells in sufficient quantity, you will obtain a very white ink.

THE FIERY FOUNTAIN.

If 20 grs. of phosphorus, cut very small, and mixed with 40 grs. of powder of zinc, and put into 4 drs. of water and 2 drs. of concentrated sulphuric acid be added thereto, bubbles of inflamed phosphorated hydrogen gas will quickly cover the whole surface of the fluid, in succession, forming a real fountain of fire.

THE IRON TREE.

Dissolve iron filings in aqua fortis moderately concentrated till the acid is saturated, then add to it gradually a solution of fixed alkali (commonly called oil of tartar per déliquum); a strong effervesce will ensue and the iron, instead of falling to the bottom of the vessel will afterwards rise so as to cover the sides forming a multitude of ramifications heaped one upon the other, which will sometimes pass over the edge of the vessel and extend themselves on the outside with all the appearance of a plant.

A Luminous Bott'e which will shew the Hour on a Watch in the Dark.

Throw a bit of phosphorus of the size of a pea into a long glass phial, and pour boiling oil carefully over it till the phial is one third filled. The phial must be carefully corked, and when used should be unstopped to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as an ordinary lamp, each time that the light disappears on removing the stopper it will instantly re appear. In cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed; a phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

TO MAKE LUMINOUS WRITING IN THE DARK.

Fix a small piece of solid phosphorus in a quill, and write with it upon paper, if the paper be carried into a dark room, the writing will appear beautifully luminous,

To produce Metallic Lead from the Powder.

Take 1 oz. of red lead, and $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of charcoal in powder, incorporate them well in a mortar, and then fill the bowl of a tobacco pipe with the mixture, submit it to an intense heat in a common fire, and when melted, pour it out upon a slab, and the result will be metallic lead completely reviv'd.

Two inodorous bodies become very pungent and Odorous by mixture.

When equal parts of muriate of ammonia and slaked lime both substances destitute of odour, are intimately blended together in a mortar a very pungent gas (ammonia) becomes evolved.

VARIOUS.

Varnish for Boxes.—Take spt. vin. rectif. 1 lb., juniper gum, 4 ozs., tereb. con. 2 ozs. mix.

Haustus Nigra Aperiens.—Take infus sennae tart 10 drs., manna opt. 1 dr., potass tart 2 drs., syrup, spin. cerv. 2 dr., mix, ft. haustus.

Pilulae Aperiens.—Take extract coloc, comp. pilulae ex aloes, a. a. 2 drs., hyd. sub. mur. 1 dr. and $\frac{1}{2}$, sapo venet. 2 drs., pulv. antim 2 drs., ft. pilulae No. 120. three pro dose.

Collyrium of vit. zinc. pro oculis.—Take zinc. vit. 5 gr., cerussa acet. 10 gr., aqua rosa, 6 ozs.; mix.

Pill Antibilious.—Take pulv. rhaei 2 drs., hyd sub mur. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ess menth pip. 10 dps., ft. pilulae 30.

Pilulae Hyd. tub. mur. et. antim.—Take hyd sub mur. 1 gr., pulv. antim 2 grs., cons q. s. ft. pilulae.

Pil Alterative.—Take pilulae plummer 2 drs divide in pilulas 24, sumat 2 alter nocte.

Vinegar to prevent infection.—Take lavender, mint rosemary and wormwood of each a handful, & infuse them for a week in a pint of the best white wine vinegar, & press them through a flannel cloth till the herbs are as dry as possible, then take camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz., dissolve it in a quarter of a pint of spirits of wine, mix them together.

Gold spt. Varnish for Brass.—Take spt. vin. rectif. 1lb, gamboge 2 ozs, gum mastic 2 ounces, digest in a strong heat, adding annatto and dragon's blood q. s. to give it a high colour.

Lacquer Varnish for a Gold Colour.—Take spt. vin. rectif. 20 ozs, pulv. curcum sang dracon a.a. 1 oz, gum mastic gum juniper a. a. 1 oz. shel. lac. 5 ozs. dissolve and strain for use.

Lacquer Varnish.—Take shell lac 4 ozs, spt via. 1lb, infuse it in a gentle heat until the gum is dissolved, then add a small quantity of powdered turmeric and dragon's blood, and strain it for use.

Dr. Scots Nitro Muriatic Acid Bath.—Nitric acid 2 parts, muriatic acid 3 parts, when used as a bath; the mixed acid should be added to the water, until it is about as sour as weak vinegar.

Court Plasier.—Take gum benzoin 6 drs, rect spirits of wine 3 ozs, digest for 2 hours and filter.—Take isinglass sliced 2 ounces, rose water 6 ounces, dissolve and digest in a water bath, and towards the end of the solution add the tincture of benzoin, then strain it through a linen cloth, and if too thin evaporate it to a proper consistence, and lay it on the silk with a painters tool.

Mahogany Stain for Deal Board.—Take sulphuric acid 4 ounces, indigo $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, dissolve the indigo in the acid, and add wafer 1 ounce, brush this upon deal, and let it stand 24 hours in a shade.

A Second Wash.—Take aqua fortis 2 ounces, block terris 2 drams, quicksilver 1 ounce, water $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, rub this on the first and it will be the full colour.

Atrament Negra Ink.—Take galla, 3 lbs, ferr. sulph, 1 lb, haematox, 1 lb, acacia $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 32 ad 48 pints of aqua to be added for use.

Godfregys Cordials.—Take Theriac 14 lbs, aqua, 8 lbs, spt vin rectif, 2 lbs, pulv zingib, one ounce, oil of juniper, et ol carui, a. a. 48 dps, tinct opii, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, mix.

L'ep Sa ve.—Take Ol mace 2 scr, ol lavandulae, 16 dps, cort anchus, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, ol amygd dulce, 8 ounces, cerae alb, 4 ounces, mix.

Essence Menth Pip.—Take pet S. curv, 1 cancc, spt vin rectif, 1 lb, ol menth pip, 1 ounce, mix.

India Currie Powder, No. 2.—Take sem coriand, 4 oz, pip alb, 6 ounces, sem sianpi, 1 ounce, curcum opt, 1 ounce, pip cayanne, 1 ounce, mix together.

Aromatic Pastilles.—Take pulv. carvoph gum benzoin cort cascaril carbon lign a. a. powder, and form with mucil acacia.

Essence pro Jamaica Pomitum.—Take ol origanum $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., ol limon $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., ess bergam 1 lb., ol cort aurant 1 ounce and $\frac{1}{2}$, ol caryoph 2 ounces, mix.

Essence Marschalle.—Take essence bergam ol limon ol caryoph a. a. 4 ounces, essence mosch 12 ounces, ol sassaf 1 ounce, ol origan 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix.

Eau Sanspareil.—Take alcohol cong 1, essence lemon 6 ounces, ol caryoph 2 ounces, mix.

Eau de Marschalle.—Take alcohol 4 lbs, mosch 20 grs, essence bergam $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, ol lavendule ol caryoph a. a. 6 ounces, ess amberg 2 ounces, ol sassaf ol origan a. a. 20 drops, mix.

Eau de Mil'e fleurs.—Take alcohol 4 ounces, mosch 10 grains, essence lemon 1 ounce, ess amberg 2 ounces, ol caryoph, 1 ounce, ol lavend, 1 ounce, mix.

Eau de Berganiotte.—Take spt rectif cong, 1, ess bergam, 5 ounces, ess amberg, 2 ounces, mix.

Oil Varnish.—Take ol lini, 1 lb, g'm junip, gum mastic, a. a. equal parts, one ounce, powder and boil the whole together until it will burn a feather.

Anderson's Scotts Pills.—Take aloes B. B, opt, 1 lb, ébor nig, 2 lb, ol anisi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, Aq, q s, ft massae

Hooper's Female Pills.—Take aloes, 4 ounces, pulv. myrrh, 2 ounces, croci, éber nig, a. a, one ounce, mix, ft massa

Hard Varnish.—Take seed lac, resin flav, a. a, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, spt vin rectif cong, 2 powder, the lac and digest in a gentle heat for two days then add the resin powdered very fine, and digest a week.

Gold Lacquer.—Take curcum opt, one pound, arnatto 2 ounces, sang dracon, 1 ounce, spt rectif cong 2, digest a few days in a gentle heat, strain and add seed lac 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, digest as before.

Spirit Varnish—Take pulv resin nig, 3 lb, seed lac, 12 ozs, spt vin rectif cong 2, digest two days in a warm bath

Red Ink—Take ras brazil, ½ lb, acetum, 10 lb, boil for half an hour, strain, and add allum rup, half a pound

Blacking, No. 2—Take ebor nig 6 ounces, indigo blue 2 drams, ol oliva 1 ounce acid sulph dil succ limon a a. 3 ounces, aceti 2 lb, mel 2 ounces, mix.

Essence menth Piperiditae—Take ol menth pip ½ ounce, spt vin rectif 4 ounces mix.

Patent Seidlitz Powders—Take tarr soda 2 drs, soda carbon 2 scruples, chart coer taken in effervescece cum, 35 gams of acid tartario chart alb.

Cheltenham Salts—Take sulphate of soda 120 grains, sulph magnes 66 grains, murias soda 10 grains, ferri sulph ½ grain. This is an excellent aperient medicine

Cephaic Snuff—Take pulv helieb alb scotch, s. a. a. 4 ounces, flor lavand pulv santal rubr a a, 1 ounce, misce.

Ol Britannica—Take brls sulph, ½ lb, spt tereb ½ lb, ol succin 1 ounce mix.

Aq Lavandulae—Take sacch alb 2 drams, vel q s. e s amberg ½ ounce, ol lavand ½ ounce, ess bergam 2 drs. mix; simul et adde spt vin. rectif 2 lb, misce.

Gold Spirit Varnish for Brass—Take spt vin rectif 1 lb, gamboge, gum mastic a a, 2 ounces, digest in a strong heat, adding annotto and dragons blood, of each a small quantity sufficient to give it a high colour.

Pulv Dentifrice or Teeth Powder—Take os. saepia 4 ounces coral rubr 3 ounces, sang dracon ½ ounce, kali vitriol 1½ dm, ol lavand 20 drops, mix.

Ung Labial, or Lip Salve—Take ol amygd, 4½ ounces, spermaceti 4½ drams cerae alb 3 drams ess limon 30 drops, rad anchor 3 drams ft ungentum.

Ointment for chops and exorriated nipples—Take oxid zinci ½ ounce, axung porcini one ounce mix, ft ungentum.

To dye ink—Take croei in faeno 1 ounce, potassae 3 ounces, succ limon one ounce, aqua pura cong 3, misce

Embrocation for the hooping cough—Take antim tart one scruple, tr canth f one ounce, aq font two ounces, mix, ft embrocation.

Pulv. Dentifrice—Take pulv gum mastich, P myrrh, P bole armen, rad iris, P pulv cinchonae, a a, aequalia partes

Mixturae Carminative—Take pulv rhæti, magnesia, a a, one dr. sacch alb, 3 drs, conf arom, one dr, ol anisi, 8 drops, spt ammon c, spt lavand c, a a, ½ a drach, aq font, 5½ ounces, mix, ft mist, coeli tres sumendus hor, tertii durant dolor urgent

Hooper's pills—Take hierae picrae 4 ounces, sal martis 1 ounce, elix prop, q s ft massae

Printing ink—Take ferri sulphas, sacchar saturu, a a, equal quantity boil in linseed oil, it will stand washing and boiling

India Curry powder—Take pulv sem coiand, 2 ounces, sem cummin and sem senigr, of each one dr, pip nigr ½ ounce, zingib, 2 drs, carui, sem, one dr, oryza, 2 drs, pip cayenne, 2 drs, capsicum, one dr, curcumæ pulv, one ounce, mix.

Steer's chemical opodeldoc—Take sol sapon c camp, aq ammon acet, a a, on ounce, aq ammon mur, ½ ounce, mix

Embrocation opii compositus—Take tr opii, spt aeth sulph, spt camph, a a, ounce, gives instant relief in tooth and ear ach

Furniture oil, No 2--Take ol linisine igne, 1 lb. spt rectif, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, spt lavandulae, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, acid mur, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix. ft oil.

Godfrey's Cordial, No. 2--Take aq, cong 2, ras sassaf, pulv anisi, a a, 1 lb, pulv sem carui, 2 ounces, opii gum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, saech flav, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, boil to one half, and strain, add spt v rectif, 6 lb.

Prevention of typhus fever--Dr. J. C. Smith obtained 5000*l.* from Parliament for the following recipe, take 6 drs of powdered nitre, 6 drams of oil vitriol, mix them in a teacup by adding to the nitre one dram of the oil at a time, the cup to be placed during the preparation, on a hot hearth, or a plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe, the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.

Dr. De Graves' ung detersivum--Take axung 2 drs, pulv bol armen, tutti ppt, calx hyd alb, a a, one dr, mix, ft iegentum deind, adde tr benzoës c. one scruple, to be applied on the eye with a camel hair pencil.

To take printing out of a book, &c.--Rub a little aq fort over it and it will disappear, then wash it with alum water or vinegar to prevent its being burnt.

Common lute for luting divitiae &c.--Take linseed meal, 8 ozs, wheat flour, 2 ounces, made up with water into a proper consistence.

Invisible ink--Put litharge of lead into very strong vinegar, and let it stand 24 hours, strain it off, and let it remain till quite settled, then put the liquor in a bottle: You next dissolve orpiment in quick lime water by setting the water in the sun for 2 or 3 days, turning it 5 or 6 times a day; keep the bottle containing this liquor well corked, as the vapour is highly pernicious if received into the mouth. Write what you wish with a pen dipped in the first liquor, and to make it visible expose it to the vapour of the second liquor; if you wish them to disappear, again draw a sponge or pencil dipped in aqua fortis or spirit of nitre over the paper, and if you wish them to re-appear let the paper be quite dry and then pass the solution of orpiment over it.

Another--Dissolve bismuth in nitrous acid: when the writing with this fluid is exposed to the vapour of liver of sulphur it will become quite black.

Another--Dissolve green vitriol and a little nitrous acid in common water; write your characters with a new pen. Next infuse small aleppo galls slightly bruised in water; in two or three days pour the liquor off. By drawing a pencil, dipped in this second solution, over the characters written with the first, they will appear a beautiful black.

Invisible gold ink--Put as much gold in as small a quantity of aqua regia as will dissolve it, and dilute it with two or three times the quantity of distilled water. Next dissolve, in a separate vessel, fine pewter in aqua regia, and when it is well impregnated, add an equal quantity of distilled water: write your characters with the first solution, let it dry in the shade. To make them appear, draw a pencil or sponge dipped in the second solution over the paper, and the characters will appear of a purple colour.

Invisible silver ink--Dissolve fine silver in aqua fortis, and after the dissolution add some distilled water in the same manner as in the gold ink. What is written with the above ink will remain invisible for three or four months if kept from the air, but may be easily read in an hour if exposed to the fire, air, or sun.

Invisible yellow ink--Steep marygold flowers 7 or 8 days in clear distilled vinegar; press the flowers and strain the liquor, which is to be kept in a bottle well corked. If you would have it still more clear, add, when you use it, some pure water. To make the characters visible which you write with this ink, pass a sponge over the paper dipped in the following solution:--Take a quantity of the

Flowers of tansy, or the common violet brnise them in a mortar with water, strain the liquor in a cloth, and keep it in a bottle.

Invisible red ink.—To the pure spirit of vitriol or nitre add 8 times as much water. Use the above solution of violets to make visible the characters written with this ink.

Invisible green ink.—Dissolve salt of tartar, clear and dry, in a sufficient quantity of river water: use the violet solution to render it visible.

Another Invisible green ink.—Dissolve zaffre in powder in aqua-regia for 24 hrs. pour the liquor off, add the same quantity of common water, and keep it in a bottle well corked.—This ink will not be visible till exposed to the fire or the sun, and will again be invisible when it becomes cold.

Invisible violet ink.—Express the juice of lemons and keep it in a bottle well corked, use the violet infusion to make the writing visible.

Invisible grey ink.—Mix alum with lemon juice, the letters written with this ink will be invisible till dipped in the water.

The silver tree.—Dissolve an ounce of fine silver in 3 ounces of strong aqua-fortis in a glass bottle, when the silver is dissolved pour the aqua fortis into another glass vessel, (a decanter will be best) with 7 or 8 ozs. of mercury, to which add a quart of common water, to the whole add your dissolved silver and let it remain untouched.—In a few days the mercury will appear covered with a number of little branches of a silver color, this appearance will increase for a month or two and will remain after the mercury is entirely dissolved.

Zinc or lead tree.—A more modern invention, and an easier method by far than the above is the following:—To a piece of zinc fasten a wire crooked in the form of the worm of a still, let the other end of the wire be thrust through a cork, you then pour spring water into a phial, or decanter, to which you add a small quantity of sugar of lead, thrust the zinc into the bottle and with the cork at the end of the wire, fasten it up, in a few days the tree will begin to grow, and produce a most beautiful effect.

Illuminated writing.—It is well known that if any words are written on a wall, with solid phosphorus, the writing will appear as if on fire, but it is necessary to give this caution, lest accidents should occur, one of which happened a short time since, in Sidmoath, which nearly proved fatal to a young man of that place, from his inadvertently having bought some of a druggist, who, from ignorance, instead of delivering it to him immersed in water, in a vial, gave it wrapped up in paper, which he put into his pocket, but, fortunately for him, he soon discovered its dangerous tendency, though not before his clothes, hands, &c. were most dreadfully burnt: In using it, let a cup of water always near you, and do not keep it more than a minute and half in your hand, for fear the warmth of your hand should set it on fire. When you have written a few words with it put the phosphorus into the cup of water, and let it stay a little to cool, then take it out and write with it again.

A Lamp that will burn 12 months without replenishing.—Take a stick of phosphorus, and put into a large dry phial, not corked, and it will afford a light sufficient to discern any object in a room, when held near it, the phial should be kept in a cool place where there is no great current of air, and it will continue its luminous appearance for more than 12 months.

Fulminating gold.—Pat into a small long necked bottle, resting on a little sand, one part of fine gold filings, and three parts of aqua regia (nitro muriatic acid.) When the gold is dissolved pour the solution into a glass, and add five or six times the quantity of water, then take spirits of sal ammoniac or oil of tartar, and pour

it drop by drop into the solution until the gold is entirely precipitated to the bottom of the glass. Decant the liquor that swims at the top by inclining the glass and having washed it several times in warm water, dry it at a moderate heat, placing it on paper capable of absorbing all the moisture. If a grain of this powder, put into a spoon, (it should be an iron one) be exposed to the flame of a candle, it will explode with a very loud report.

Ingredients used by dishonest persons in adulterating the following domestic articles:

TEA—Elder leaves are put into a heap until they heat, then exposed to the sun, & when half dried rubbed by the hands and riddled; when from sloe leaves, they are boiled, placed in the sun on tin or copper plates and dried with copperas.

Mustard—Is adulterating by adding 7 pounds of warm flour, to 2 stone weigh of mustard.

Ginger—yellow ochre one pound, true ginger four pounds, mix.

Ground pepper—From rape seed cake after the oil is extracted.

Whole pepper—From flour called seconds, made half wet and rubbed between the hands, passed through a sieve, and dried in an oven, mixed with real pepper.

Indigo—Common slate blue, and real indigo, put into a linen rag, and let lie in water 12 hours, then spread in the sun, and when dry it will crack, and is then dusted with real spanish indigo to give it a good colour.

Dr. G. Fordyce's Purgative Pills.—Take socotrine aloes gum sagapenum gum gamboge of each 1 dram, powdered gum arabic 2 scruples oil of chamomile 20 drops, syrup of buckthorn a sufficiency to make a mass from 6 to 10 grs. a dose.

Peppermint Cake.—Dissolve 8 pounds of powdered fine sugar in a sufficient quantity of water say 14 ounces, let it boil over a gentle fire constantly stirring it to prevent its acquiring an empiereumatic taste after it has boiled a few minutes drop a little on a cold plate if it should be sufficiently hard take it off the fire and add to it 1 ounce of the essential oil of peppermint stir it briskly together so that it may be perfectly united with the sugar, and immediately pour it on shallow dishes or moulds let it stand till it becomes perfectly hard.

German Blacking.—Take ivory black 8 ounces, sugar gandy $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, gum arabic $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, isinglass $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, sulphuric acid 2 drams, oil of olives 1 ounce, the whole to be boiled in a small quantity of vinegar & then mixed with old vinegar to a proper liquid for use.

A fumigation recommended to be used daily to destroy contagion—Take decoction of chamomile, rosemary, gum, myrrh, & rose leaves, camphor, & the best vinegar which is to be kept boiling on a stove, when a very strong pleasant fume will escape. To be used as long as the sickness subsists. Foul linen should be fumigated with the smoke of sulphur, and soaked in vinegar.

Cough mixture—Rx Ipecacuanha wine 32, powdered gum arabic $\frac{3}{15}$, tincture of opium m²⁰, simple oxymel 13, almond emulsion $\frac{3}{3}$ two spoonful to be taken every two hours for recent cough. Pleuretic affection or inflammation of the bronchia.

To prevent rust in iron—Rx alips suillae $\frac{1}{15}$, camphor, $\frac{3}{15}$, plumb nigr, 2 $\frac{3}{15}$ misce.

An embrocation said to prevent fire hurting the human body.—Rx alum, $\frac{3}{15}$ aq, epid, $\frac{3}{15}$, oil fish $\frac{3}{15}$, gum acacia $\frac{3}{15}$, mix.

Peruvian balsam for sore lips.—Rx adip suill, cera alb, a a, 32, sp. cet, $\frac{3}{15}$ s, oil amygd, $\frac{3}{15}$, bals Peray 32 rad anchus $\frac{3}{2}$, zinc ox $\frac{3}{15}$, mix, fit unguentum.

Liniment to prevent the hair falling off. -- Rx spt rorism, mel ang, a a, ss 3, axung porcin 31, ol limon 4 gtt. ol olivae ss 3, mix, st liniment, colored with red anechus.

Atramentum, or ink. -- Rx vitriol virid, gum arab, a a, 36, gallae alep opt. 312, aquae purae cong 1, digere per dies septem.

Mixture pro haemorrhoid. -- Rx magnes alb. 31, sulph praec 5 ss, pulv gum arab 51, syr simp 25, tr cardam c. ss 3, aqua, 5 ss, mix, capt, 4 tam, part nocte maneque,

Antihi'osae pilu'ae, No. 2. - Rx pulv rhæi 5-ss, sapo venet 32, hyd sub mur, 5 ss, pulv zingib, 15 grs, aq, q s, st massa in pilulas 48, equal divide, sumat ii h s, et hor ii ante prandium.

Imperial pop. -- Rx of ginger bruised one ounce, cream of tartar 32, one lemon, white sugar lb 2, infused in two galls. of boiling water till nearly cold, one table spoonful of yeast, when quite cold put into soda water bottles. Good in three days

Teeth past'e. -- Rx lap punic, pulv crem tart, a a, 3 ss alum ustae, corall ppt, coccinella pulv, a a, 32, pulv myrrhae, irid florent, tes, ostr ppt, a a, 31, aq kali puræ 8 drops, ol essen caryoph 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ drops, mel rosae 34, misce.

Boot Top iquid. - Rx sal acetos 31 antim mur 31, spt lavand, c, 31, aq lb 1, mix

Syrup Papaveris extemp. -- Rx ext papaveris alb 33, sacch alb lb 9 aquae lb 4, mix

Fire and water-proof cement. -- To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together: when it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste; with this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended; it dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Saine or fever mixture for a child. -- Rx carbonate of potass 31, citric acid 18 grs, antimonial wine m 12, spirit of sweet nitre m 20, syrup of saffron or tolu 32, pure water 32 and $\frac{1}{2}$, mix. A pap spoonful to be given every three or four hours.

For gout and rheumatism. -- Recipe. P. sinapii coch 1, p. piper coch 1, murat-sodæ coch 1, mix. Boiled in half a pint of acetum, in a close vessel, to be rubbed on the parts effected as hot as can be borne.

Sedative black drop. -- Rx opium lb $\frac{1}{2}$, verjuice lb $\frac{1}{2}$, nutmeg 31 and $\frac{1}{2}$, saffron 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, boil to a proper thickness, and add sugar 34, yeast two spoonful 1, set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air till it becomes black.

Powders for sore nipples. -- Rx powdered gum arabic $\frac{1}{2}$ an 3, alum 5 grs., mix a little, to be used after sucking.

Anodyne linctus for cough. -- Rx confection of red roses one dram, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills of each 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, syrup of white poppies 31, oil of almonds 32, vitriolic acid, diluted, a sufficient quantity to make the linctus, one or two spoonfull to be taken for a dose.

For changing the colour of hair, bone, ivory, &c. -- Hair, nails, ivory, bone, and other animal matter is converted from any other colour, by means of nitrate of silver to a fine deep auburn or black; thus red hair may be speedily converted to a deeper hue, great dilution is necessary, or the hair will be cauterized.

Lithographic pencils. -- Take Soap 33, tallow 32, wax 31, when melted smooth, add some lamp black, and pour it into moulds.

Black ng. -- Take ivory black 33, indigo blue 32, ol 31, acid sulph 31, aceti lb 2, mel 32, mix.

Milk punch.—Take brandy two pints, water two pints, fine sugar twelve ounces, the juice of 6 lemons, the rinds of four lemons cut them thin; then run it through a jelly bag till it is quite fine, then bottle it for use, and add a nutmeg grated fine.

A powerful discutient in knee joint cases.—Take marine salt 3 ounces, oil of olives or ox feet oil 3 ounces, ox gall 1 pint, infuse together till the salt is dissolved and use as a liniment.

To make red ink, No. 2.—Take brazil wood dust 1 ounce, sugar of lead and alum of each 2 drams, gum arabic 2 drams and 2 scruples, urine 1 pint, shake them often together; also gum arabic water mixed with vermillion, and a little saffron will serve.

To clean gold or silver lace.—Lay it smooth on a fine woollen carpet and brush it free from dust, then burn roach aleow, and beat it into a fine powder, and sift it through a lawn sieve, then, with a fine brash, rub it over the lace, and in twice or thrice doing it will take off the tarnish, and restore it to its first brightness, if it be not too much worn on the threads.

To take ink out of any printed or painted picture.—Rub a little aquae fortis on it and it is speedily out; then take a little alum water or vinegar, and wash it over, and it kills the aqua fortis, otherwise it will eat the paper and make it very yellow.

Effects of nitre on wounds.—It is a common practice of farriers and others to introduce nitre into wounds to prevent mortification as they call it, but it cannot be too generally known that this substance introduced into the body by the vascular system operates as a poison.

Linctus for a cough.—Take conserve of h'ps 2 drams, syrup of tul and syrup of white poppy of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, syrup of red poppy 6 drams, oil of almonds 1 ounce, diluted sulphuric acid 30 drops, mix, of which take a tea spoonful any time when the cough is troublesome.

Balsamic mixture.—Take spermaceti 16 ounces, the yolks of 16 eggs, mix these together, and add simple syrup 1 pound, pure water 3 pints, weak spirits of wine 2 pints, mix, and take 3 table spoonfuls every 4 hours.

Aromatic vinegar.—Take best vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, spirit of rosemary, simple spirit of lavender of each 4 ounces, mix.

Emmenagogue pills.—Take pillo aloes with myrrh 1 dram and 2 scruples, gum assafoetida, sulphate of Iron of each two scruples, rectified oil of amber 20 drops, syrup of saffron, a sufficiency to make a mass which are to be divided into 36 pills, of which three are to be taken twice in a day.

Dr. Lister's antispasmodic pills.—Take compound pill of g. lbanum 8 grains, camphor 5 grains, long pepper, powdered, 3 grains, mix, and divide into four pills to be taken twice in a day.

Astri gent mixture for Diarrhaea.—Take liq calcis, 7 ounces, tr cardam C, 6 drs, tr opii 20 dps, mix, sumat coch, 3 large duos vel ter horis.

Anodyne liniments.—Take linimentum saponis 4 ounces, tr thebaic, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix.

Aperient bolus.—Take pulv jalappa 10 grs. pulv rhæi 20 grs, oleum carui, 2 dps, syr, q s, ft bolus,

Anodyne draught.—Take spt lavand c, spt ammon c, a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tr opii, 15 drops, syr croci 2 drs. misturae campor 10 drs. mix, ft haustus, h s. sternendus

Haustus purgative.—Take magnes sulph, 2 drs, mannae 1 dr. pulv rhæi, 10 grs, tinct senna c, 2 drs. aquæ ment-pip, 1 ounce, mix.

Haustus emetic.—Take pulv ipecac 1 scr, vin antim tart 2 drs, aq purae 10 drs, mix.

Essential salt of lemons.—Take acid oxalic pulv 3 drs. pulv crem tart 6 drs mix

Nervous debility.—Take spt ammon c, 3 drs. spt lavand c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, tr. castorei, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, misturae camphorae, 7 oz, mix, coh tres ter in die sumendus.

For gout, indigestion, heartburn, &c.—Take pulv sodae sub carb exsicc, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pulv rhaei 1 oz. 3 drs. pulv ardm 2 drs. pulv columbo 2 drs, mix, et divide in ch 36, quarum, sumat 1 omni nocte ex cyath vin aquae.

Garg. antiseptic—Take cort Peruvian, rad contrayerva, a a, 2 drs, coque in aquæ, q. s. ad cola, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. add ozym. simplex, 1 dr. aceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix. ft garg.

Emulsio amygdalarum.—Take oleum amygdal, 10 drac ms, aq kali pur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. aq. purae 16 ounce, mix, ft emulsio.

To pickle or preserve roses.—Take petal rosae nbr. 6 lbs. sodae mur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. m. s. a.

Pulv antifebril.—Tak pulv ipecac comp, 1 dr. pulv antimontal, 1 scr, sacch alb, 1 dr. tere simul et divide in pulv 12, sumat un or 1, ter quotidie.

For dropsy.—Take kali acet, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. aceti scilla 20 dps. tr cardam camp, 1 dr. aq m. p. 1 oz. 2 dr. mix, ft haustus bis vel ter die sumendus.

Pav stomachic.—Take pulv cascarilla, 10 grs. p. columb 6 grs, p. rhaei 3 grs. p. zingib, 4 grs. magnes. carb, 4 grs. mix, ft pulvis ter die sumendus ex aquæ

Pil. expc orant.—Take pil scillæ 3 ds, pulv ipecac, 45 grs, mix, ft massæ et di vide in pilulas 45, capiat 2 vel 3 pro re nata.

Haustus saline.—Take succ limonis coch 1; potass sub carb, 20 grs, sacch alb, 10 grs. aq purae, 1 oz. mix, ft haustus, tertus horis s.

Bol diaphoretic.—Take gum guiac 10 grs. sal corn cerv, 5 grs, mucil g acaciae, q. s. mix, ft bol.

Bol. sudorific.—Take pulv ipecac c. 1 scr. mucil g. acacia. q. s. ft bol. h. s.

Bol. pectoral.—Take gum ammon 10 grs. sperncaet pulv. 15 grs. sal c. c. 5 grs. tr. opii 20 dps, mucil acacia, q. s. ft. bol.

Liniment for burns and scalds.—Take liq calcis, ol lini, a a. 1 oz. tr opii $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ft liniment.

For ring worm or tetter.—Take aerugo ppt pulv, hyd sub mur, a a, 1 dr, cerat resina 1 oz, tereb venet $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. melt the resin and add the tereb, then stir in the other ingredients.

Acid mixture in fevers, &c.—Take acid citric, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr, aq puræ 3 ounces, tr card c, 2 drs, mix,

Alkaline mixture.—Take potass carb $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs, syr croci 2 drs, sacch alb $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aqua 7 ounces, mix, ft mist coch 2, cum 1, mist acid supra sumend, act, eff, 3 tis horis.

Mixturae ammon acetata—Take aq ammon acet $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces syr simplex tr cort aur a a. 6 drams, aq puræ 12 ounces, mix as a common febrifuge.

Alum collyrium pro oculis—Take alum purif 15 grains, aq flor samb, 6 ounces, used in the latter stages of inflammation in the eyes.

Pildia horetica—Take opii pulv 6 gr, antim tart 3 grains, pulv glycyrhiz, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, cons cyn q s, ft pilulae 12.

Pil cochia—Take pulv seamm 1 ounce, aloes soc 3 ounces, colocynth 1 ounce, ol carui 2 drams, syr rham q.s. ft massæ.

Misturae purgans—Take infns sennae t twelve ounces, kali tart 2 ounces sacch. alb 6 drams, tinct sennae one ounce, mix, ft misturae.

Scotts pills—Take pulv aloes 4 ounces, pulv coloc 1 ounce, hyd sub mur $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, gambog 6 drams, ol earui 2 drams, spt viu rect q.s. ft mass.

Dr. Pateman's specific for the itch.—Take pot s: sub carb $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aqua rosae 1 ounce, hyd sulph rub 1 dram, ess bergamot $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, flor sulph adipis a. a. 11 ozs., mix.

To render leather water proof.—Take drying oil 1 pint, yellow wax 2 ounches, spt tereb 2 ounches, pix burg 1 ounce, ol lavand vel ess bergamotte 1 dram; melt it over a slow fire, and oil the le tier with it, either in the sun or by the fire repeat it several times until the leather is saturated.

Varnish for oil c. s.—Take ol lini 3lb, cerussa acet 1 ounce, litharg 3 ounches, resin nigr 4 ounches, boil together for one hour.

Anoter.—Ol lini 3 lb, unber 2 ounches, cerussa acet 1 ounce, litharg 3 ounches resin nigr 4 ounches, boil for one hour.

Remedy for deafness.—Take ol succin, ol amygdal, a. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, ol tereb, 2 drs, spt am mon c. 30 dps, 3 vel 4 drops to be dropt into the ear at night going to bed.

Pil. purgans.—Take calomel ten grs, pulv rhæsi, one dr, pulv jalapii $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, pulv zingib, one scr, aq purae, q. s, ft pilulae 24.

Pil. digestw..—Take ext coloc comp, one dr, pulv rhæsi, one scr, pulv columb, one scr, pulv sodæ sub c. one scr, ol cardui, ten drops, aq. q. s, ft pilulae, 24, capiat 2 vel 3 h. s, p r n.

Pilulae asthmatic..—Take rad scilla siecat, one scr, bals tolutan, one dr, gum ammon, sapo, a a, 2 drs, syr, q. s, et ft mass in pilulas C quarum capiat 3 ter die.

Pil. astringens.—Take pulv alum, comp, 24 grs, p. zingib, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, syr, q. s, ft pilula, No. 12.

Antispasmodic mixturae.—Take mist camph, 5 oz, tr. opii c, spt aether vit c, syr croci, a a, 3 drs, mix, ft misturae.

Diaphoretic draught.—Take aq ammon acetatis $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, pulv. ipecac c, 15 grs, aq menth pip one ounce, sacch alb, 2 scruples, mix.

Misturae pectoral.—Take oxym simp, two ounches, syr papav alb, one ounce, acet scillæ vin ipecac, a a, 2 drs, mix, sumat coct 1 parv frequent.

Pil. altera ixe.—Take hyd sub mur, sulph antim præcip, a a, one ounce, gum guaiac pulv, two ounches, sapo hispan, one ounce, aq purae, q. s, ft massae.

Alterative bolus.—Take gum guaiac, ten grs, hyd c. sulph $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, conf sennae one dr, syr, q. s, ft bolus bis in die sumendus. An efficacious medicine in gout rheumatism and cutaneous foulness.

Anodyne Draught.—Take tr. opii 10 drops, ad 15, spt aether nit, 30 dps, aq menth pip, one ounce, mi sce. For acute pains, arising from accidents, wounds, or labour, restlessness, &c.

Pil. nervous.—Take pil galban c, one drachm divide, No. 12

Copal varnish.—Take gum copal, one ounce, spt vin rectif, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, digest with heat until the copal is dissolved.

Electuary of olibanum.—Take gum oliban pulv, two drs, bals. copaiva, 3 drs, rad rhatan pulv $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, cons cort aurant one ounce, syr symp, q. s, ft electuary.

Gargle of myrrh.—Take tinct myrræ $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mel rosae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aq calcis, 6 ounches, mix. This is an efficacious detergent gargle for foul ulcers in the mouth or throat.

Mixture of gum olibanum.—Take bals copaiva 3 drs, gum olibanum pulv, two drs, aqua lig guta acacia one ounce and half, mel one ounce, aq cinnamon 6 ounches, mix.

Collyrium pro oculis—Take acet distill, one dr. and half, tr opii 20 dps, ext satur 13 dps, aq flor saub, 6 ozs, mix

Salt Cheltenham—Take magnes sulph vel natr vitr, 7 lb, ferri sulph, one oz, solve et chrystate.

Queen of Hunga ywater—Take oil of rosemary one ounce, essence of bergamot $\frac{1}{2}$ a dram, rectified spirits of wine one pint, rose water one pint; mix.

Ward's ether essence—Take spirit of wine two pints, powdered, roach alum two ounces, camphor 4 ounces, essence of lemon $\frac{1}{2}$ a ounce, strong spirits of ammonia 4 ounces, mix, and macerate for six days frequently shaking.

Compound tinc'ure of savin—Take extract of savin one ounce, tincture of castor one pint, tincture of myrrh $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, digest till the ex ract of savin is dissolved and then strain: give in doses from five to thirty drops, or more, in any convenient vehicle in cases of obstruction of the menses fainting or convulsive fits.

For turning stee! blue—Take pure water one ounce, and as much iron filings as it will dissolve, when done, add lemon juice, make the steel hot, and lay it on.

Teeth paste—Take red coral prepared, florentine orris root, powdered, scuttle fish, of each one pound, gum m stick, cream of tartar, burnt allum, or each $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, cochineal 4 ounces, honey of roses 4 pounds, oil of cloves 3 drachms, mix.

To beautify mahogany—Take alkanet root two ounces, Dutch pink two ounces, linseed oil one pint, mix it in an earthen pot, let it stand 24 hours, then let fall a few drops on your furniture, and rub it all over with a linen cloth, then with a fresh linen rub it till dry.

To make different coloured wax—Add to the proper ingredients for red, vermillion, for black ivory black, for green verdigrease, for blue ultramarine, purple vermillion and ivory black.

Teeth ach pill—Take opium camphor of each 3 grains, oil of cloves 3 drops, conserve of roses a sufficiency to make a mass, which is to be applied to the pained tooth.

Green oil, or oil of swallows—Take pale oil 2 pints, verdigrease one dram; mix, an article not used except by farriers, &c.

Towers's stomachic essence—Take rectified spirit one ounce, oil of peppermint 40 drops, strong water of ammonia 2 drams, mix.

To fasten and preserve the teeth—Take a pint of claret put a handful and half of red sage, roach alum one ounce, boil them together, and strain off the leaves, then add honey of roses two ounces, tincture of myrrh one ounce, use it warm every morning till this quantity is gone, omit it about a month, and then repeat it.

Pil. anti hysterick—Take pil galban c. two drs, camphoræ ten grs, ol carui ten dps, hyd sub mur, ten grs, syr, q s, ft pilulae, 30, sumat tres nocte maneque

Marking ink—Take argent nit, 100 grs, gum acaciae pulv, two drs, aq distil one ounce, sap green, q s,

Solution for the marking ink—Take sodæ praep, one ounce, aq distill three ozs, solve ut fiat solutio

Misturæ expectorans for chronic cough—Take lact ammon 5 onces, tr opii comp, one ounce, syr tolutan $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, acet scillæ two drs, pulv gum trag carth comp two drs, aq cinnam, one ounce and half, capiat coch, i h s, et omni hor, 4 tis

Lac. rosæ. Take aquæ rosæ, four ounces, ol amygdal, one oz, kali ppt, two drachms mix.

Ung. labial, or lip-sa've. Take ol amygdal, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, spermaceat, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, ceras alb 3 dr, ess lmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, rad anch, 3 dr, ft unguentum.

Cold cream.—Take cera alb, sperm cet, ol amygd, a a, 2 oz. aq rosae, 1½ oz. melt over the fire, stir it till cold.

Haustus Sudorific.—Rx misturae amygd, one oz, spt mindererus, 3 drs, syr croci one dr. spt nitr d. 25 drops, tr scillae 10 dps, mix, it haustus, 4 tis horis sumendus

Bolus antiponialis.—Rx pulv antim 3 grs. h s, sumendus.

Aluminous bolus.—Rx pulv alum 10 grs, cons rosar one dr, bis in die sumendus, in obstinate fluxes and excessive flow of the menses.

Garg'e antiseptic.—Take cort cin honae, cont rad, contrayerv cont, a a, 2 drs, coque in aquae, q s. ad col, ½ lb, adde oxymel simplex, one oz. aceti, ½ oz. mix, it gargarisma saepe utendus.

Haustus aperiens commune—Take infus seunae tart, 1½ oz. tr ejusdem, syr. ros r, a a, 2 drs, kali tartariz 2 drs. mix, it haustus sumendus, mane primo.

Haustus Aperiens mitius.—Take kali tart, 2 drs, magnes alb, 1 scr. syr simplex, tr jalapii, a a, 1 dr. aquae purae, 1½ ounce, mix, it haustus mane sumendus.

Liniment to prevent the hair falling off.—Take spt rosmarin mellis, a a, ½ oz. axung porcina 1 dr. ol Radici. 4 drops mix. it linimentum, to be used night and morning.

Turpentine varnish.—Rx resin nig 1lb, spt terebinth 2lb.

Oyster ketchup.—Having taken the liquor from oysters 100, add a handful of salt, let them remain 3 hours, boil and strain, to each quart of liquor add one dram of mace, one dram of white pepper, one nutmeg, one ounce of vinegar, white wine four ounces, boil for a quarter of an hour.

Nanbeen dye.—Rx arnatto hispan 32, pot s carb 32 aqua 1lb, boil over a gentle fire and strain.

Cold cream.—Rx cera alb sperma ceti a a, 31, ol amygdal 32, melt them, and when cold add aquae rosae 33, ol jessamin 2 drops.

Black varnish.—Rx boiled oil 32, p resin flav spt tereb a a. 33, lamp black 31, mix the lamp black well together with a little of the boiled oil, then add the melted resin and terebinth.

Jesuits drops.—Rx balsam capaiva 33, gum guaiac 312, bals peruv 33, ol sassaf 32, pot s carb 31, & 12 grains, spt vin rectif 1lb 36.

Mixture to destroy bugs.—Rx hydr oxymur 32, ammon mur, 31, spt camphora 13, aqua 1lb, mix.

Marshall's cerate.—Rx hydr sub mur 1lb, ceruss acet ½lb, red praecip 34, ol oliva opt 4lb, cera alb 2lb, hydr sulphoi 32, mix.

Bug poison, No. 2.—Rx corrosive sublimate 13, powdered colocynth 31, rectified spt wine one pint mix, to be used with a painter's brush to the bedsteads.

Liquor potassae.—Rx pot sub carb 1lb, calcis 35½, aqua bullient 8lb, mix.

Furniture oil.—Rx ol liui cong 1, rad anchus 33.

Ointment for the hands.—Take Sapon mol 6 ozs, ol caryoph 20 drops, ol bergani 40 drops, camphora 31, cera alb 32 cetacei ol amygd a a, 31.

Aromatic pastilles.—Rx pulv carbon 33, pulv cinnamon 33, caryophillor aromat one dr, gum thus 31, gum benzoin 2 drs, gum mastic 1 dr, gum styiae 6 drs, gum succin 2 drs, mosech 5 grs, starch a sufficient quantity starch.

Lac rosae, milk of roses.—Take aq rosa 3lb, amygdal dree 8ozs, ol amygd al spongiae winisor a a, ½ oz, cetacei 31, ce ne alb 13, ol l vaud 131, spt vin rectif 1lb, liq potassae 31, branch the almonds and wash them clean, beat the soap with

them into a smooth paste, melt the wax, and the cetaceum, together stir into it the liquor potissae, beat this smooth with the paste of almonds and soap, dissolve the oil lavandulae in the spirit mix that with the rose water and form the whole into an emulsion, which after being strained should be left a day or two to settle in a close vessel before it is bottled off for use.

Pomade divine.—Take beef marrow two pounds and a half, well picked from the bones and skins, put it into an earthen vessel full of spring water which you must change twice a day for ten days, the tenth day drain it, and let it be 24 hours in a pint of rose water, then filter through a thin cloth, and add storax one ounce, benzoin, cypress & florentine orris root of each 1 oz. cinnamon bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. cloves 2 drs. nutmegs 2 drs, powder these ingredients very fine and mix them well with the marrow, put all into an earthen jug, stop it close that it may not evaporate, set it in a pan of boiling water, which must be kept boiling for three hours, then strain it through a muslin bag into the pots you intend to keep it in, but do not paper it up for two or three days.

Liniment for strains.—Take compound soap liniment, 1 oz, strong liquor of ammonia, and oil of camphor, of each 3 drs. mix, to be applied frequently to the part affected.

Aerient cardiac mixtnre.—Take aromatic confection, one dr. infusion of senna, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, tincture of sauna, 2 drs, Epsom salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix, and make a mixture one half to be taken directly, and the other in three hours after, if occasion.

Green sympathetic ink.—Muriatic acid or aqua regia to be saturated with zaffre or cobalt ore free from iron, and dilute it with distilled water, what is drawn on paper, with this liquor will appear green when it is warm, and lose its color again when cold, unless it has been heated too much.

Blue sympathetic ink.—Cobalt or zaffre dissolved in spt nitre precipitated by prepared kali, wash the precipitate and dissolve it in distilled vinegar, avoiding an excess of the acid to be used as above.

Head ach Pills.—Take compound extract of colocynth, 1 scr. calomel, 10 grs, oil of pimento berries, 3 dps, mix, and make six pills, two or three to be taken at bedtime when needful.

Bojez's Balsamic Mixture.--Take sweet spt of nitre, spt of wine, balsam copaiva, orange flower water, syrup of balsam of Tolu, of each one ounce, mix, one spoonful to be taken one hour before breakfast, daily, shaking the bottle previous to using. After each time of taking, gargle the mouth with a little brandy,

Hadley's convulsive powders—On examining this it is found to consist of vegetable powders, possessing no medicinal virtues and highly perfumed with musk.

Poisonous fly water.—Take white arsenic one dr, water one pt, dissolve it by boiling, and then add treacle to sweeten it.

Scarlet dye--Take tin dissolved in spirit of salt or aqua regia, or spirit of nitre 10 ounces, sal ammoniac one ounce, tin one ounce, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths is a good proportion for its preparation, on a small scale, it is used in dyeing scarlet or making vegetable red colours.

Seunertus's medicine for the stone—Take parsley water 8 ounces, prepared kali 4 drachms, color with orange peel.

Cayenne pepper.—Take capsicum berries and muriate of sodae, (id est) common salt, of each 1 lb, rub them together in a mortar, color with red lead or vermillion, (both of which are poisonous) but such is the composition.

Pickle for preserving meat.—Take salt petre powdered, 4 ounces, brown sugar, bay salt and common salt, of each one lb, water, one gall, used to pickle meat, which it gives a fine red color, while the flavor is excellent and mild.

EMMENAGOGUE MEDICINES.

Take tr sabin c one ounce, tr helleb nigra $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, tr castor 2 drs, mix capiat, 30 to 40 drops, ter in die in quovis vehiculo.

Vel. — Take tr helleb nigr half an ounce, tr myrrh 1 ounce, tr lyttæ 2 drs, sumat aegra M³⁰, ter quaterye in die.

Vel. — Take tr aloes comp $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, tr castor 2 drs, vin ferri $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, misce coch 1 min ter die sumendus.

Take tr fuliginis, tr castor a a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, misce capt coch min 1 ter in die.

Take pulv rad rub tr $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, aqua menth virist $\tilde{3}1\frac{1}{2}$, tr cinnam c 32, m, ft haust ter quaterve in die sumendus.

Take pulv myrrh comp $\tilde{3}1$, ferri ammoniati 5 grs, conf aurant q s, ft bolus bis die sumendus.

Take pil galb e ferri sulphat $\tilde{3}1$, ext sabinae, ext helleb nigr a a $\tilde{3}1$, syr zingib, q s, m ft massa in pilula \tilde{s} 36, distribuenda quarum sumat aegra $\frac{3}{4}$ nocte maneque

Vel. — Take ferri carbon, pulvis myrrh c a 1 dr, aloes spicat $\tilde{3}2$, sapon ven $\tilde{3}\frac{1}{2}$ ft syr q s, mix, ft pil 36, capiat tres bis terve in die.

Take pil r. si, pil gummos ferri vitr, ferri rubigo a 1 dr, ol caru 1 dr, syr croci q s, ut ft pilyl medicor quarum tres vel quatuor norte neque sumendus.

Pil emmenagogue — Take pulv e myrrh comp $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, ext hellebor nigr $\tilde{3}1$, aloes socotor 15 gr, ferri vitriol $\frac{1}{2}\tilde{3}$, ol pulegii M²⁰, ol sabinae M²⁰, syr croci q s, ft massa forma in pilulas in 4 grains.

Pilulae bestedict fulleri — Recipe, Aloes unciam dimidiam pulv senna drachmas duas asafoetid galbani myrrh singulorum drachma, sal chalyb, drachmas, sex croci macis sing drachmam, dimidiam ol succini gut quadraginta syr simplic, q s, f massa pro pil.

MEANS RECOMMENDED TO BE USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE

LUES VENEREA AND GONORRHÆA.

SUCH is the prevalency of these diseases that almost every prostitute that appears in the streets of London may be considered labouring under either gonorrhœa or lues venerea, connection therefore with such women may be considered so suspicious as to render the use of the following purgative means very necessary, which I consider in cases of pox infallible and in cases of gonorrhœa more efficacious than any that can be employed.

After an impure or suspicious copulation, a man shoul as soon as possible make water and in order to wash well behind the glans, penis and the part beneath, termed the fraenum (where infections matter is very likely to lodge) he should draw forward the prepuce or loose skin with his fingers and close the end that it may be distended by the urine it may then be discharged and the bladder completely evacuated which will remove

any matter that may have got into the urethra. The glans penis and the prepuce should then be wiped perfectly dry and the part afterwards washed with a lotion that may be readily made at the time by dropping ten drops of the following solution in a tea-cupfull of pure water.

Take of muriate of mercury $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, dissolve in muriatic acid 1 dr, spirit of wine 6 drachms, mix for a lotion to be used as above directed.

No soap should be employed either in the previous washing of the parts or in conjunction with the lotion, and the skin should not be perfectly dried after its use. It will likewise be necessary that the whole of the penis and even the hair of the pubis be washed in the same manner, and that the application be repeated the following morning. If the person was evidently affected with gonorrhœa the urethra may be likewise washed out with the lotion in a few hours after connection by means of a syringe but for this purpose four drops of the solution in half a pint of water will be sufficient. In females after washing the parts with water (without soap) and wiping them perfectly dry, the lotion may be applied externally of the same strength as directed for the man and the vagina washed out by means of a female syringe with the weak lotion as recommended to be injected up the urethra in the male and repeated about twice in the course of twenty-four hours.

The proper application of this remedy I have never known to fail with Gentlemen in a great number of instances after connection with an infected woman and I am persuaded if these means were strictly followed, these diseases which now makes such horrid ravages might be exterminated.

PHARMACOPÆIA SYPHILITICA.

Bol Hydrargyri. Recipe, Hydrargyri purificati grana decem conservae rosæ; scrupulum. Tere hydrargyrum cum conservae rosæ, douec globuli visum, furgint et fere bolum quotidie nocte sumendus.

Cinchona in quavis forma.

Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.

Electuarium Balsamicum. Take balsami canadensis unciam dimidiam, pulveris tragacanthæ compositæ drachmas duæ conservæ rosæ, unciam syr. Tolulan, q. s. M. dosis drachmae.

Elect. antivenerea. Recipe, hydr sub mur potass nitrat a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, pulv jalapa two drs. pulv potas super tart half an ounce, conf sennæ one ounce, mix, st elect cap coch 1 bis in die.

Electuarium sennæ composit. Recipe, Electuarii sennæ kali tartarisati sing, uncias, mix, dosis drachma.

Electuarium tragacanthæ comp. Recipe Tragacanthæ in pulverem tritæ drachmas dua, arabici gummi in pulverem tritæ drachmas, sexta rhubarbari scrupulus conservæ florum malvae uncias duas syrapi altheæ, q. s. mix, dosis drachma.

Enemæ opii. Recipe, infus lini, uncias duas, tinturae opii guttae quadriginta mix.

Haustus camphoratus cum opii. Recipe, misturae camphoratae uncias duas, tinturae opii, guttas triginti, mix.

Haustus sennæ cum kali tartarisatae. Recipe, Infus sennæ uncias duas, tinturae sennæ, kali tartarisati singulorum drachmas duas, syrapi rosæ, drachmam, mix.

Hæstus rosæ cùm magnesia vitriolatae. Recipe, Infusæ rosæ uncias duas syrup rosæ drachmas duas, magnesia vitriolata drachmas duas, mix.

Injectio Calomelanos. Recipe, Tragacanthæ in pulverem. tritae grana, decem, calomelanos scrupulus duas, aquæ distillatae uncias quatuor, mix.

Injectio Ca'omelanos cum opii. Recipe, Injectionis calomelanos uncias quatuor in pulverem triti scrupulum, mix.

Injectio Cerussæ acetatae. Recipe. Cerussæ acetatae scrupulum dimidium, aquæ distillatae, uncias quatuor, solve

Injectio cerussæ compositæ—Recipe, cerussæ in pulverem tritæ drachmam zinci vitriolati scrupulum aquæ distillatae uncias octo, mix.

Injectio Copæivæ—Recipe, Balsam copæivæ drachmas duas, mucilaginis arabici gummi unciam dimidiam aquæ calcis uncias quatuor, mix

Injectio cupri ammoniati—Recipe, Tincturae cupri ammoniati guttas viginti aquæ rosæ onciæ quatuor, mix.

Ad chordam tensam. Rx Haust camph cu, opii, haust senn cu, kal tartaris, pilul opii comp.

Ad glandulas inguinates fermentes. Foment papav alb electricitas, haust senn comp, pilul calomelanos comp, ung. hydrarg.

Mistur copæivæ cu olibano—Recipe, Balsami copæivæ unciam, dimidiam olibani in pulverem triti drachmas duas, mucilaginis arabic gummi unciam, eum, semisse mellis unciam, aquæ cinchamomi uncias, quinque, mix, dosis uncias ter die.

Aq calcis cu hydrarg muriat—Recipe, aquæ calcis uncias, octo hydrarg muriat drachmam, dimidiam, mix.

Pills ad syphilis—Recipe, Pil hydrarg drachmas duas, pulv opii gr, quinque, mix, ft pilulae viginti quatuor quarum capiat duo nocte mane que.

Lotion for venereal ulcers—Recipe, Hydrarg mur gr. duas aquæ calcis uncias, duas, mix, sat lotio nocte mane que utendus

Pilul calomelanos compositæ. Recipe, calomelanos scrupulum, opii scrupulum dimidiam, antimonii tartarisati, grana quinque syrup, q. s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas viginti.

Pilulae guaiacæ compositæ. Recipe, Guaiaci gummi resinae, scrupulum cum semisse terebinthinae venetiae, drachmam, contunde simul et divide in pilulas triginta duo dōsis pilulae ter in die.

Pilulae olibani compositæ. Recipe, gum olibano, mastichi sarcocollæ singulorum drachmam conservæ cynosbati q. s., contunde simul et divide in pilulas quadraginta, dōsis pilulae quatuor bis die.

Pilulae opii compositæ. Recipe, Opii purificati camphoræ, singulorum, drachmam, antimonii tartarisati grana quindecim syrupi, q. s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas sexaginta dōsis una omni nocte.

Pilulae terebinthinae compositæ. Recipe, Terebinthinae venetæ drachmas tres, rhabarbari in pulverem triti, bol gallici aluminis singulorum, drachmam syrupi, q. s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas trigintæ sex, dōsis pilul duo ter die.

Pilulae zinci vitriolati compositæ. Recipe, Extr. cinchonæ drachmae, zinci vitriolati in pulverem triti drachmam, dimidiam syrupi, q. s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas trigintæ dōsis pilulae duae.

Pulvis nitri compositus. Recipe, Nitri purificati sacchari albi singulorum, drachmas duas, Arabici gummi unciam dimidiam, hydrarg, sulphureti rubri granum tere simul et divide in partes duodecim aequalis, dōsis partes una die.

Tincturae balsamica. Recipe, Tincturae guaiaci ammoniacæ, tinctura benzoë compositæ, balsami copaivæ, singulorum drachmas, duas misce dosis guttae tritinta, ter die.

Tincturae cinchonae compositæ acidul. Recipe, Tinct cinch drachmas tres, tinc, pii acidi vitriolici diluti singulorum drachmas duas misce, dosis guttae tritintæ, ter die.

GONORRHAEA CURATIO.

Sub statu inflammationis. Rx Elect senn comp. elect tragacanthæ comp, haust senn, cu kali tartarisata, haust rosæ, cu magn, vitriol misturae, arabici gummi comp, pilulae op. comp, pulv nitri comp.

Ad ischuriam visicatem. Rx Enema opii, haust ros cu, magn vitr, haust senn, eu, kali tartaris, mist arabici gummi comp, pilul op comp, semicupium sanguis missio.

Ad phlegmonem testis. Rx Aq litharg, acet cataplasm, acet foment papav, albi haust, senn comp. sanguinis missio.

Inflammatione finitae. Rx mistur Arabici gummi comp, inject calomelanos cu, op inject calomelanos pilul, calomelan comp, pilul hydrarg, pulv nitri compos.

Injectio acidi muriatici.—Recipe, Aquæ distillatae uncias quatuor, acidi muriatici guttas, octo, mix.

Injectio hydrargyri muriati.—Recipe, Hydrargyri muriati grana tria, aquæ distillatae ferventis librum, solve

Injectio zinci vitriolati.—Recipe, Zinci vitriolati scrupulum, aquæ distillatae uncias tres, aquæ rosæ unciam, solve

Injectio zinci vitriolati diluti.—Recipe, injectionis zinci vitriolati unciam aq, distillatae unciam cum semisse

Mistura arabici gummi comp.—Recipe, arabici gummi unciam decocti hordei unciæ decem, mannae unciam, mellis unciam et dimidiam, mix, dosis unciae duæ tertia quaque horæ.

Piluæ aluminis compositæ.—Recipe, Aluminis in pulverem triti nuclei fructus myristicæ in pulverem triti, extracti cinchonæ singulorum drachmam, syrapi tolantani q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas triginta dosis pilulae duæ ter die.

Gutta Balsamic.—Recipe aqna kali pur, bals copaib a a, 1 oz, mix, fiat gnttae cochl parv cum semiss ex aqua hord cyatho sumendus ter in die.

Aq calcis cum calomelano.—Recipe, Calomelanos drachma, aq calcis uncias quatuor, mix

Refrigerant powder.—Recipe, Pulv gum acaciae unciam dimidiam potass, nitrat drachmas duas, sodae sulph ex sucæt unciam, mix, st pulvis cochl unam parv, sumendus ex aqua ter in die.

Injection for gonorrhœa.—Recipe, Zinci vit cerussæ acet a a, gr. decem, pulv acaciae tres drachmas, pulv opii 6 gr, aqua rosæ, libram dimidiam mix, st injectio ter vel quatuor in die utendus.

AD STILLICIDIA.

Elect balsamic, injectio ceruss, acet, inject, caruss, acet comp, inject copaiva inject cupri ammoniati inject acid, muriatici. Pilul aluminis compositæ, pilul guaiaci comp pilul oliban comp, pilul, terebinthinae comp, pilulae Zinci vitriolati comp, tinct balsamica tinct, cinchonæ composita.

"Mille mali species? Mille salutis erunt."

VETERINARY PHYSIC AND APPLICATIONS.

Purgative doses. No. 1.—Socotrine aloes 5 drams, prepared natron 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr oil of caraways m 10 syrup enough to form the ball for 1 dose.

No. 2. Socotrine aloes 5 drams, prepared natron 2 drs, powdered ginger 1 dr, oil of caraways 10 m , syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

No. 3. Socotrine aloes one oz, prepared natron 2 drs, aromatic powder one dr, oil of aniseeds m 10, syrup enough to form the ball one dose.

Diarretics. No. 1.—Castile soap 4 ozs, powdered resin 2 ozs, nitre 2 ozs, oil of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, linseed powder and syrup enough to give it a proper consistence; to be divided into 6 balls for strong, or 8 for weak delicate horses.

No. 2. Castile soap 4 ozs, venice turpentine 2 ozs, powdered aniseeds enough to give it a proper consistence to be divided into six balls.

Cordial balls. No. 1.—Cummin seeds, aniseeds, caraway seeds, of each 4 ozs, ginger 2 ozs, treacle enough to make it of a proper consistence for balls, the dose about 2 ozs.

No. 2. Aniseeds, caraway seeds, sweet fennel seeds, and liquorice powder, of each 4 ozs, ginger and cassia of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, honey enough to form them into a mass, the dose about 2 ounces.

No. 3. Common seeds, coriander seeds, caraway seeds, of each four ounces, grains of paradise one ozs, cassia $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, cardamom seeds and saffron of each 2 drs, liquorice, dissolved in white wine four ozs, syrup of saffron enough to form a mass; the dose about 2 ounces.

Alterative powders. No. 1.—Levigated antimony 6 ozs, flower of sulphur 8 ozs mix for eight doses.

No. 2.—Powdered resin 4 ozs, a tre 3 ozs, tartarized antimony one ounce, mix, for eight doses.

No. 3. Unwashed cals of antimony 2 ounces, calomel 2 drams, powdered, aniseeds four ounces, mix for eight doses. Should a ball be thought more convenient than a powder, the change may be easily made by the addition of syrup and linseed powder.

Ball for broken wind.—Powdered squills one dr, gum ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, powdered aniseeds 2 drs, syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

Ointment for mallenders.—Ointment of wax 2 ounces, olive oil 1 ounce, oil of turpentine and camphor of each 1 dr, acetated water of licharge 2 drs, mix.

Mange lotion.—White hellebore powder 4 ounces, boil it in three pints of water to one quart, then add to it corrosive sublimate 2 drs, that has been previously dissolved in 2 drs, of muriatic acid,

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Fever powder, No. 2.—Take of powdered nitre, one ounce, unwashed calx of antimony two ounces, mix for one dose. When fever is accompanied with purging, and the horse appears to be weakened by the evacuation, give the diaphoretic ball.

Diaphoretic ba'l.—Take extract of opium, one ounce, gum camphor, two drs, tartarized antimony, 3 drs. aniseed powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Mercurial ba'l.—Take calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tartarized antimony, two drs, powdered caraway seeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, syrup sufficient to make a ball;

Eye lotion.—Take a solution of sub-acetate of lead, two drs, rose water, 8 ounces

Eye Lotion No. 2. Take of sugar of lead, one dr. distilled vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, spt of wine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, rose water, 12 ounces, mix and make a lotion.

Eye Lotion No. 3. Take of white vitriol one dr. spt of wine, two drs, elder-flower water 8 ounces, mix and make a lotion.

Astringent ointment. Take of prepared suet 4 ounces, oil of turpentine two drs, Goulands' extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent lotion. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, oil of vitriol one drachm, water one pint, mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent ointment, No. 2. Take of venice turpentine one ounce, prepared hog's lard four ounces, powdered alum one ounce, mix, and make an ointment.

Astringent lotion, No. 2. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, sugar of lead 6 drs, water one pint, mix, and make a lotion.

Do. No. 3. Take of sugar of lead 4 ounces, best vinegar 6 ozs, water 10 ounces mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent powder, No. 1. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, bol armen, one ounce, mix and make a powder.

Do. No. 2. Take of sulphate of zinc, one ounce, bol armenic, one ounce, mix.

Do. No. 3. Take of sugar of lead two ounces, bol armenic one ounce, mix.

Mercurial alterative. Take of calomel half a dram, socotrine aloes, one dr. castile soap two drs, powdered aniseed, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, oil of juniper, m30, syrupus simplex sufficient to make a ball.

Embrocation for strains. Oil of rosemary two drs, oil of camphor two drs, soft soap, one ounce, spirit of wine two ounces, mix, and make an embrocation.

Do. No. 2. Take soft soap, spt of wine, oil of tarpane, and green elder ointment, of each two ounces, mix and make an embrocation.

Blister, No. 1. Take of spanish flies, finely powdered, half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce, prepared hogs' lard, 4 ounces, mix and make an ointment.

Do. No. 2. Take oil of turpentine one oz, oil of vitriol two drs, prepared hogs' lard, 4 ounces, oil of thyme two drs, powdered Spanish flies, one ounce, mix and make an ointment.

Do. No. 3. Liquid blister, or the Sweating mixture as it is more commonly termed. Take powdered spanish flies one ounce, spirit of wine eight ounces, infuse the Spanish flies in the spirit for ten days, frequently shaking the bottle, then strain off the liquid, and add to it oil of thyme one ounce.

Embrocation for bruises. Take of gum camphor half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce, soap liniment $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, and make an embrocation.

Do. No. 2. Take of the tincture of Spanish flies one oz, oil of thyme, two drs. spirits of camphor 6 drs, mix, and make an embrocation.

Mange ointment.—Roll sulphur finely powdered, or sulphur vivum four ounces oil of turpentine 2 ounces, hogs lard 6 ounces, mix.

Mane Ointment No. 2—oil of turpentine four ounces, add to it gradually vitriolic acid two drs, tr. in oil four ounces, sulphur vivum 4 ounces, mix.

For jaundice—Take calomel ppt $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, aloes and castile soap of each one dr, venice turpentine turpentine two drs, linseed powder a sufficiency to form the ball, to be given every morning until the bowels are moderately opened.

Ball for farcy—Muriate of quicksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, powdered aniseed half an ounce, syrup enough to form the ball.

For locked jaw—Take spirit of hartshorn one ounce, sulphuric ether 6 drs, powdered ginger 2 drs, brandy 4 ounces, common water 4 ozs. mix for one dose.

Gripe mixture, No. 1—Take balsam of copaiba half an ounce, oil of juniper 1 dr, dissolve in the yolk of an egg, then add spearmint water one pint, sweet spirit of nitre half ounce, mix for one dose.

Gripe mixture, No. 2, Take venice turpentine one ounce, mix in the yolk of an egg, then add peppermint water one pint.

Purgatives draught also for cattle—Take aloes 6 drams, common salt 4 ounces, castile soap two drachms; to be dissolved in water gruel 1 pt. given at one dose.

Stomachic purgative draught. Take aloe 6 drs, powdered rhubarb half an ounce, powdered myrrh, powdered ginger, of each two drachms, subcarbonate of soda one and half drachm, mix, to be dissolved in a pint of mint water, and given at one dose.

Ball for worms. Take extract of aloes six drs, powdered ginger one and half dr, oil of wormwood twenty drops, subcarbonate of soda one and half drachm, syrup a sufficient quantity to form the ball.

Inflammation of the liver, No. 1. Take extract of opium one dr, tartarized antimony two drs, nitrate of potass half an ounce, syrup enough to form the ball.

No. 2. Take powdered rhubarb half an ounce, calomel half a dr, powdered aloes one dr, castile soap two drs, syrup enough to form the ball to be given in the morning, until it purges.

Spasmodic ball. Take assafoetida gum resin half an ounce, camphor two drs, salt of hartshorn half a dr, syrup enough to form the ball for a dose.

Restrinctive draught. Take extract of opium one dr, prepared chalk $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, powdered gum tragacanth compound one ounce, water two pints, mix for a dose.

Anodyne draught. Take extract of opium one dr, and half, sweet spt of nitre half an ounce, water gruel two pints.

Fever powder—Take powdered nitre one ounce, gum camphor 2 drs, tartarized antimony two drs, mix.

Detergent Lotion.—Take of blue vitriol, powdered, 4 ounces, oil of vitriol 1 dr. water two pints, mix for a lotion.

Ointment for a Sifast.—Take of althea ointment 4 ounces, gum camphor 2 drs oil of thyme one dr, mix, and make a ointment.

Cordial Ball for Mortification.—Take of yellow peruvian bark one ounce, powdered ginger two drs, gum opium one dr, oil of caraway seeds twenty drops, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Diuretic Ball.—Take of powdered resin 4 ounces, salt of tartar, salt prunella, of each two ounces, venice soap $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, oil of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mix in one ball which is to be divided into six doses.

Opening Physic. Take Barbadoes aloes one ounce, powdered ginger, castile soap, of each 2 drs, oil of aniseeds and oil of juniper, of each M¹20, syrup of buckthorn a sufficiency to make the ball for one dose.

Diureticall. No. 2. Take of yellow soap 4 ounces, powdered nitrate of potass, powdered resin, of each two ounces, oil of juniper, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, powdered aniseeds, a sufficient quantity to make the mass, which is to be divided into 6 balls.

Worm Powders. Take aethiops mineral, 6 ounces, antimony crude, 4 ounces, Sulphur, rust of iron, and powdered aniseeds, of each seven ounces, mix, and divide into 9 powders.

Diuretic Ball's. No. 3.—Take of powdered resins two pounds, nitrate of potass two pounds, yellow soap two pounds, bole armenia $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, oil of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mix, and make a mass.

Do. No. 4. Take nitre powder 2 ounces, gum camphor one dr, honey sufficient to make a ball.

Cordial Ball's.—Take of powdered ginger, powdered caraway seeds, powdered anniseeds of each two pounds, powdered turmeric one pound, treacle a sufficiency to form the mass.

Purging ball's.—Take aloes ten drams, powdered jalap, subcarbonate of potass, of each two drams, powdered ginger one dram, syrup a sufficiency to make the ball.

Mustard Embrocation. Take gum camphor one ounce, oil of turpentine, water of ammonia, of each two ounces, powdered mustard seed 8 ounces, water sufficient to make an embrocation.

Cordial Balls. Take caraway seeds, coriander seeds, and aniseeds, of each 1 oz saffron 1 drm, sugar candy two ounces, olive oil 1 oz, extract of liquorice, one oz; mountain wine, two ounces, oil of aniseeds two drs. powdered liquorice two ounces mix, and make a mass.

Green ointment for wounds in horses. Take hogs' lard half a pound, yellow resin, two ounces, bees wax, two ounces, melt them together, and add honey two ounces, all of which must be stirred well together, then add turpentine one pound, when this is dissolved, take it off the fire and add of verdigrease in fine powder, one ounce, stir it all well together, and be careful that it run not over, then set it on the fire till it simmer, then strain it and cover it close.

For cholic in a horse. Take oatmeal decoction or water gruel one pint, prepared natron, castor oil of each four ounces, yellow soap, two ounces, oil of juniper and oil of aniseeds of each two drams, mix.

For the grease. Take black soap, lard and honey, of each half a pound, verdigris, two ounces, bole armeniac, two ounces, mix them together with wheat flour.

Ball for the gravel. Powdered ginger, diapente, aniseeds, flour of sulphur, and long pepper, of each four drs, oil of turpentine, one ounce beaten well together and given in a ball.

For wounds, and to cleanse foul ulcers. Corrosive sublimate one dr. bluestriol two drs, sugar of lead two drs. muriatic acid, two drs. to be used only till the ulcer is thoroughly cleansed, then apply the following, styptic tincture, Egyptiacum, two drs. tinct of benzoin, one ounce, tinct of myrrh one ounce, mixed in a bottle for use.

Method of using both mixtures:—Throw a little into the wound with a syringe, and apply a pledget when dip in the mixture, to the mouth of the wound, and bind it on.

For broken knees. If the knees be much swelled foment them with 6 ounces of camphorated spirit of wine, 4 ounces of acetated litharge, and 2 ounces of nitre, to 3 quarts of boiled soft water add the ingredients.

A Pectoral Ball. Take of fresh powdered aniseed, elecampane, carraway, liquorice, turmeric and sublimed sulphur, of each 3 ounces, juice of liquorice, 4 ounces, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of mountain saffron powdered $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce olive oil and honey of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. oil of aniseed, one ounce, mix together with wheat flour to make a paste.

Aurum mosaicum is made of quicksilver, tin, sal ammoniac, and sulphur, equal parts.

For galled horses back. Take spt vin rectif 2 ozs. ext litharge $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. acetum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, mix, to be used several times a day with a linen rag.

Staling balls for horses. Take of nitre, castile soap, crocus metallorum, and resin of each half a pound, make it into balls 2 ounces in one dose, worked off with cold water.

For gripes, Daffy's elixir, 8 ounces, sweet oil, 4 ounces, spirit nitre, one ounce, oil of juniper one ounce, common treacle 8 ounces, mixed together and given in a quart of ale.

For gripes, No. 2. Take sodae sulphas, 10 ounces dissolved in hot water, conf sennae, 4 ozs. pulv jalapii 2 drs, kali tart $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ol olivae, 1 lb. mix it together in a little warm ale.

Over purging. Red wine 1 lb, saffron one dr. dias cordium, one ounce, calcified spirit of nitre, one ounce, dissolve the ingredients in the wine, and give it in new milk, warm.

For corns in the feet and warbs—Rx oil of spikes, spt of salts, and oil of petre, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an $\frac{1}{2}$, mix them, and when you have pared the corns as thin as you can, put a few drops on it going to bed; then lay a piece of tinder upon it all night, and take it off next morning; do so for three nights, and in eight days it will be quite well.

A cordial drink—Rx powder of elecampane root, gentian root, turmeric root, of each one ounce, Locatelli's balsam, and mithridate, of each one ounce, oil of aniseeds $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, saffron two drams, cold drawn linseed oil 2 drams, balsam copaiva two drams to be mixed together and given in a quart of warm ale.

A blister for a horse—Rx flanders oil of bay's two ozs, French flies two drams, Euphorbium two drams, white arsenic one ounce, powder the three last well together then add the oil of bays, and lastly 40 drops of oil of vitriol. To be applied upon leather, and when used shave off the hair.

Mixture for a bruise—Rx oil of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, spirit of wine $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, salt petre four ounces, mixed with ale grounds, in a quart bottle for use. To settle a swelling in a horses neck, occasioned by bleeding.

Take soft soap hogs lard, and oil of bays equal quantities, mixed, made very hot, and laid on a charge.

A comfortable drink—Rx Diapente mithrilate of each one ounce, sublimed sulphur, fenugreek, long pepper, grains of paradise, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, liquorice powder $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, bay berries, bruised, 2 ounces, mixed, and given in a quart of warm ale any time when required.

For a cold—Take olive oil, honey of each 2 ounces, treacle 1 ounce, locatelli's balsam, sublimed sulphur, powdered liquorice, powdered elecampane of each one ounce, oil of aniseed, balsam of sulphur of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mixed, and given in a quart of warm ale.

For a cough, cold consumption of flesh, or any running at the nose except the glanders, and to make a horse thrive.—Take balsam of sulphur, syrup of marshmallows, cold drawn linseed oil, powdered aniseeds, of each one ounce, honey

$\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, mix these well together, and give them in a quart of warm ale, keep the horse warm and give him warm water to drink two or more days.

Mixture to stop joint water—Take oil of vitriol, oil of origanum, oil of cloves, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, mix, and put it in with tents of tow three or four days.

Wash for the grease—Take green vitriol and white vitriol of each $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound alum 4 onnces blue vitriol one ouace. boil the ingredients together in a quart of verjuice cork it well in a bottle and when used wash it on warm.

Horses for a Cough.—Take castile soap, liquorice powder, aniseed powder, barbadoes tar of, of each 6 ounces, gum ammoniacum two onnces, balsam of tolu one ounce, mix, and divide into 12 balls, one to be given every other night.

Cordial ball—Take Spanish liquorice, aniseed, bruised liquorice powder, of each four ounces, caraway seeds, aniseated balsam of sulphur of each two ounces, ginger oil aniseed, of each four drams, honey a sufficiency to form a mass and divide into balls. Whenever a bad habit of body is continued with the cough, this purge should be given; take barbadoes aloes one ounce, castile soap two drams, ginger one dram, mix, so as to form a ball to be given in a mash.

Grass physic—Take aloes nine drams, castile soap one ounce, ginger two ounces, made up with liquorice powder.

For a strain—Take powdered salt-petre two ounces, and mix with it a gill of vinegar, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of oil of turpentine, let them stand a day or two, shaking the bottle often.

For wind—Take sweet spt of nitre, balsam of life, tincture of rhubarb, and tr of sennae, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mix well together, and give occasionally.

For a strain—Take one pint of verjuice, one ounce and half of salt petre, one ounce of spirit of wine, 2 drams of camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz of roach alum, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of brandy.

Coughs and cold—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of diapepte, ginger, turmeric, liquorice powder, aniseed, and sulphur, one oz, of oil of tarptine from $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, to 1 oz, of aloes according to the strength of the horse, one quart of ale, one pound of treacle, warmed together and given in the morning; after which they must fast two hours, and no water be given till evening when they must have about eight quarts warm.

Diuretic ball—Take salt prunella, venice turpentine, and venice soap, of each one ounce, balsam of sulphur one dram, liquorice powder, a sufficient quantity to bring it to a proper consistence, to be given any time when necessary.

Drink for a horse for cholic.—Take P gran parad, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, P curry one ounce, sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, P glycyrbiz $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, P anisi, P carui, a a, 1 ounce, aq Theriac, 4 ounces, mix to be given in a quart of warm ale.

Diuretic drink for a horse.—Take powdered resin four ounces purified nitre one ounce, grind together, with the pestle a little oiled. oil of amber one dr, mix, to be given in a quart of forge water every morning, two hours before and after, may be used moderately.

CATTLE RECIPES.

For diarrhoea or scouring in cattle. Take pulv curcumae 5½ ounces, pulv sem anisi pulv sem foeni, diapent sulph viv a a, 5½ ounces, pulv thymi, 1½ ounce, opii ½ ounce, mix, bene et it pulv, give two doses which is ½ a pound, mix it in two qts. of strong beer, bleed 2 days between each dose, in 6 days after give 1½ lb saep suillae, and 3 ozs supra pulv in 4 mornings after, repeat ano bleed, 4 mornings after cret ppt 3 ounces, pomegran ½ lb, buxi, 1½ lb, well mixed, give this in hay etc., or milk, warm, repeat this again in four mornings.

Yellows gorgol in the elder of cows that give bad milk &c. Take curcum, pulv anisi, sem cumm, rad glycyrrhiz, a a, 2 ounces, gran parad one ounce, sapo castile one ounce, pip long, ½ ounce, mix, pro dos, No. 2 in a quart of strong beer, warm, repeat it in two mornings, bleed then, if the udder be swollen or inflamed, pulv ang sambuci, 3 tis in die, always drain the udder of milk every time of using the ointment.

Cleansing medicine for a cow after calving. Take curcum anisi, pulv glycyrrh, sem cummin, a a, one ounce, birthwort powder 2 ounces sperm ceti 2 ounces, gran parad 1 ounce, sapo castil 1 ounce, mix, pro dos, No. 2, in 2 lbs warm ale, and repeat the 2nd morning if required.

For a young calf of a purging habit. Take curcum sem, faenug anisi, diapent sulpa vivuni, a a, ½ oz, opii, ½ dr, cret præp, 2 ounces, pulv pomegran, ½ ounce, mix, pro dose, give in 1 lb. of warm ale and repeat when needful.

A cure for giddy sheep, and also what is called the goggles. This remedy is to be found in every field. One handful of crowfoot, commonly called golden cups, pound them well, then cut away the wool between the horns of the sheep, and bind on a double handful of the pounded crow-foot as a poultice, let it remain 24 hours, and it will raise a blister which must be cut to let out the water, if the animal is not quite recovered, it will be proper to apply a second poultice as before, which in general will be sufficient, a little common tar should then be applied, which will soon heal the part.

For the foot rot in sheep. Four ounces of vitriol, 4 ounces of alum, 3 ounces of verdigrease, one ounce and half of sublimate mercury, powder all those articles and put them into one quart of good white wine vinegar, (or what is much better 1 quart of pyroligneous acid) for use.

This will also cure the lare in cows, in wet ground the following paste may answer better.

Take 4 ounces of honey, two ounces of burnt alum, ½ lb of bole armeniac, with as much train oil as will make it into a proper consistence for a paste or ointment melt the honey over the fire, and stir in the bole armeniac and alum and after all the train oil.

The drying wash for footrot, No. 3. Take blue vitriol, white vitriol, & roche alum, verdigris of each 3 oz, mix them together in a mortar and add one quart of scalding hot vinegar, mix it well and cover it down till cool, then add half a pint of oil of turpentine and 8 ozs of spt wine, then cork it up in a bottle, it will be found good for pinches and bruises, and all recent inflammations.

*Blood; or red water—*Take tincture of canthar 6 drs, alum rup 4 ounces, mix pro dos 2, detur in 2 pounds, aq calcis which make thus:

Take calcis 1 pound, aqua 10lbs, let it stand 12 hours, then pour off clear for use; an opening drink to be given when better, if costive as follows:

Take oil ricini 1 oz, magn vit 1½ oz, nitri p 1 oz, cryst tart 1 oz, mix, pro dose deter in 2 lbs, warm butter milk or whey repeat if needful.

Medicines for a cow that has taken cold and shivers much—Take gran parad 1 oz, sem anisi, sem cummin, a a, 1 oz, pulv zingib ½ an oz, pip long 2 drs, camph 2 drs, mix, pro dose detur in 2 lbs, strong beer warin, repeat if needful, keep the beast warm and give it warm water to drink two or three times a day.

The running ont, or scouring in sheep—Take powdered turmeric 6 drs, powdered aniseeds, powdered foenugric seeds, diapente of each 6 drs, sulphur vivum 6 drs, opium 1 dr, mix for two doses to be given in ½ a pint of strong beer, two days between each dose.

Medicines to be given to sheep in the spring when they are turned on turnips or young clover—Take sulphur and turmeric of each ½ a lb, powdered black pepper 1 oz, mix in stale beer enough to drench with, and give three table spoonsful in three or four days.—N. B. The above is euough for twenty sheep at one time.

Mercurial sheep ointment—Take quicksilver 5lbs. and ½, balsam of sulphur ½ a pound, common turpentino 4½ lbs, lard 18 ozs, mix, and make an ointment.

mercurial ointment for the worms in sheep—Take of the above ointment 5 ounces and an half, white lead 4 ouuces, vitriolic zinc half an ounce, hogs lard 14 ounces and half, mix an make an ointment.

Blister plaster—Take burgundy pitch 10 ounées, venice turpentine 6 ozs, powdered spanish flies 6 ozs, mix, and add two ounées of olive oil.

Black oil—Take linseed oil one pint, oil of turpentine 13 ounces, tincture of myrrh 3 ounces, baroadoes tar and sulphuric acid of each 6 drams, oil of origanum two drams, mix,

DOGS.

To make a dog fine in his coat—Take native sulphur 1 lb, train oil a quart, oil turpentine 1 lb, soap ½ lb, rub well with this four or five times in the summer, or brush him well with chalk, and give him two table spoonsful, of syr buckthorn twice a week for a fortnight.

For dressing puppies—Take hydrarg 6 ds, spt terebinth ½ lb, adepis 1 lb, tereb oom 3 ounces, mix

Bitch fits (Fapping)—Take ether 1 dr, laudanum 1 dr, strong ale 2 ounces, mix a desert to two table spoonsful to be given every three or four hours according to her size.

For spains in any part except the legs, or feet. Take sp. vin r 2 ounces, tereb 1 oz, to be mixed in a strong lotion of Vegetos' mineral water and applied before the fire

Sprains in the legs and feet.—Rx spt vin 1lb & ½ camp 3 oz. laudannin 6 drs rub in 8 or 10 times a day before the fire.

For bringing the hair on a scalded, or bald place. Calcine a piece of leather, mix it with lard and rub the affected part.

Venomous bites—When a dog has been bit by a viper, rubbing the part with sweet oil is a certain remedy. If a considerable time elapse before oil can be procured, and the animal be materially affected, pour a table spoonful of oil down his throat, and hold the bitten part over a charcoal fire, while the oil is rubbed in. Camomile tea, runnett externally applied, is considered by some a more certain remedy than sweet oil.

Sore ears—A dogs ears may become scabby by being torn in the hedges, or otherwise. In this case anoint them with oil of bitter almonds, which will be sufficient. If they be sore within mix with it tar and lard.

Sore feet--Are cured with brine or salt & vinegar; a handful of salt to a pint of vinegar a plaster of black pitch is the best cure for a thorn in a horse, or dog ; this has been successful when all other applications have failed. If the part be much inflamed a common poultice over the plaster will complete the cure. Some have recommended to bathe the sore feet with greasy pot liquor, milk, or butter-milk.

Flea and ticks. Take common soap and warm water made into a strong lather; and left on the dog for a day will remove them for a time; also sweet oil, or four ounces of shag tobacco ; steeped in three quarts of water, to be well rubbed in before the fire ; also scotch snuff, or trooper's ointment rubbed over him. In hot weather, and if the dog have much hair (the case with setters and pointers) it will be necessary to repeat the dressing very often.

Coughs—One of the most common coughs to which dogs are liable, is that which usually accompanies the distemper. This is in general short and dry, producing an effort to bring up a little frothy mucus. This cough usually appears when a dog has just attained his full growth, at some time between 4 and 12 months ; when, therefore, young dogs cough much, is dull, shivers, and wastes, though he may eat as usual, it is exceedingly probable that he is breeding the distemper, and the mode of treatment should be accordingly : sometimes a young full grown dog has a short occasional cough which may likewise produce nausea with the accompaniments of staring hair, disagreeable breath ; this kind arises usually from worms. A cough arising from a common cold may be distinguished from any other, because of its shoriness and frequency, though resembling the cough of the distemper. If considerable bleeding will be proper after which an emetic of one, two, or three, grains of emetic tartar (according to the size of the dose,) may be given ; if this be not convenient a tea spoonful to a dessert spoonful of (muriate of soda) common salt will answer the purpose, if productive of,

Inflamed lungs-- Which are accompanied by a quick, though laborious breathing, and a rapid, though oppressed beating of the heart, the following powder, should be given : take *p* *d* *igitalis* 12 grs, *antim* *tartar* 3 grs, *potassie nitratas* 60 grs, mix, divide in chart 9 vel 12 eujus 1 omni hor secunda vel 3 tis dandus. If the cough should be very violent then take *tr* *digitone* 1 dr, *antim* *tart* 3 grs, *Pot* *nitrat* one dr, *oxymeli* 2 ozs mix coqu 1 parv ad med ioc omni hor 2 vel 3 tis dandus. The asthmaic cough frequently attends old dogs, this generally comes on slowly, and gradually becomes hollow; it is less frequent than the other coughs, and may be readily distinguished.

The cure of the asthma—Is attended with much uncertainty unless in the very early stages when it has been long standing, though it may be palliated, it is seldom or ever completely cured. In some cases the irritation of the cough, with the accompanying habit emaciates and weakens the animal ; in others the congestion within the chest stops inspiration, and kills by suffocation. A spasmodic affection forms a third termination, in which case the obstruction which the blood meets with in its passage through the lungs accumulation takes place in the head, and convulsive fits ensue which generally prove fatal, sometimes rupture of the

heart, and other large vessels occur, as confinement and over-feeding are very common causes of this complaint; it is very evident that an attention to these particulars are essentially necessary to the cure. It is unfortunate that the accumulation of fat in some dogs is so much a disease that even a very small quantity of food would fatten: the food in these cases should be so much reduced as to bring down the fat; regular but not violent exercise should be allowed, and an airy place to sleep in: the absorption of accumulated fat is materially assisted by regular purgatives twice or thrice a week. Bleeding now and then gives temporary relief, and in the first stage when there is external inflammation, it is exceedingly proper, a continued course of emetics given at regular intervals about twice a week, proves a most efficacious remedy; in the intermediate days alteratives should be administered with the occasional use of purgatives. The following alterative is recommended.

Take hyd cubinur $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., nitre 5 grs., emet tart 10 grs., pulv jacobi 2 grs., to be well mixed and given every morning, and in very bad cases, every evening, the quantity to be augmented or diminished according to the size, if salivation should come on, the medicine should be omitted for a few days. If the calomel be too disagreeable, the following may be substituted: Nitre 3 grs., tartar emet $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., fox-glove $\frac{1}{2}$ grs to be mixed and given as the other, but not when the emetic is given. In some cases of long standing, when the cough has been very harsh and distressing, it will be proper to add ten, twenty or thirty drops of laudanum or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grains of opium, to each alterative.

Balsamic gums are also efficacious and may be all tried in obstinate cases, the following is recommended:

Take pulv scillas, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., gum ammoniaci 5 grs. bals Peru, 3 grs. to be formed into a ball with honey. The most common cough is that of the distemper, and must be treated according to the directions already prescribed for that malady.

The asthmatical cough frequently terminates in a dropsey of the chest or belly, but most commonly the latter.

Cure for the red mange. Take pulv carbon lign 1 oz., creta ppt 1 oz. saech saturn 1 oz., hyd praecialb 2 drs., sulphuris 2 ozs., adeps 3 ozs., mix, and apply externally, or urg hydrarg, 1 oz. P aloes 2 drs., adeps 6 ozs. mix well and apply externally. Mercurial ointment, though effective is attended with considerable danger, in slight cases of the red mange use the following, corrosive sublimate 6 grs., liver sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. lime water, 6 ozs. mix.

Take Ethiops mineral, 1 oz.; cream of tarfar 1 oz., nitre, 2 drs. divide into 16, 20, or 24 doses, according to the size of the dog, and give one morning and evening.

In desperate cases when others are unsuccessful, Take ol vitriol $\frac{1}{4}$ 10, flor sulph $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., cons rosae 1 ounce. Divide into 8, 12, or 15 balls, give one every day.

When the hair comes off and redness appears, use quicksilver 1 ounce, venice turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, lard 5 ounces, an ounce to be rubbed on the part for three successive days. Common mange cured by taking sulphur, and rubbing it externally.

When the disease becomes obstinate, and scabby eruptions appear on various parts of the body, Take tobacco in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, white hellebore $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, sulphur 5 ozs., aloes 2 drs., lard 6 ozs., mix it well, and rub it well on once a day for a week, and fresh straw to be put in the kennel every other day. Or, powdered sulphur 4 ozs., sal ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aloes 1 dr. Venice turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, lard 6 ounces, mix. Or, P charcoal 2 ounces, sulphur 2 ounces, potash 1 dr. Ven turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, lard 6 ozs. Or, decoct of tobacco, decoct white hellebore each 3 ozs., corrosive sublimate, 4 grs., pulv aloes 2 dr. Or, ol vitriol 1 dr. tar 2 ounces, slaked lime, 1 oz., lard 6 ounces. Or, foxglove leaves, 2 ozs. to be infused in a quart of boiling water, to be used every other day. The spongy mange requires the same wash as the red mange, when the little spongy opening will admit of it, a

wash composed of corrosive sublimate, liver of sulphur, and lime water, should be injected by means of a small piece of sponge. The general surface should be anointed with Ung citrin 2 drs, ung litharg 1 ounce, Flor sulph $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix.

The surfeit mange require, little variety in the treatment, except bleeding and purging are more necessary, in this and all other kinds of the disease when the sores are dry, irritable, and inflamed, it will be frequently necessary to allay the heat previous to external applications, for this purpose, take sugar of lead 1 dram, spermaceti ointment 2 ounces, when the irritation is allayed, apply the washes directed for the red mange. If any spot should be perceived on a dog rub it with the following mixture —

Train oil 1 lb, oil turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, ginger 5 ounces, gunpowder $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, to be mixed up cold. If the dog should be bad enough to resist that, three mild purging balls should be given, one every other day and the dog laid up for a while.

For diseases of the eyes. Take sacch saturn $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, aq rosae 6 ounces, when the inflammation is somewhat moderated, add vitriol alb 10 grs, to be used frequently, the dog being bled, and a seaton made in his neck, and a purgative given every 3d morning, should a bluishness be afterwards left over the eye, a powder like the following may be used.— Rx calomel 60 grains, sacch saturn 20 grs, a pinch to be sprinkled into the eye twice a day.

Sore feet, generally cured with washing them with a handful of salt mixed in a pint of vinegar, styptic tincture will also be proper and enable the dog to hunt the next morning, alum water is also good on account of its hardening the fest. When the feet become sore from any diseased affection of the claws, an ointment composed of nitrated quicksilver and calamine cerate will be proper this is a peculiar disease in which one of the toes will appear highly inflamed, swollen, and somewhat ulcerated around the claw, in such a case the dog employs himself in licking the part which does more harm than good. This complaint is commonly mistaken for some accidental injury, and the owner is surprised to find that neither the dogs' licking, nor his own attempts to make the toe sound, succeed; the fact is that this is simply a mangy affection, and may be cured by the mildest remedies proposed for that complaint, the foot must be sewed up in leather to prevent the dog getting at it, though care must be taken not to bind it up too tight.

In cases of Poison the following emetic should be given, (Arsenic or mercurial poisons,) Rx ipecac $\frac{1}{2}$, hepatic sulph $\frac{1}{2}$, to be increased or diminished accordingly if the vomiting has been very long and violent, give only the liver of sulphur dissolved in boiling milk, and repeat it every hour or two, give some also as a clyster in milk. When the stomach seems a little appeased give laudanum and castor oil, when injured by licking paint give an active purgative of calomel in a dose from 4 to 8 grains, with a moderate proportion of aloes, and repeat it every six or eight hours till successful, then administer mild doses of castor oil, and feed very lightly, anything that will cause instantaneous vomiting may have the desired effect in every case.

For distemper in dogs—Take turpeth mineral 5 grs, aloes 1 scruple, gum assafoetida 10 grs, calomel 10 grs, soap a sufficient quantity to make a ball, to be given every second night.

Opening balls for dogs—Take aloes, powdered, 1 scruple, calomel 10 grs, turpeth mineral 6 grs, powdered jalap ten grs, syrup or water a sufficiency to form the ball.

Balls to prevent madness in dogs—Take turpeth mineral 9 grs, gum assafoetida ten grains, powdered aloes 1 scruple, soap 3 grs, calomel 5 grs, mix, and make a ball to be given every second night.

Wash to prevent madness in dogs } after being bitten. } Take carbonate of ammonia 2 drs, water one

oz, componnd spirits of laveunder $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, mix, and make a lotion, with which wash the part bitten by a rabid animal if the part will admit of being extirpated with a knife it will be advisable.

For the distemper in dogs—Take turpeth mineral from 4 to 6 grs, according to the size and strength of the dog, assafoetida $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, aloes one scruple, soap ten grs, syrup a sufficiency to form a ball, which is to be given every third day for three times it will be found a powerful remedy in curing the distemper in dogs, and if the disease is not entirely removed in the course of three weeks or a month, it will be proper to repeat them as before.

For worms in dogs. Take cowhage $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz common salt one dr, tin filings 2 drs, if the salt act as an emetic it must be omitted, or levigated iron and levigated tin, of each 1 dr, tox glove 8 grs, nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, jalap 20 grs, calomel 3 grs, golden sulphur of antimony 4 grs, mix, & give one every other morning, for three times, some give as much arsenic as will lay on a sharp pointed penknife, mixed with butter, or 2 or 3 purges of aloes, or powdered tin 1 oz, divided into 3 doses, one to be given every other day.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SHERBORNE MERCURY;

OF JULY 16th, 1821.

MR. PENN, a highly respectable Apothecary at SIDMOUTH, has addressed the following letter to us on the subject of the fatal errors so frequently committed by uneducated dispensers of medicine, in sending out Poison for articles that resemble them, particularly of late the *Oxalic Acid* for *Epsom Salts*; it must, however, solely rest with the public to prevent such accidents, by purchasing only of those shops, the proprietors of which they can confide in for a knowledge of their profession, and complete attention to its details.

Cautions to ignorant Retailing Druggists, Chemists, Dispensers of Medicine, &c.

SIR,—Knowing the readiness you allways display in giving publicity to whatever may tend to the advancement of the public interest, to the good of our country or to the welfare of the community I take the liberty of requesting the insertion of the following observations in your widely circulated paper, in reading an Exeter paper, last week, I observed another, among the many fatal instances of the administering of the Oxalic acid instead of Epsom salts, this person took an ounce of Oxalic acid sent by a person who stiles himself Chemist, Dispenser of Medicine, &c., (though as much entitled to it as to that of a conjuror :) the person suspecting from the excruciating torture he was suffering some mistake had happened, he swallowed several draughts of warm salt and water to induce vomiting, &c.; by these means it may be said to have saved his life, though his ultimate recovery is yet problematical.

Scarcely a week passes without the report of a Coroner's inquest having been held on some hopeless victim whose life has been forfeited to the scandalous negligence of the individuals who sell chemical preparations in giving one article for another; of late, particularly, one of the most destructive nature, called oxalic acid, or acid of sugar, used for cleaning boot tops, &c. resembling a common and universally adopted medicine; epsom salts, sulphate of zinc, &c. The frequent occurrence of such instances so universally known has imposed an additional responsibility on the sellers and distributors of chemicals and drugs that the utmost care and precaution should be used by vendors to prevent such mistakes; it has been suggested with great propriety that the Coroner should find a verdict of manslaughter against such individuals, on the principle that coach-masters are held responsible for accidents which happen by the negligence of their servants, which is

certainly true as far as pecuniary recompence goes. Masters are civilly responsible for their servants, but not criminally: a verdict of manslaughter could not be legally recorded against the act of the servant. The suggestion, however, well deserves attention; for the law unquestionably casts a responsibility upon every man, in the exercise of his lawful calling, to regard the security of his fellow subjects; and there are not wanting, among the records of criminal justice, instances of persons having been found guilty of manslaughter for exercising their rights in a manner destructive to the lives of their fellow subjects. The law is laid down in a book of good authority in the following words:—"If a man be doing a lawful act, and for want of using reasonable caution he kill any person, the want of caution makes it felonious, and it is manslaughter; and again, if a man is exercising his rights in an improper manner, unintentionally kill any person, it is manslaughter; it is a legal act executed in an improper manner, and is therefore felonious. The selling of oxalic acid; or acid of sugar, is a lawful act; and there is no law at present (but it is to be hoped an early interference of the legislature will make one) that will prevent its being indiscriminately sold in its present resemblance, and also to regulate the business of Chemists & Druggists something after the same manner as the Apothecaries, (see the act passed July, 1815,) also see abstract in Flindell's Western Luminary, March 16, 1819, many of whom are in business who have never been more than one or two years acquiring it, nor ever attended a single course of lectures on chemistry or the *materia medica*, or know any thing of it more than by name, consequently they can be acquainted little or nothing with the knowledge of drugs &c. No doubt there have been thousands of fatal instances (which never came to light) from intrusting latin prescriptions in the hands of such persons who have never received a regular or classical education. They generally mix and jumble up recipes without considering the consequences with drugs of a very inferior quality to the great prejudice of the physician's reputation, injury of the patient's health, or even fatal consequences are the result. The public should be cautioned then of the very great risk they run in trusting their prescriptions in such hands, for from their ignorance of latin, the mistaking the meanings of words, the most serious consequences would follow. The public should also be cautioned against purchasing drugs from such people; it being a point of great importance in sickness and disease, to get genuine medicines. The selling of poisons for articles resembling them in appearance, not unfrequently happens, through the ignorance, carelessness, or hurry of such persons; and those who are acquainted with the nefarious practices of some wholesale dealers in drugs, who supply the retailers, (particularly in the country) will admit the justness of this remark when they meet with men who are not judges of their articles, that to such a disgraceful pitch in this traffic now carried, (to those whom they can impose) that articles in powder are sold at one-third the price they are in substance: also imitations of drugs, both in substance and powder, are sold, which do not contain one single grain of the article of which they bear the name; therefore this fully accounts for the low charges some unprincipled persons make, as drugs may be bought at any price downwards; and as the life of a patient may depend on the genuineness of an article, 'tis a matter of great importance. If drugs are the gift of the Creator to cure the maladies of the afflicted, or to mitigate their anguish, which, in the opinion of most men, does not admit of a doubt; he who adulterates them for the sake of lucre, commits an offence, which, in the mind of every honest man, is little short of that of murder, in as much as the life of a patient depends on the due operation of the medicines he takes. He would caution Apothecaries, whose shop business is not unfrequently conducted by the young men for he is so much occupied in attending to his patients that he has little or no time to devote to the compounding of medicines; and in consequence of the careless manner in which medicines are dispensed in the shops of many Apothecaries, Druggists, &c. the most serious accidents occur; also from mistaking the article in medicines as they bear so many different Latin names, owing to the

frequent changes of them in the London Pharmacopæias, see Penn's Pharmacology, just published, to be had of the author, which, at one view distinguishes the various names each medicinal article bears, and by referring to which will at once prevent the possibility of a mistake. I hope I shall not be considered vain or ostentatious in hazarding an opinion that innovations in any system should be resorted to with peculiar caution, unless imperiously called for by the exigencies of concurring circumstances, particularly in one so intimately connected with the safety—nay, the very lives of the community; for it is much to be dreaded that errors of the most serious nature may result from the present change, especially among inexperienced and giddy young men, to whom it is well known the business of dispensing medicines is very frequently committed even by practitioners of eminence, who, from the pressure and multiplicity of their avocations, have not the power even if they had the inclination of affording time to superintend it themselves.

With a work, however, of this sort in their hands to refer to, mistakes, with the exercise of a common share of understanding, attention, and care, can scarcely happen, for it contains every medicine in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopæias, with their present and former names opposed to each other, so that I am induced to hope, as an arrangement of this kind has proved exceedingly convenient and useful to myself during the practice of a series of upwards of 22 years, so my attempt to benefit others will not be considered altogether, I trust, unprofitable or unsuccessful.

No article ought to be sold or employed unless prepared by the proprietor in the composition of medicines before it has undergone an examination. Respecting weights and measures, it may not be superfluous to observe that drugs are retailed in the quantities above a dram by avoirdupoise or grocers weights, and from a drachm lower by the troy or apothecaries weights. In the compounding of medicines the troy weight is, or at least should be always used. The avoirdupoise or grocers weights differ very much from the troy or apothecaries; and in consequence of grocers dealing in drugs, which ought to be entirely done away with. Serious mistakes often occur in the quantity of the article: the grocers' pound contains 16 ounces, and the ounce 16 drachms; the pound also varies, for the grocers pound contains 7000 grains, and the apothecaries only 5760, hence the pound of the latter is less than that of the former by 1240 grains; but the apothecaries ounce on the other hand is greater than the grocers, the former containing 480 grains, and the latter 437 and $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; the measure of liquids also differs materially; (respecting drops, it is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general nearly twice as many drops as of water,) the one being used for beer, the other for wine; in medicine the latter is employed.

A knowledge of Pharmacy and Chemistry, of all the medical branches, are unquestionably the most important. Instances daily occur of young men endeavouring to establish themselves as dispensers of medicines, chemists, &c., who have never attended a single lecture on medicine, &c. or of any kind; who also profess to dispense Latin prescriptions, styling themselves dispensers of medicine though they never learnt Latin, or do they know any thing of it, or ever more than a year or two with a country apothecary, with whom I can aver an instance of one who never was entrusted from such circumstances, to dispense a prescription, without the assistance of the master with whom he lived, and, in consequence of the late apothecaries act, was unable when he went to London, a few months after, to get a situation, as no one daring to employ him unless he had learnt Latin, and also served a five years' apprenticeship, neither of which he had done; he then returned home, and set up business as a chemist, styling himself dispenser of medicine, chemist, &c. Surely such persons ought to be very guarded in the distributing of articles that they can be so little acquainted with, and of so dangerous a nature, and scarcely able to define the word chemist, from such causes great errors arise, and the frequent poi-

comings taking place, ought to deter people from procuring medicinal articles from such persons, or from any one unless they are fully confident that the persons are masters of their business and are those in whom they can confide, there being no law, at present, to interdict such inexperienced persons from selling poisonous or other drugs, even if they have never been bred to it. The present appearance of this chemical preparation, oxalic acid, which is in itself so fatal a poison, and so likely to be frequently mistaken for commonly used medicines, Epsom salts, ought to prohibit its being sold in its usual appearance and as it is notorious that many persons weekly come to an untimely death in consequence of such mistakes in medicine, a duty of an imperious and indispensable nature attaches itself to every person who sells or distributes chemicals or drugs of a poisonous nature, &c. to apprise all those into whose hands it may be given of its fatal quality, and that by every practicable mode,—several precautions are suggested, “Apothecaries, chemists, druggists, &c. should keep their poisons in one particular part of their shop, or in colored bottles, and that the word poison should be written on them; another, that the poisoning substance, or fluid, should be coloured with some of the vegetal yellow, such as turmeric, fustic, &c. and called by the name of the yellow oxalic acid or acid of sugar, and that labels be kept ready in every shop with the word poison upon them, to affix to every deleterious substance, and every preparation of opium, antimony, mercury, &c.; another, of enclosing the poison of dry substances in paper of a particular color with figures of snakes or poisonous animals, to be called poison paper, and if liquid, to be put in bottles of a particular colour and shape, having the word poison upon them, on the glass; or above all, I would recommend that the Epsom salts should always be sold, not in a pulverised state, but in large bold crystals, either of their remedies are easy of application, and their adoption would, no doubt, in a very great degree, diminish, if not wholly put an end to these fatal occurrences, one as lamentable as was ever recorded, took place in my neighbourhood a few years back, consisting of a young man, his wife, and a child, who died in the short space of two hours, after taking a poison which was given them by mistake for another article; my reason for troubling you at this length is, that having acted as an apothecary and retailing chemist and druggist for upwards of 22 years, twelve of which in Sidmouth, and using the above precautions which are now strictly attended to by me—not the smallest error in medicines of any kind ever took place in my dispensary, and by my continuance of, and future exactness, I hope never will; no article of any kind ever goes out from my shop without being first seen by me, and a label affixed on it specifying its contents, and not unfrequently the dose; should such fatal occurrence ever take place ('tis to be hoped not) near my residence in future. I hope it will not be thought improper or presumptuous in me to state that I shall enquire with much anxiety for the individual who has sold or distributed such a fatal preparation, and if I do not find the requisite precaution used I shall make it my duty to state, and shew that such a case is highly criminal and is manslaughter, if not wilfull murder; a charge may involve not only the servant who distributed, but also his master, for there are occasions in which the law says “respondeat superior.” The poison of acid sugar seems to act so powerfully on the human system; that a few minutes decides the fate of the sufferer, and I fear it is out of the assistance of the healing art. The remedy I should make use of, if I was called in immediately after the poison had been swallowed, would be to administer copious draughts of chalk, lime, calcined magnesia, mixed with water, by which means the acid would be neutralized and rendered inert. The following test to know if Epsom salts when sent for, if a little magnesia is added to a solution of Epsom salts, (which will not lessen its effects) it will mix quietly, but if it be oxalic acid or acid of sugar, it will effervesce, that is boil up making a fizzing noise immediately on being stirred.

I hope the above will convince the public, and enable them to detect ignorance;

and the mean subterfuges of inexperienced young men against old established and experienced persons, though I am far from wishing to take from the men of ability; yet I would always endeavour to be an obstacle to the others introducing their baneful practice. Physicians who direct their recipes to be sent to such persons cannot have the least regard either for his repute, or the recovery of their patients.

I am, SIR, yours obediently,

THOMAS PENN,

Apothecary and Chemist, Sidmouth,

*Sidmouth. Narthecium, }
Feb. 21st, 1821. }*

The Country Surgeon.

*Agricolam laudat,
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat.*

Luckless is he whom hard fates urge on,
To practise as a country Surgeon ;
To drag a heavy galling chain,
The slave of all for paltry gain ;
To ride, regardless of all weather,
Through frost, and snow, and hail together ;
To smile and bow when sick and tir'd,
Consider'd as a servant hir'd.
At every corner of the compass,
A surly patient makes a rumpus,
Because he is not seen the first,
(For each man thinks his case the worst.)
And oft at two points diametric,
Call'd to a business obstetric :
There lies a man with broken limb,
A lady here with nervous whim,
Who, at the acme of her fever,
Calls him a savage if he leave her.
For days and nights in some lone cottage,
Condemn'd to live on crusts and pottage,
To kick his heels and spin his brains,
Waiting, forsooth, for labour pains,
And, that job o'er, happy he,
If he squeeze out a guinea fee :
Then, worn like culprit on the wheel,
He sits him down to hasty meal ;
He sits,—when lo ! a patient comes
With rotten tooth and putrid gums ;
The doctor takes his dentist tool's,
Fixes the screw, and tugs and pulls ;
His dinner cold, his hands this mess in,
All for a shilling or a blessing.
Now comes the night, with toil opprest,
He seeks his bed in hope of rest ;—
Vain hope, his slumbers are no more,
Loud sounds the knocker at the door,
A farmer's wife, a ten miles distance,
Groaning calls out for his assistance ;
Fretting and fumin' in the dark,
He in the tinder strikes a spark,
And as he yawning heaves his breeches,
Envies his neighbour blest with riches.

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Scott's pills	292	Table, shewing the equivalent pro- portions of concrecitic acid & lemon juice necessary for the neu- tralization of alkaline salts	
Seidlitz powders, patent	273	Pola, balsam of, lozenges	260
Sauce, royal	269	Teeth ach pills	301
Steel, preserve	<i>ibid</i>	Temperaments	220
Saline, or fever mixture for a child	297		
Solomons balm of gilead	268	U	
Synonyma of the London, Edin- burgh, and Dublin Pharmacœ- pæias	I to 202	Unguentum Labiale, or lip salve	301
Solatio balsamic Boyez's	393		
Sheep, remedies for	314	V	
Scotts, Dr. mariatic acid Bath	291	Velnos' Vegetable syrup	270
Steel, to turn blue	381	Virgin's milk	266
Savins, componad.tincture	<i>ibid</i>	Varnish for boxes	291
Sealing wax, the different materials for colouring it	<i>ibid</i>	— for oil case, No. 2.	300
Stone, remedy for Chitticks	27	do.	<i>ibid</i>
Smith's Dr. Hugh, cooling aperient pills	281	Van Swieton's ague mixture	267
Surgery explanation of terms used in	259	Vermifuge powder	269
Saline draught	299	Vehicle proper for taking the various medicinal articles, alphabetically, from	page 1 to 2 202
Sudorific bolus	<i>ibid</i>	Vinegar to prevent infection	291
Seald's, or Burn's liniment for	<i>ibid</i>		
Scott's pills, No. 2,	<i>ibid</i>		
Salts, Cheltenham	301		
Stomachic essence	<i>ibid</i>		
Solution for marking ink	<i>ibid</i>		

Varnish for wood or metal, gold color	285	Wards ether essence	301
— for pales, or coarse wood work	286	Wessells drops	267
Verdigrease, antidote for, if taken as poison	288	Whiteheads essence of mustard	273
Vegetable nutritious jelly	<i>ibid</i>	Do. pills	<i>ibid</i>
Varnish spirit	293	Williams's remedy for diseases of the eye	279
Virgins milk, No. 2	266	Worms, powders for	289
Vinegar aromatic	298	Do.	269
Veterinary physic and applications	308	Wax different colors, to make	301
Y			
Wilsons tincture for the gout	275	Vinegar thieves, or Marseilles	264
Webster's, Lady, her pills	265	Yellows, or gargol in cows	314
Warner's cordial	273	Yetria	199
Wards white drops	269	Yeast	<i>ibid</i>
Wards paste	272	Z	
Walkers Jesuits drops	267	Zingiber, album, &c	201
Wades drops	266	Zarza	<i>ibid</i>
Wine, to discover if adulterated	263	Zaibar	<i>ibid</i>
Water, of what formed	284	Zaffron	<i>ibid</i>
Whiteheads essence	268	Zirconia	<i>ibid</i>
Wards essence	<i>ibid</i>	Zinc	199
Wards cephalic essence	289	Zedoaricae	<i>ibid</i>
Writing eliminated	295		

F I N I S.

SIDMOUTH:

PRINTED (*verbatim from the Author's M.S.*) BY G. DENNER,

FEB. 20, 1822.

"Humanum est errare."

CORRIGENDA.

N. B. The lines marked in the Corrigenda, to be counted from under the article above it, for example:—

Effects,

Page 2, line 6. for Antalkalin, read Antalkaline.

4 The author particularly recommends the Purchasers immediately to correct with a pen, the following Errata, in the several Pages as marked, as a considerable number of Typographical errors have occurred.

page	line	for	read	page	line	for	read
2	6	antalkalin	antalkaline	19	10	sodoe	soda
5	50	sulphate ar	sulphate or	30		bearberry	bearberry
6	5	Haemorrhodial	Haemorrhoidal	33		uvae	uya
7	4	exsicce	exsicce	42		decoction aloes	decoction of aloes
7	13	sulphates	sulphatis	48		solanum lethale	solanum lethale
9	27	ammonicia	ammoniaci	20	14	gonorrhœa	gonorrhæa
11	1	ammoniated	ammoniated	21	14	styrac	styracis
	3	ammoniae	ammoniæ	35		gentianœ	gentiana
	12	{ aromatic spt	{ aromatic spt of	46		centaura	centauræ
		ammonia	ammonia	23	5	vitriolatum	vitrioleum
	34	25 grs	5 grs	8		sodø	soda
12	14	attenuaing	attenuating	16		etsem	et sem
13	35	super tartros	super tartras	33		bacæ	bacæ
	39	radio	radix	42		aretal	arctii
14	16	exerting	exciting	23	43	aretum	arctium
	19	promoing	promoting	50		burgundiea	burguadiea
16	5	emménagogues	emménagogue	24	28	an	and
17	3	rudix	radix	32		{ unpleas-	{ unpleasantness as
	11	superofic	soporifac			{ nessas	
	14	Leadhach	head ach	25	13	ustium	usti
21		emménagoghes	emménagegues		56	unguentum	unguentum
17	6	geom	gum	26	6	serophalus	scrofalous
	50	fotid spt of	fetid spt of	12		lembriu	lembrii
17	2	pumiae	pumiae	27	8	calomi radix	calami radix
	43	toleo	tolu	11		sub quicksr.	sub mur of, quicksr.
18	35	nauceous	nauseous				

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read
24	calumba	calumba		20	enties	emetics	
28	epademie	epidemic		22	powders	powers	
27	alcali	alkali		31	preventing	preventing	
5	18	pulvis aloes comp		36	& an excellent	and as an excellent	
51	aud	and		54	convalesce	convalescence	
7	12	sulphatas	sulphatis	41	I	cinchona	cinchona
49	fotid	foetid				lanced-leaved	lanceleaved
8	3	repellant	repellent	3	ciuchonae	cinchonae	
12	diorders	disorders		41	25	cinchonina inf	cinchona, inf
9	10	gummiferam	gummiferam	44	peruvianis	peruvianus	
	13	mixtura	mixtura	5	2 grs, to 3	2 grs to 6	
11	15	fetid	foetid	7	1 oz to 6 oz	1 to 4 oz.	
17	8	balanstium	balaustium	6	2 drs 1 oz	2 drams to 1 oz.	
II	balanstia	balaustia		10	2 drs to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 drs to $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce	
19	balsameoe	balsameae		42	5	and curing	and in curing
27	copaiboe	copaibae		6	itto	ditto	
18	8	diarrhoeas	diarrhaeas	43	12	laauri	lauri
I9	38	helleborastie	helleborastri	22	lari	lauri	
30	34	ophthalmiae	ophthalmia	44	12	through	though
31	6	pouderosa	ponderosa	14	as a great	as great a	
22	impuris	impurus		40	elegant	elegant	
40	cordamomum	cardanomum		49	tasto	taste	
32	10	in a medicine	in medicine	45	32	colcaynthidis	colocynthidis
21	o not	of not		39	compositum	compositum	
23	as warm	as a warm		3	2 drops to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ drop to 2 drops	
33	I8	cortex flores	cortex et flores	4	ditto.	ditto	
	3	20 grs to 60	20 gtt to 60	46	14	alexipharmac	alexipharmic
	6	1 gr	10 grs	47	28	chelae	
34	5	feted	fetid	34	is	triss	
14	diarrhaes	diarrhaeas		48	2	exanthematou	exanthematous
34	occasionally	occasionally		27	aspecially	especially	
	th	the		33	smalles	smaller	
36	22	lowness	hoarseness	35	pharmacy & in	pharmacy in	
23	1	decotion	decoction	49	16	suminaturus	immature
37	20	cetaceii	cetacei	19	{ fructi sumon	{ fructus i.	
44	craetae	creta		2	{ atuorus	{ turus	
45	opii	opio		2	6 grs to 1	6 grs to 12	
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz to 2 oz	$\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, to 2 drams		3	3 grs	3 grs to 10	
1	twice a day	water twice a day		1	n a pill	in a pill	
38	7	arrisng	arising	50	12	cidity	acidity
17	{ with the	{ with diarrhaea		51	I	1 scr 2 drams	$\frac{1}{2}$ scr 2 drams
39	2	authemides	anthemides	52	10	indispensible	indispensable
5	chamomel	chamomile		22	as coloring	as a colorin g	
13	chilmameli	chamoemeli		53	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz to 2 oz	5 grs to $\frac{1}{2}$ scr
26	caribae	caribaea		53	2	{ 1 scr to $\frac{1}{2}$ a	one grain to five
30	china	chia		4	{ dram	grains	
6	to 1 dram	to 2 drams		54	6	halj	half
	{ 4 or 6 times	{ milk 4 or 6 times a		7	anodyæ	anodyne	
3	{ a day	{ day		55	8	decoctiou	decoction
8	to two dram	to two drams		19	eringiem	eringium	
40	5	tonic		29	vitrolic	vitriolic	
6	carroborant	corroborant		31	aether	aether	
49	2	in ia cysteria	in hysteriae	56	28	reparation	preparation

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read	
57	2	fniculi	fæniculi	73	6	callicona	callieocca	
		dulciaes	dulcis	74	2	antispysmodic	antisp smodic	
18		lenom	linum		3	deaphoretic	diaphoretic	
32		oxydum	oxvdum		2	exp lson	expulsion	
2		1 scr t 2 drs.	1 dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		7	lumbuci	lumbri	
3		6 dps to 1 scr.	6 grs to 12		8	hystera	hysteria	
5		to 1 grain	to 2 grains	18		dearrhaea	diarrhaea	
59	8	flr resin	fir resin			injurious	injudicious	
37		saponaccum	saponaceum			preperation	preparation	
60	4	purative	{ digestive and sup-		37	excellant	excellent	
			{ purative	75	2	ichthyocolla	ichthycolla	
36		gall	galls		4	acipener	acipenser	
41		themost	the most		21	autimeniatum	antimoniatum	
61	7	dram	drams		27	astringeens	astringens	
62	7	vegetable	vegetable		34	calaninaris	calamnaris	
		26	glistér in form	garlic is in the form		40	laudunum	landanum
63	7	giass	glass		3	to 2 drain	to 2 drams	
		25	vitrolatum	vitriolatum	76	6	astringant	astringent
		33	lithargyria	lithargyri		25	lienteriae	lienteria
		34	cetati	acetati		31	dispepsiaries	dispepsia rabies
		50	delutus	dilutus	77	11	lithargyri-a	lithagyria
64	15	ammoniatad	ammoniated		17	superasetatis	superacetatis	
	15	visceure	viscera		29	asturninam	saturninum	
66	3		sudorifie		44	minnem	minium	
	4		do.	79	2	midicinalis	medicinalis	
	5		do.		5	parrium	porrium	
	6		do.		10	limonum	limonum	
	7		emollient		21	seanae	sennae	
	8		pectoral		31	{ lichen, or ice- { land moss	lichen see iceland moss	
	9		{ digestive and sup-	80	10	eschoratic	escharotic	
			{ purative		2	ph ennis	phrenetis	
10			pectoral		15	remittant	remittent	
16	ef		of		17	stomaoh	stomach	
17		continued	continued		26	viscosal	yisceral	
57	6	cornucervini	cornu cervini		33	diarrihea	diarrhaea	
I7		ingri	nigri		38	pisora	psora	
	9	2 to 3 drops	1 to 3 drops	81	16	linseed oii	linseed oil	
68	I	dimulecent	demulecent		42	merenrial	mercurial	
	2	anodoyne	anodyne		82	1	re	recent
	8	do.	do. & alterative		11	uephritic	nephritic	
	4	hefore	before		5	desicative	desiccativ	
I0		maniae	mania		12	oorrosive	corrosive	
	11	nielancholly	melancholy		15	subsiance	substance	
	22	causes	occasions		21	except it is	except that it is	
69	10	macculati	maculati		32	topic	tophic	
	35	sus scrofa	suis scrofae	83	1	litums	litmus	
70	8	expaectorant	exeptorant		8	sulphuratum	sulphuretum	
71	2	aesenl s	aesculus		11	fflowers	flowers	
	13	cstpositus	compositus		40	epispastic	episp stic	
	27	wstery	watery		42	ointm en	ointment	
	35	convol-ul	convolvulus		46	vesicatori	vesicatorii	
	53	caties	calcis		47	cerato	cerate	
	2	4 dram	1 dram		84	6	hlister	blistier
	7	5 to 13 grs	5 grs to 10		15	dearrhaes	diarrhaeas	
	11	1 to 2 scruples	1 to 2 drs					
	20	this a	this is a					

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read	
45	althaeæ	althaea		65	7	cbaræter	character	
48	althæaa	althaea		83	14	hamatoxili	haematoxili	
50	althæae	althaea			15	hamatoxylon	haematoxylon	
86	7	spic	s ice		19	hamatoxili	haematoxili	
14	oruises	bruises			20	ext ham	ext haem	
	and the the	and t e		84	2	astringant	astringent	
87	8	terrum	ferrum	87	45	daphne	daphne	
14	{ pistachial en-	pistachia lentis-	{ linimentum aeru-		28	{ aeringinis	{ ginis	
	tiscus	eus		90	2	thimes	times	
35	{	hydrargyrus vi-		92	25	phlegmonie	phlegmonie	
	{	triolatus			27	epilepfly	epilepsy	
41	mereurius	mercurius		93	5	eatiplasm	cataplasma	
46	mezereon	mezerei			15	assœfoetida	assafœtida	
2	7 to 10 grs	2 to 10 grs			2	sec	see	
6	fo 2 drom	to 2 drams		79	3	myristice	myristicae	
88	2	apeiorent	aperient	99	13	thaebaicae	thebaica	
18	mercureal	mercurial			91	32	aurautii	aurantii
22	gnorrhæas	gonorrhæas		103	4	marjorum	marjoram	
85	16	oil nutmegs	oil of nutmegs		49	vitre	vitri	
89	17	mithrida	mithridate	105	1	arsnic	arsenic	
	opitaete	opiate		108	24	ehest	chest	
90	1	indigenous	indigenous	110	26	necessary	necessary	
4	alkohol	alcohol		96	12	phamaceutical	pharmaceutical	
13	heat bilious	heat in bilious			18	kidney	kidneys	
91	28	glanberi	glauheri		24	urina	urine	
	2	I oz	I drain	97	5		in pills	
92	16	rhe	the	98	35	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutical	
21	giveu	given		99	6	londuense	londinense	
93	29	myrrm	myrrh		If	saponis opio	saponis c opio	
30	lozeuges	lozenges		22	somniferum	somniferum	confection	
42	ointment	ointment		23	confectio		cholera and	
94	1	stimnlanting	stimulating	100	30	cholerand	aurantii	
7	attenuanting	attenuating		111	39	9	20 to 40 drops	
15	draphoresis	diaphoresis		102	23	anexcellent	an excellent	
21	putre ection	putrefaction		103	26	sulphur or nitre	sulphur by nitre	
39	secretation	secretion			27	sulphurneted	sulphuretted	
36	harpes	herpes		104	12	deaphoresis	diaphoresis	
37	excooreations	excoriations			26	dysentary	dysentery	
95	13	nitratib	nitratus	105	2	arsnici	arsenici	
	27	nitri	nitrie		4	arsenioens	arsenions	
31	nitri	nitric			20	frankiuensem	frankincense	
35	aethar	aether			50	aethiops	aethiops	
4	drpos	drops		106	7	diaphortic	diaphoretic	
96	5	diuphoretic	diaphoretic	107	40	verdegris	verdigris	
6	duretic	diuretic			41	oeruginis	aeruginis	
3	chaneres	chaneres			42	oeruginis	aeruginis	
5	theconjunctiva	{ the tunica con-	{ junctiva		43	verdegris	verdigris	
7	ophahemies	othamies		108	4	errpine	errhine	
44	49	tasto	taste		5	ex iccant	exsiccant	
47	27	eanoerorum	eancerorum		6	venereal	venerea	
50	22	preparaon	preparation		25	diruetie	diuretic	
59	32	galbanum	galbanum	109	21	ostrae	ostrea	
64	24	inflamation	inflammation		24	acetoselia	acetosella	

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read
I09	35	camphoroe	camphorae	I26	1	mucilagiuons	mucilaginous
I10	1	antesyphetic	antisiphilitio	I26	12	residum	residuum
I11	22	pulegium	pulegium		21	do.	do.
	25	pelegii	pelegii	I27	14	rhodidendri	rhododendri
	6	tr I oz	to I oz		36	tincturan	tincture
I12	II	flue	flux		37	raei	rhei
I13	2	peperltae	piperitae		39	btter	bitter
	5	piptietae	piperitae	I28	24	quantiy	quantity
	29	phophate	phosphate		32	dyspedtie	dyspeptic
	8	diums	drams		39	rhubrab	rhubarb
II4	25	scarce	scarcely	I29	3	aguosum	aquosum
	27	smal	small		20	rhubarbari	rhabarbari
II5	20	picii liquodae	picis liquidae		21	palmati	palmati
	27	burgundai	burgundia		36	rupallensis	rupellensis
	36	atrahans	at'raheas	I31	12	solutivas	solutivus
	3	oalf	half		27	floru rosarumm	florum rosarum
II6	1	pemento	pimento	I32	21	draughs	draughts
	8	cinamion	cinnamon	I33	7	seuherba	seu herbae
I2	hamorrhaga	haemorrhagies			9	graveoleus	graveolens
I7	employed	employed			22	ferrum	ferri
	entanaeou	cutaneous				earbonas	earbonas
I8	iounesses	foulnesses				preaparatum	praeparatus
	tenia	tinia		I34	3	stimulaling	stimulating
I9	capites	capitis			19	headhach	headach
21	labit	habits			29	ay	may
22	typhor	typhoid		I35	16	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
II7	4	roboraus	roborans		17	dnsbus	duobus
	15	I8I9	1809		18	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
I7	Pimica	pumica			23	{ sal ply glau-	{ sal polychrestas
20	rhaeadas	rhaeados				beri	glauberi
	43	diaeordiou	diacordium		35	succienc	succinic
117	6	dram	I dram		38	ef	of
118	5	thsugh	though	I36	9	anthelminthic	anthelmintic
	7	valuahle	valuable		2	p legmatic	phlegmatis
	9	diearrhaesi	diarrhaeas		15	nterus	icterus
	28	deliquessee	deliquesce		36	scrophula	scrophalous
II9	I6	lixivicum	lixiviam			effections	affections
	40	spirit us	spiritus	I37	II	smilix	smilax
	41	venosus	vinosus		18	sarsaparalla	sarsaparilla
	2	6 d drops	6 drops		33	sassafas	sassafras
I14	1	stimulunt	stimulant	I38	7	ve erial	venereal
I20	6	aperient	aperient		21	mezeron	mezereon
I26	II	gunorrhea	gonorrhaea		22	guacum	guaiacum
	3	peemeninence	preeminence		48	plathorie	plethora
	8	interually	internally	I39	10	satilatinus	santalitus
		lithoutriptic	lithontriptic		37	eringii	eryngii
121	3	excilsa	excelsa	I40	2	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
	1	dred	red		41	lenativnm	lenitivum
	22	hydrarjyri	hydrargyri	I41	21	easil	easily
	43	vitrolated	vitriolated	I42	35	and s	it is
	48	sulphurieum	sulphuricum	I43	5	serpentarea	serpentaria
I24	6	eruptiens	eruptions		17	astreorum	ostreorum
I25	2	cydonie	cydoniae		28	simarenba	simaroubas
	5	muelago	innilago		29	simaroube	simaroubas
II	vinefera	viniferae			37	durns	durus

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read
I44 2	diaphoertic	diaphoretic		162 43	chrystralization	chrystallization	
9	diaphoertic	diaphoretic		II	seterus	icterus	
25	malignant	malignant		21	e etic	emetic	
I45 4	sap nis	saponis		163 9	la	lac	
32	tarter	tartar		164 30	antimonil	antimonal	
46	lupila	lajula		165 36	p ure	phäure	
3	ternally	externally		I3	internall	internally	
I46 8	astringant	astringent		166 4	diaphoertic	diaphoretic	
28	melancholie	melancholie		8	anthelmentic	anthelmintic	
42	aad	and		5	glnds	glands	
I47 4	artenisia	artemisia		12	catarrhal	catarrhal	
	abrotamum	abrotanum		16	arsonical	arsenical	
7	Spenish	Spanish		39	purt	part	
15	Sdanish	Spanish		I67 II	spirits	spiritus	
29	{ spiritus men-	{ spiritus menthae		168 I3	typhord	typhoid	
1	{ tha	{ menthae		169 7	dey peptic	dyspeptic	
32	mentha	menthae		II	ather	aetheris	
34	s earma	sperma		18	do.	do.	
	cetacium	cetaceum		170 3	flatuencies	flatulencies	
I47 45	sulphuic	sulphuric		169 31	condendron	codendron	
	aeaethor	aether		I71 17	half oz. syrup	half an oz. of the	
3	masticatory	masticatory		19	supercarbonate	supercarbonate	
I48 23	of the head	from the head		35	tartarum	tartarus	
37	efluxions	defluxions		I72 24	vitriolatum	vitriolatus	
41	primaeviae	primaeviae		173 4	pounded	poured	
I49 22	ather	aether		I3	tart ri	tartari	
	{ aetheris aleo-	{ aetheris oleosus		14	faeniculum	foeniculum	
25	{ sus	{		16	faemiculi	foeniculi	
27	mineralis	mineralis		4	do.	do	
h6	acetifis	acetatis		174 20	bruised	powder	
I50 6	effectionis	affections		28	canded	candied	
30	spiritous	spirituous		I75 16	w en	when	
46	o	to		22	amarind	tamarind	
I51 12	mezerenin	mezerenm		I76 2	londitus	conditus	
20	syrupus	oxymellis		7	erruptiue	errhine	
I52 3	haemarrhagies	haemorrhagies		9	refregrent	refrigerant	
20	colomel	calomel		9	anthelmentic	anthelmintic	
41	in form	in the form		9	plan	plant	
I53 10	seponis cum	saponis cum		16	sterutory	sternotomy	
15	subacte	subacetate		33	na seous	nauseous	
37	cemposita	composita		42	drop y	dropsy	
40	subacetat	subacetate		49	capetis	capitis	
I55 46	lixivim	lixivium		cutanious	cutaneous		
6	gro	grs		I78 3	aeoprotic	ecoprotic	
I56 1	match	much		8	and	and diuretic	
22	excellant	excellent		4	o scharge	discharge	
I57 27	praeci	praecip		9	cutanious	cutaneous	
33	aquila	aquilla		14	dierraea	diarrhaea	
37	p nacea	panacea		24	rove	prove	
46	phemmeis	plummers		28	quartar	quarter	
I59 16	aretis	arietis		31	prove	proves	
39	ceraleam	caeruleam					
I60 3	pthisis	phthisis					
I61 4	colcothor	coleothar.					
I60 3	eschrastic	escharotic					

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read
178 42	w	when		207 7	guerim	cuprum	
43	kly	quickly		44	ellebito	ellebijo	
180 4	n-elancholie	nelancholic		208 10	verosae	virosae	
15	haemorrhoids	haemorrhoids		25	faetis	flachs	
181 2	w ne	wine		37	ofeffermunze	pfeffermunze	
13	nitcoiana	nicotiana		47	myroxyti	myroxili	
22	toluifeirae	toluiferae		48	quinquica	quinquina	
28	sum cp	sumach		55	marjolaine	marjoraine	
29	m ep	sumach leaves		209 20	terebenthina	terebinthina	
30	toxicodrendron	toxicodendron		46	leqna	legno	
31	rhus	rihois		210 21	salvioe	salviae	
35	astraguli	astragali		21 20	assae	passae	
182 1	cath rtic	cathartic		213 56	hydrargyra	hydrargyri	
183 1	muciage	mucilage		216 31	spiritus	spiritus	
18	suechan	sacchai		37	mentbae	menthae	
1	{ dissolved in	{ dissolved gradu		217 10	tinetura	tinctura	
	{ the	{ ally in the		22	quassiae	quassiae	
3	b te	the			ezceliae	excelsae	
4	dissolved in	dissolved slowly in		49	scillae	scillae	
184 33	excoriations	excoriations		52	althoeae	altheae	
187 25	aegyptiaoum	aegyptiacum		218 7	callicae	caninae	
191 8	bates	bates's		219 24	unguentum	unguentum	
9	l quor	liquor		223 1	concentration	concentration	
10	{ liquor in	{ liquor aluminis		5	gallanum	galbanum	
	{ alams	{		25	peuny	penny	
192 1	stimulant	stimulant		224 8	catechu	catechu	
24	hamorrhagies	haemorrhagies		225 15	tincture	tincture	
27	rheumatism	rheumatism		47	meccury	mercury	
39	gonorrhœa	gonorrhœa		226 8	nitrate	nitrate of	
194 26	oombs	combs		229 4	threo	three	
honey	honey			19	catharticus	catharticus	
34	excorreations	excoriations		26	colatrans	cola trans	
195 2	sulphat	sulphate		36	cochleari	cochleariae	
38	ipecauanha	ipecauanha		40	cooch	cooch	
39	ipecauanhae	ipecauanhae		41	modicum	modicum	
42	sydentami	sydenhami		parium	parvum		
196 6	gonorrœa	gonorrhœa		49	stained	strained	
15	increasē	increase		230 7	sitterd	filtered	
197 40	Dulcamara	dulcamarae		39	continuo	continuo	
42	vesiculouss	vesiculosus		44	debtur	denter	
198 8	simelar	similar		44	dearnentur	dearentur	
27	rheumatic	rheumatic		7	aliv	alva	
28	cathurtic	cathartic		226	page	229	
29	uleers	ulcers		227	do.	230	
30	lenearyrhœa	leucorrhœa		228	do.	231	
35	nseful	useful		231 16	hactenus	hactenus	
36	ejustint	adjunct		232 10	drams	ounces	
199 4	vegitibilis	vegitabilis		24	informantur	imponantur	
9	yeast	yeast		233 13	sexagesama	sexagesima	
21	rincium	zinciam		234 15	1 4	quartem partem	
204 6	solfarico	solfarico		4	medicine	medicine	
205 31	after the word arsenico insert (s.)			235 7	pluviatilis	pluvialis	
206 11	pfisser	pfeffer		226 15	rubns idoens	rubus idœus	
20	benediktenkraft	benedictenkraut		1	saptimus	septimus	
				45	under	under	

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read
239	12	union of an union	union of an acid	267	20	frigidæ	frigida
240	26	calorimeter	calorimeter			fist	fist
		calorie	calorie			page 268	267
	33	which	which	268	{ composition	{ composition	R
241	44	dulcoration	eduleoration		{ gum	{ gum	
		substance	substance		page 269	268	
242	15	atmospheric	atmospheric		270	269	
243	28	distiled	distilled		271	270	
	39	hyperoxyginized	hyperoxygenized	221	10	idiosyncracy	idiosynerasy
244	15	lixiviam	lixivium	225	30	Edni	Edin
246	8	metâlle	metallic	271	32	on	in
	26	capafa	capatum		37	loeal	local
247	I	satorotion	saturation		43	panacea	panacea
	30	cuppel	cupel		page 272	271	
	34	radish	violet		1	panecea	panacea
250	19	amenorrhæ	ainehorrhaea		page 273	272	
251	22	bleod	bl od		274	273	
	51	subbtances	substances			275	274
252	2	blennuoharragia	blennorrhagia	275	9	Phillids	Phillips
252	37	frigara	frigore		11	sodas	soda
	39	caeliac	coeliac		21	chalybea e	chalybeate
	39	diarrhea	diarræa		17	sub-car ônate	subcarbonate
253	16	diarrhea	diarræa		24	muriatæ	muriate
	37	inflanamtion	inflammation		27	epsom	epsom
255	18	enpyreuma	empyreuma		44	porations	portions
		received	rêceive	274	47	verrhine	erhine
	22	emurësis	enuresis			page 276	275
	51	blysters	blisters			277	276
256	14	frambaesia	framboesja	277	7	augient	ancient
	26	padoga	podagra		9	expectation	expectoration
257	3	excretious	excretions		11	proof of spirit	of proot spirit
	9	hydrœcephelus	hydrocephalus		28	thè	the
	22	chille	chile		29	thè	the
	34	leucorrhea	leucorrhæa			page 278	277
258	17	nymphomia	nymphomania	278	3	to proper	to a proper
	28	exacerbatios	exacerbations		33	solutio	solution
	29	parnus	parulis			page 279	278
	33	protiatration	prostration	279	25	to	generally
	33	osubus	buboës		278	30	generally
259	9	Px	R		279	30	purifying
	10	Px	R			33	under
	16	athrodyna	athrodynia		280	14	medicine
260	2	alakine	alkaline			15	and
263	2	o	of			27	almagama
	23	medicines	combines			41	compos
	29	receipe	recipe				spirituous
	30	preparationes	preparations				varnish
	37	te	to			42	wine 6 drs
264	6	hydryargyri	hydrargyri		282	10	Preventig
265	16	puroe	purae			16	aniseed
	33	livigated	levigated				quality
	37	accentous	acetous			27	or
	39	f	of				(to be omitted)
266	9	liqui	ligni	283	38	{ use glass in the former	Experiment
267	19	diliuqie	dilute que				fumes

CORRIGENDA.

P.		for	read	P.	L.	for	read
285	I 8	h	he	98	35	dry	day
	29	rails	nails		39	astri gent	astringent
	31	oxygennated	oxygeneated		45	campor	camphor
	32	accurately	accurately		42	jalappa	jalapae
	34	orcibly	forcibly	299	12	un or	unus
	38	but with	but not with		13	scilla	scillae
	45	oxygenatae	oxygeneate		camp	comp	expectorant
288	42	kins	kino		17	expec orant	tertiis
289	I 7	quotuor	quatuor		29	tertus	spermacet
	I 8	sinj	sing		24	glycyrrhiz	glycyrrhiz
		tertus	tertiis		40	coccygnth	cocoynth
	I 9	alvis	alvus	300	4	oanaas	ounces
	21	qua ure	quatuor		5	bargamotte	bergamotte
		granem	granum		6	le ther	leather
	23	dzachma	drachma		9	on ces	ounces
		quatuor	quarta		13	a mon	ammon
289	37	{ vermisfuge	{ vermisfuge powders		16	digestw	digestiv
		{ powders	{ for children		19	scilla	scillae
290	13	oottom	bottom		25	d aught	draught
	30	themselves	themselves		29	altera i've	alternative
291	10	pilugae	pilulae	301	4	chrystalize	chrystallize
	26	morter	mastic		15	juice	juice
	35	Scots	Scotts		17	m stich	mastich
292	30	lavendule	lavendulæ		18	ouuces	ounces
	37	ouuoe	ounce		19	ounzes	ounces
293	4	ald	add		24	ul ta	ultra
	8	tar	tart		25	b ack	black
		coer	coerul		26	d ops	drops
	9	alb	alba		44	trag canth	tragacanth
31	aequalis	aequales			48	ceras	cerae
37	saturu	saturn			49	unguentum	unguentum
39	corand	coriand		302	5	bolus	pulvis
40	fenigr	faenigr			26	dd	add
42	camp	camph			35	sulphor	sulphur
42	on	one			41	camphora	camphoræ
43	- mur	par			44	{ a sufficient	of starch a suffici-
44	a a ounce	a a one ounce				{ quantity	ent quantity
294	I	linisine	lini sine		15	starch	amygdal
	5	rectif 6 ld	rectif 6lbs for use		46	saponas	saponis
	12	tatti	tuttiæ	303	15	thæe	three
	13	iaegentum	unguentum	304	17	caru	carui
	33	solition	solution		18	nocte neque	nocte manequ
295	8	hrs	hours	306	6	in pulverem	opii in pulverem
	34	ignorance	want of caution		11	injectio	injectio
	38	water always	water be always		29	contunde	contunde
296	II	adulterating	adulterated		48	aequalis	aequales
	11	weigh	weight			una die	una ter in die
	24	empireumatic	empyreumatic	305	2	erfectly	perfectly
	29	gandy	candy		30	ros	rosae
	44	fish fish	fish glue		33	jalapa	jalapae
297	13	w te	water			pot s	potas
	18	mix	mix s. a. ft. syrup	316	2	certein	certain
298	32	emménagague	emménagogue		8	ancint	ancint
298	32	pills	pill				

CORRIGENDA.

320	23	probletical	problematical	307	5	pif	opii
	34	verdic	verdict	308	30	than	than
321	I	certainly	certainly	309	19	ouuce	ounce
	3	{ against the	{ against the master	310	3	seap	soap
		{ act of the	{ for the act of the		4	{ venice turpen-	venice
		{ servant	{ servant		4	{ tine turpentine	turpentine
	22	lttle	little		17	aloe	aloes
322	46	trnsed	trusted		34	oplum	opium
323	16	vegitabl	vegitable		41	a ointment	an ointment
	44	acid sugar	acid of sugar	311	1	all	ball
324	7	1821	1822		7	rosin	resin
327	31	cipal	copal	312	39	on a charge	on as a charge
	36	cavenne	cayenne		41	fengreek	foenagreek
	40	Wesener's	Wessner's			liq rice	liquorice
328	47	etc uratio	et curatio	314	14	crowfoot	crowfoot
329	27	hydroiyanic	hydroyanic	314	22	crowfoot	crowfoot
330	47	Mashall's	Marshall's	173	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ ser. to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ a ser. to 1 in
	48	Maaseille's	Marseille's		5	dowdered	powdered
	50	magnesien	magnesian	37	21	vinum	vinum
331	5	oxygnated	oxygenated	189	3	vtriol	vitriol
	8	pectorul	pectoral	21	I	o I oz	to I ounce
	18	pastiles	pastilles	169	10	sweat	sweet
	38	cardeur	cardiac	259	9	Px	R
332	41	savins	savin		10	Px	R
	31	concretcitric	concrete citric	147	45	suhphuric, ae	sulphuric aether
333	14	yettria	yttria	35	35	ex	extractam
	23	Zedoaricae	zedoariae	248	21	refrigatory	refrigeratory
40	6	in gout	in podagra				

